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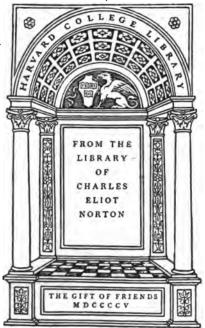
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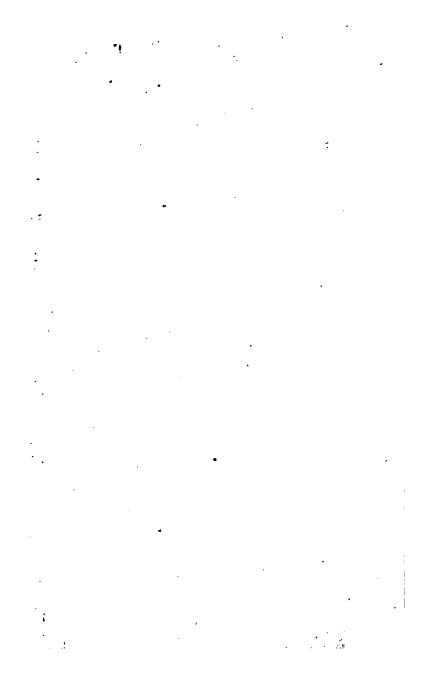
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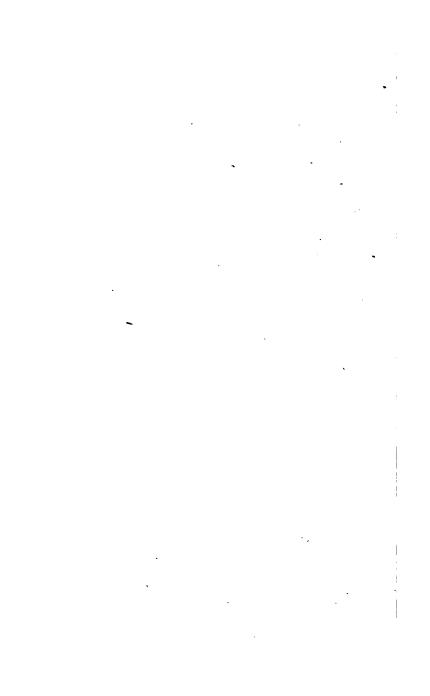




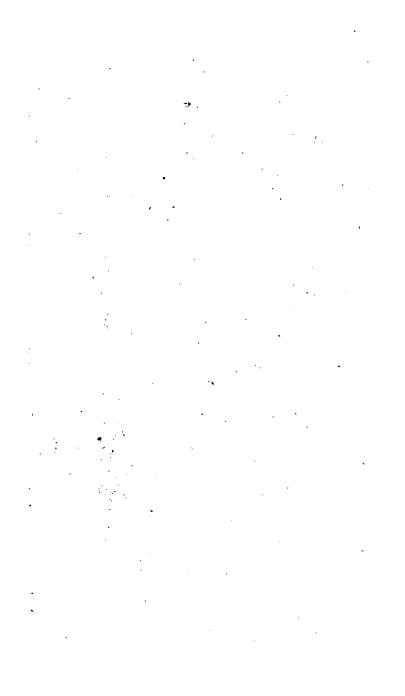


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Andrews Norton Knawsborough August, 1828. `





The Dropping Well.

HISTORY

OF THE

CASTLE, TOWN, AND FOREST

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KNARESBROUGH,

WITH

HARROGATE,

AND ITS MEDICINAL SPRINGS:

Including an Account of

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

By E. HARGROVE.

SIXTH EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

Unaresbrough;

PUBLISHED FOR W. LANGDALE,

AND SOLD BY HIM AT KNARESBROUGH AND HARROGATE; T. LANGDALE, RIPON; MESSRS. A. & B. WHITTAKERS, LONDON; H. MOZ'EY, DERBY, AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLESS.

1821.

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ARE SELECTED.

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IN PAVOR OF

THE SEVERAL EDITIONS OF THIS BOOK.



dent, misleid, will be perticularly acceptable, to those who visit Ha.

e; and, who may choose to make excursions from thence, to the neighbouring towns, gentlemen's seats, &cc., &c...

Monthly Review, for October, 1785.

"HARGROVE'S History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresbrough, &c. —An entertaining little book; which, the inquisitive traveller will find well worth his perusal."

Gentleman's Mag., for January, 1786.

"Mg. HARGEOVE, several of whose papers have enriched our magazine, (under the signature of E. H., K.) presents us with a considerably enlarged edition, of his History of Knaresbrough; accompanied with a well-engraved Mar, of nearly eight wapentakes; and notices, at least, 60 places, in the environs of Harrogate.

On the whole, this book appears to be executed in a manner, superior to most works of the kind; and, whilst it shews the exactness of the author, it evinces his knowledge of the antiquities of which he treats."

Gentleman's Mag., for May, 1789.

See, also, Doctor Ress's NEW CYCLOPADIA; vol. V.; articele, Boroughbridge,

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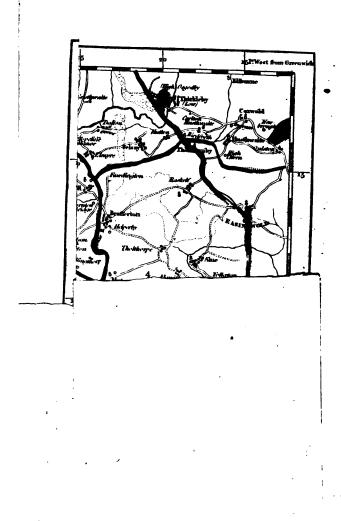
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History

OF

KNARESBROUGH.

"Far to the north, where bold Brigantian kings
"Rull'd awful, ere the martial clime was hail'd
"By the lov'd name of York."

THE origin of the first inhabitants of this island is not to be traced with any degree of certainty; all the assistance that tradition can furnish, is vague and the assistance that tradition can furnish, is vague and the assistance that tradition can furnish, is vague and The universal opinion is, that it was neatisfactory.

The universal opinion is, that it was neatisf

The most numerous* of these principalities were the BRIGANTES, q. d. Brigyntwys*, or first comers, whose dominion extended over all that region, which is now divided into the five counties of York, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancaster; in which extent, near twenty cities owned their subjection to ISEUR*, which, being the capital of the most powerful state in Britain, must, of course, have been then the chief city in the island.†

Six miles south-west of the scite of this Brigantian capital, and eighteen miles west by north of York, and in the wapentake of Claro, West-Riding of Yorkshire, and diocese of Chester, stands KNARES-BROUGH, evidently deriving its name from its situation on a rocky mountain, ‡ at the foot of which runs the river Nidd. It is one of those ancient burghs that were part of the demesnes of the Crown, found under the title of Terra Regis, in Domesday Book, and other records; all which, and the lands belonging to them, were held by royal grant || Littleton observes, that burghs are the most ancient towns in England; such

^{*} Tacitus Agric. Vit. C. 17.

[†] Warrington's History of Wales.

^{*} Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Circnester.

[†] Now'a village, called Aldbrough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

[†] Knares, (German) a hard knot; which, when applied to situation, signifies a rocky mountain; as Farleton-Knot, in Westmoreland; Hard-Knot Hill, in Cumberland, &c...

Brady, on Burgs.

KNARESBROUGE.

situations were chosen, by the Saxons, as he ing already situations were chosen, to erect their castles being places of strength, to erect their castles upon 13

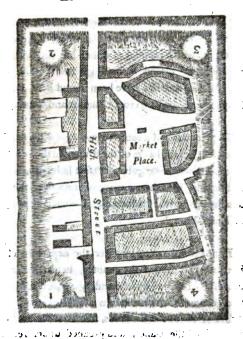
The enjoyment of a manumission from slavery, a THE enjoyment of and other valuable privileges, as separate jurisdiction, and other valuable privileges, granted to the communities inhabiting such places, by granted to the comment of a fixed tax or rent, appears not to have taken place in England till about the year 1199, when King John, in order to lessen the power of his barons, erected several of his demesne towns into free burghs; But, we do not find that Knaresbrough enjoyed that privilege, till the year 1911. Before the institution of such communities, persons of noble birth resided at their castles, where each kept his petty court, attended by his vassals, who received from him education in all military exercises; his hospitality invited them to enjoy society in his hall; their leisure made them perpetual retainers on his person; they partook of his sports and amusements; and, their greatest ambition was to make a figure in his train: his favor was their greatest honor; his displeasure exposed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt, every moment, the necessity of his protection. Self-preservation obliging every man to court the protection of some powerful baron, his castle was the place to which all resorted for safety, in times of danger. But towns. guarded by immunities, and surrounded with ramparts. whose inhabitants were bound by interest, as well as the most solemp-engagements, reciprocally to defend

B 2

each other, afforded a more commodious and secure retreat.

THE situation of Knaresbrough exactly agrees with the description given of the towns of the ancient Britons; placed on the bank of a river, for the sake of water; and, on the skirt of a large forest, for the conveniency of hunting, and pasture for their cattle. As these inviting circumstances were more conspicuous in some parts of the country than others, the princes or chiefs made choice of these places for their residence; a number of their followers and dependants built their huts as near them as they could, and also erected stalls, for their cattle, within the same limits-A town or city thus made, they fortified all round with a ditch and rampart of earth; and, if any danger was suspected, they blocked up all the entrances with trees, cut down, and heaped one upon another. The remains of a ditch and rampart, may yet be traced here, which include an area of 900 feet long, by 600 broad.

EVERY part of these ramparts would command an extensive view of distant country; from whence the inhabitants might, with great advantage, watch every motion of an enemy, and stand prepared to repel every hostile approach.



- 1. The north angle, near Row-gap.
- 2. The east angle, near Pinfold-Hill.
- . So The south arigie, T. Cass's garden.
 - 4. The west angle, near Parnassus-Mount.

In Roman times, this may probably have been one of these forts, formed not only for securing the road just entering the wild region of the forest, but such a one as they usually placed at some little distance from

the larger stations, and fixed them on the most advantageous scites that the places afforded, and fortified them, not with a rampart of stone, but only with large ditches, and placed a small garrison within them. Several Roman coins have been found here, particularly some of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine.

THE remains of a roman camp were discovered, at Neuwied, on the banks of the Rhine, in the year 1801.

The figure was rectangular, 840 feet in length, and 681 in breadth; including a space of very near the same dimensions as that included by the ancient ramparts of Knaresbrough.

FOR several centuries after the departure of the Romans, this part of the country, in particular, was dreadfully harassed by contending armies. Malmesbury observes, "That it was always exposed to the "fury of the nothern nations, received the barbarous shocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devastations."

THE Saxons finally prevailed, and rather exterminated than subdued the ancient inhabitants; in consequence of which, they preserved, unaltered, all their civil and military institutions. The language was pure Saxon; even the names of places were almost all effixed by the conquerors, whose manners and customs were wholly German. Verstegan informs us, that,

about this period, the language of England, Saxon, and the Netherlands, were all the same.

4 2 / fe. .

DEFORE. the Conquest, with regard to its privileges, we find it at that period, a complete Saxon magor; q. 4 sone township presiding over ten others,* as appears by the following extract from Boomsday Book:

> In Knisretbrough, six carucates; Walkingham, three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Ferensby, three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Scriven, six carucates; Birstwith, four carucates; Fuston, three carucates; Brareton, six carucates; Souacre, one carucate; Caton, two carucates; Farnham; three carucates; Stainley, two scarucates. In all, forty-two carucates of land, wanting: a half; twenty-four whereof were arable. King: Edward had this manor in demene: It was, at this otime, in the hands of the Conqueror, and waste. In the time of King Edward, it was, valued at aix pounds frent; but, at this time, pays twenty shillings.

! A carucate is, as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses, for the householders and cattle.

By this survey, it appears that Knaresbrough and its Villages had suffered in the general devastation

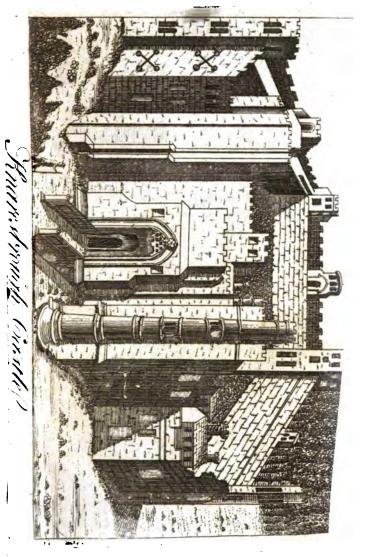
Whitaker's Manchester ,vol. II., p. 119.

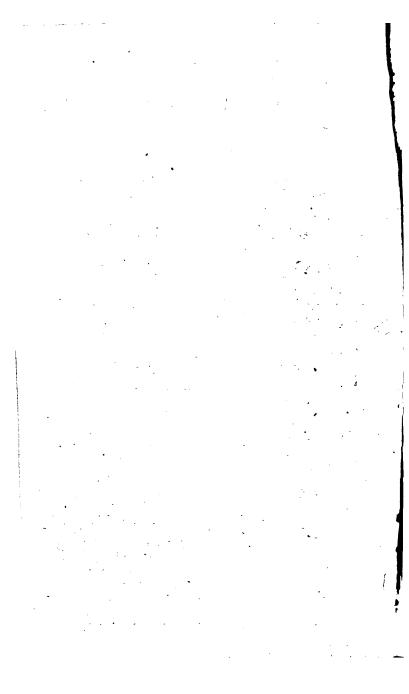
anade by the rithless and cruei Norman; who, after the siege of York, in the year 1020, laid waste all the country betwirt that city and Durham. "The houses dure reduced to ashes; the estite seized, and diven away; and many of the inhabitants perished in the woods, from cold and hanger. "The itses of one hundred thousand persons are computed to have been sacrificed by this stroke of barbaros pelicy." "" in true.

A Sancin forties, phobably gave placed to the streing eastle built here, by Sancio Br. Buness, basen of Tembergh, in Normandy, who, with his brother John, secompanied the Conqueror, in his expedition to England, and received, this, along with several other manors, as a reward forthe services. Serie was succeeded by his brother John Monorulus, (so called from his having but one eye), who married Magdalen, aunt to Stephen, hing of England, and was guardian to that king's brother: 'He had issue Richard the Red, who left, among other children, Jeffrey, bishop of Ely. The elderton, Eustace Fitz-John, succeeded as Lord of Knaresbrough, and resided at his eastle here, as appears by the monks of Fountains recording his gene-

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN appeared in arms, amongst the enemies of Stephen, esponsing the cause of the empress Maud; but, not succeeding in that enterprise,

Burton's Monasticon, p. 142.





cond line of the Scots army, at the battle of North-Henry II. ascend the throne of England, and fell, line in his cause against the Welch, in the year

the year 1170, the four knights who slew Thomas a to this castle. Six Hugar Becket fled, for refuge, to this castle. Siz Hugz Morrille, whose descendants were settled in the sword, with which he slew Dorland, where the sword, with which he slew Thomas a Becket, was kept a long time, in memory of the fact; his family is extinct: Sir Richard BRETON, of which name, a good family at this day is extent in Northamptonshire: Sir William Tras CEY, whose heirs at this day flourish in Gloucestershire. SIR REGINALD FITZ-URSE, OF BEAR'S SON; his Posterity were afterwards men of great lands and command, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland; being there called Mac Mahon, which in Irisk signifies the They remained here, shut up, for a on on but, submitting to the church, were pardoned, year; were pardoned, or performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

ROBERT DE ESTOTVILLE succeeded Eustace, as proposed of Knaresbrough, immediately on that nobles are retreat into Scotland, and was also present in at the battle of North-Allerton; English army.

Roberts

Roberts

Roberts

gentlemen, who, at the head of four hundred horse, surprised and took William king of Scotland prisoner, within sight of his own camp, near Alnwick, in the year 1174.

In the year 1222, BRIAN DE INSULA had a grant of this lordship during the king's pleasure. After this, it came again to the crown; and was granted, by Henry IIL, to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and MAR-GARET, his wife, and to their heirs, in fee and inheritance; rendering for the same, to the king and his heirs, yearly, at his exchequer, one hundred pounds, for all services and demands. The son of Hubert. joining the standard of Simon de Montford, at the battle of Evesham, August 5, 1265, this manor again escheated to the crown, and was granted, by the same Monarch, in the year 1257, to his brother RICHARD. EARL OF CORNWALL, who founded the priory here, about this time. Richard, dying, left his estates to his son EDMOND, Earl of Cornwall, who died without issue, A. D. 1300: whereby the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the crown, and with it, also, the manor of Knaresbrough.

EDWARD II. having created Peter Gaveston, a gentleman of Gascoigne, Earl of Cornwall, granted to him also the manors which had belonged to Edmond the late Earl, amongst which was Knaresbrough: This favorite, from the improper use he made of the great

Partiality shown him by his royal master, drew upon himself the resentment of many of the most ancient and powerful of the nobility, whose united efforts, at length prevailer on Edward to consent to his banish-After an absence of more than two years, he ment. returned and joined the king at York; at which time, amongst many other favors, he received a confirmation of his former grant of the manor of Knaresbrough, with many additional privileges, by a charter, dated at York, August the 16th, 1311, which recites; "That the said Earl and his heirs, shall have and freely enjoy the said honor and manor, with the parks of La Haye,

That Knaresbrough be a FREE Billion and Heywra: That Knaresbrough be a FREE inhabiting the same, be FREE "Burger and the men, inhabiting the same, be FREE thoughall have one market and "BURGESSES-That they shall have one market and "aid h with the assize of bread and ale. That the "said Fig. with the assist of street chase in all the lands" belon and his heirs have free chase in all the lands" belon and his heirs have free chase in all the lands "ing by to the said honor; the privilege of judgtaken either within or without of the sale factors, and shall have one gibbet and one "the said manor; and shall have one gibbet" and one
"fallo." Imanor; execution of such offenders, and be "sallo manor; and be execution of such offenders, and be "entired for the execution of such offenders, and be their cattle and goods; together with "entitled to all their cattle and goods; together with "all the d to all called waives. That they shall have "all the animals called waives. That they shall have "the animals writs; also two coroners, whose "junitering of all writs; also two coroners, whose "junitering of all extend over all the County of "John shall extend over all the County of the said inhabitants shall be free "York And that the said inhabitants shall be free

Gibbet-FRill, mear two miles from Knaresbrough, on the left of the

Gallow-Hill, not far from the Dropping-Well.

" of all fines and amercements for toll, pontage, mu" riage, pannage, &c., throughout the whole king" dom." Vide Records in the Tower of London, Rot.,
Cart. 4th., Edwd. II., N. 43.

WHILE the king remained at York, expecting a visit from the Scots, he gave orders for the fortification of that city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. The following is a copy of a mandate sent by that Monarch to William de Slingshy, keeper of the forfeited manor of the Templars, at Ribston, commanding him to furnish the castle of Knaresbrough with a large quantity of stores.

"MANDATUM est Willielmo de Slengesby, custodi Manerii Templariorum de Ribbestayn in comitatu
Eboraci, in manu Regis existentis, quod de exitibus
manerii prædicti habere faciat constabulario castri de
Knaresburgh, centum quarteria frumenti, decem
quarteria avenæ, viginti boves, et quater viginti
multones, et duas bigas ferratas, pro munitione castri prædicti: Et Rex sibi inde, in compoto suo de
exitibus prædictis, debitam allocationem habere faciat.—Teste Rege spud Eboracum, 21 die Januarii. Per ipsum Regem, nuntiante Willielmo de
Melton."—Rymer's Fædera, vol. III., p. 219-

THE same year Gaveston, being vigorously besieged,

KNARESBROUGH.

by the barons, in Scarbrough castle, was compeled by the barons, without even the formality castle, was compeled by the barons, without even the formality castle, was compeled by the barons, and the barons, without even the barons, without even the barons, without even the barons, and the barons, without even the barons, without even the barons, and the barons, was castled by the barons, without even the barons, with the barons, without even the barons, without even the barons, with the baro

missions of array to all the country round;
which was directed to William them to raise which was associated and its liberty all speed, within Knaresbrough and its liberty defencible men between the ages of sixteen and defencible men between the ages of sixteen and to be duly as well horsemen as foot; each man to be duly according to his estate; and, being so arrayed according to his estate; and, being so arrayed them to the king, with whom they were to make the state in the state i

From Hamber's streams, whose around, And deafen all the adjoining coasts around. To where the Tweed in softer windings flows, Full fifty thousand quiver'd warriors rose;

Full fifty thousand quiver'd warriors rose;

A hardy race, who, well experienced, knew To fit the shaft, and twang the bended yew;

To fit the shaft, and twang the bended yew;

Bred up to danger, and inur'd to dare

Bred up to danger, and inur'd to dare

These bands their country's highest triumphs boast;

These bands their country's highest triumphs host,

And GLOCESTER, and HERTFORD led the host,

In the year 1919, the Scots, entering England. At Ripon the waste the country with fire and sword. At Ripon the staid three days, and received a thousand market staid three days, and received a North-Allerton parethe town, as they did also at North-Allerton whether chraged at the opposition they met with

HISTORY OF the castles of Skipton and Knaresbrough, or from some 26 other motive, certain it is, they burnt both those towns; and, continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of York. After burning the suburbs of that City, 41. city, they returned Northwards. WILLIAM DE Melton, archbishop of York, immediately raised an arms. an army, composed of clergymen, monks, canons, husband husbandmen, laborers, and tradesmen, to the amount of ten the With this army, the archbishop overtook the Scots, at Myton, about eleven miles from Knaresh Knaresbrough; a battle ensued, and the Yorkshiremen were defeated, and upwards of two thousand of them slaithem stain. Here fell such a number of ecclesiastics, that this Here fell such a number after, called the that this fight was, for a long time after, called the White Battle. The ravages that marked as generally at where such as generally at where such as generally at where such as generally at the such as of the Battle. The ravages that marked the problem of the settle. The ravages that marked the problem and reduced and bostile invaders, where such as generally and reduced and problem is some personal problem. hostile invaders, where such as general, and reduced pearmy in an enemy's country, and indigence. hostile invaders, where sountry, and recurred hostile invaders, where sountry, and recurred army in an enemy's country, and indigence. Pearmy in an enemy's country, and recurred army in an enemy's country, and recurred to the king, then at york, from the inhabitants to the king, the villages around the villages are villages around the villages around the villages around the villages aroun army in an enemy's cound indigence. from the inhabitants to misery and indigence from the inhabitants to the king, then at York, from the inhabitants to the king, and the villages around to the king, and the villages around the presented to the king, and the villages around the inhabitants to the king, and the villages around the inhabitants are presented to the king, and the villages around the inhabitants are presented to the king, and the villages around the inhabitants are presented to the king, and the villages around the inhabitants are presented to the king, and the villages around the villag the inhabitants to misery then at York, nond
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that is, at Knaresbrough, forth their utter inability. rere presented to the king, and the villages are and the respective rents, and the villages are instituted in the distruction of the distruction o their respective rents, by reason of the distruction of the distructio _Claus 12mo., Ed. II., M, their respections ade by the Scots.

This castle was taken by John De Lilbunn, the Carl of Jancaster, This castle was taken by John De Litary and John Carlo Lancaster, the Breat earl of Lancaster, the discontented by the discont This castle was the Breat earl of Law.

Cer belonging to the discontented base of the discontented base of the discontented base.

KNARESBROUGH.

Orders were immediately issued, by NICHOLAS DE GREY, high-sheriff of the York, to attempt the recovery of the place sequence of these orders, the castle was inv Lilburn, finding no prospect of relief, su having first destroyed all the records, and every written memorial of the liberties, cus Privileges of the place. It was not till the that those privileges were again in some mi Corded, 80 far as could be collected from the of men then living, and enrolled at the cou Knaresbrough, the 10th day of May, in the of the reign of king Edward III. was taken before Richard Pattrell, deputy of the lands of LADY PHILIPPA, the queen LAND, beyond Trent, by virtue of certain patens patent, by the commandment of the said q him d: him directed, upon the oaths of John Ward, ham, ham, John Turpin, of Arkendale, John N.
Arke, Arkendale, John Ward, of Scotton, John, of W. Mosier, The of Walter of Scriven, William Mosier, The Walter of Scriven, William of Con the Walter of Scriven, William of Con-Richard, John, the son of Adam, Kenda Richard Lion, Ralph Leake, Adam Kenda Dawson Dawson, who say, upon their caresh "bur Sagers of the borough of knaresbrough of knaresbrough of knaresbrough and the sagers of the borough of and the sagers of the borough of and and sagers of the borough of sagers of the sagers of t "now are, and their predecessors, and the predecessors, and their predecessors, and the pr "estates they now possess, and their predecessors, and John de Lilbourne toke the castel of Knaresburgh, the John de Lilbourne toke the castel of Knaresburgh, inderid to the king upon conditions " fee-farm and inheritance, all the site and soil of the " borough, with the appurtenances of the demesnes of the crown of the lord the king, as of the de-" mesnes of Knaresbrough; which, for the time, were " in fee-farm, yielding to the said lord 7s. 4d. yearly. " at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, only, and " making suit to the court of the lord the king a-" foresaid there; that is to say, from 15 days, to 15 "days, when a writ of right betwixt parties in the " said court, and when any felon shall be to be ad-"judged there. But, when such things are not to be "done, then to make suit twice in the year; that is, "once at the feast of St. Michael, for all services and "demands: Also, they say, that the said prede-" cessors, burgagers, and they whose estates they now "have, did levy all the DITCHES, about the borough " aforesaid, in their proper soil aforesaid, for the na-" FENCE of the said borough, and for their common "use; of which DITCHES, and of all the scite and "soil of the said borough, with the appurtenances, "the burgagers have taken all the profits growing "upon, or within the said DITCHES; and all the afore-" said DITCHES were made of their proper tenements. " and rented within the rent aforesaid, from the time " whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary. "AND, because there is neither court-roll or note

"And, because there is neither court-roll or note found since the time of the said lady queen, they thereupon demanded, that those amongst them, who could tell where the true records and ancient notes

KNARESBROUGH. wof the said lordship John surprised the carried the c "they say, at traitorously surprised the time they say, at traitorously surprised the time. "they say, had traitor the same held in the time of the lord of th "they say, had trait or ously surprise to case of the time witealth, had trait of the same held in the time of the lord the salth, had and the same of the lord the lord the salth of the lord "stealth, had and the same new the lord the lord the "lordship there, and cancel" and king aid craftily convey, the said. "lord king did craftily then in the said case of that now is, notes "lord king did being then in said jurors he that now is, notes whereof, and have retu."
"records and notes whereof, and have retu." "that now is, did being then in the said jurors have return and have return an "records and notes whereof, the said have returned and have returned and have returned and lady queen and lady queen their seals to register of the said lady queen "lordship. In witness presents, and lady queen their seals to these presents the said lady queen their seals to register of the said lady queen same into the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen their seals to the register of the said lady queen the said lady que CERTAIN lands that nearly surrounded the house, called the sale of the train lands that nearly surrounded the house that nearly surr

CERTAIN lands that nearly surrounce, called were anciently held by a slavish Terræ Native, but the heart Were anciently held by a slavish Terræ Native; were anciently held to the but the bodies hold; which tenure related to them, were an incident them. were anciently here related to the ferra rates; but the bodies but the but the bodies by not only the lands and services, hem, were about them, were about the by not only the lands and services them, were about the but the bodies of the but the but the bodies of the but the but the but the but the bodies of the but hold; which tenure; and services, paramodies by not only the lands and services. This hath lon patives, and their children after them, were about the property of their lord. by not only the lart children after This hath long ratives, and their their lord. is annually paid at the disposal of their only is annually paid by natives, and their their lord. is annually paid by at the disposal of their only rent. ceased, and a small sum hold rent. proprietor, called Bond-hold rent. In England, some degree of slavery continue

In England, some degree of A commission Late as the sixteenth century. the year 1574, f. late as the sixteenth century. the year 1574, for sued by queen Elizabeth, goods of all her bones. sued by queen Elizabeth, in the yall her bond quiring into the lands and goods of all her bond quiring into the lands and goods compound with the quiring into the lands and goods of and with the and bond-women, in order to compound they might their manumission or freedom, free men. their own lands and goods as I., p. 369. Kaims's Sketches of Man, * Thoresby's C 3

A.D. 1371. The castle, honor, and manor of this town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by king Edward III., to his fourth son, JOHN OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster: from this time it hath belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

HENRY LORD PERCY, and his son Hotspur, reflecting on the public measures, were sent for to court; but, refusing to attend, they were banished the realm in the year 1898. The year following, they joined HENRY, duke of Lancaster, while king Richard was in Ireland, and assisted him in the measures which led to the deposition of that monarch.

The king being returned from Ireland, and hearing that the duke of Lancaster was on his march towards him, with a numerous army; took post in the castle of Conway. Henry lord Percy was deputed to wait upon the king, and, if possible, by stratagem, to draw him from the castle, having with him a party of men consisting of one hundred lances, and two hundred archers; he placed those in a deep valley, between two mountains, and approaching, with only seven persons in his train, was admitted into the royal presence; where, by specious arguments, and solemn promises, he persuaded the king, with only twenty-two persons in his retinue, to leave the castle of Conway, and take up his residence in that of Flint. When Richard was descending into the valley where the am-

with the lanners of Percy, he could not forbear expressing to the lords Salisbury and Carliele, (two of
his attendate) his apprehensions of being betrayed;
and, turning to Northumberland, told him, if he
thought he had deceived him, he would instantly return
to Conway, and spill the last drop in defence of his
erown and dignity. "That, by St. George, you
"shall not do this month," said the earl, "for you must
"go with me to the duke of Lancaster," and immediately seized his bridle, when the armed troops surrounded the king, and conveyed him, a prisoner, to
the carle of Flint.

The fallen monarch was afterwards conveyed to the teastle of Leeds, in Yorkshire; and, from thence, to that of Knaresbrough, as appears by the following lines in Hardynge's Chronicle:

- "The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,
 - " There to be kepte surely in previtee:
- " Fro thems efter to Pykering went he nedls,
- · " And to Knaresburgh after led was he,
 - " But to Pontefrete last, where he did de."

THE place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruins still called, "The King's Chamber,"

LORD PERCY and his son, SIR HENRY, flourished awhile under that royalty they had been so instrumen-

tal in establishing; but, impatient of the least control from a prince they had so essentially served, they both took arms, and fell at different periods, fighting against Henry of Bolingbroke;—Hotspur, at Shrewsbury, in the year 1403; the earl; his father, at Bramham-Moor, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, 1407.

A. D. 1559. This borough was first summoned to send members to parliament.

A. D. 1590. From length of time, and the shocks that this eastle had sustained in ancient wars, it was found to stand in need of considerable repairs. This service was begun and completed, under the direction of Heary Slingsby, esq., who held the castle and barbican,* by lease from the queen. The expences attending these repairs, were, by an order of George, earl of Cumberland, then steward of the honor of Knaresbrough, to be paid, according to ancient custom, by the foresters alone, and that they only should bear the whole, by a fair and equal assessment; and, that the freeholders, and inhabitants of the soke and liberty of Knaresbrough, should not be charged with any part thereof.

This was an out-work, or Antenural before the great gate:—A strong and high well, with turrets upon it, for the defence of the gate and draw-bridge, which probably occupied the ground, now called the bowling-green. When the ditch happened to be a dry one, which was the case here, there generally was a subterraneous passage, through which. The cavalry could sally.

KN AR ESBROUGH. KNARE BELL.

Honor, and lore honor, and lore honor, honor, honor, honor, and lore honor, and lore honor, and lore honor, honor, honor, and lore honor, honor, and lore honor, hon A.D. 1616. This castre, to his son Charles, nine were granted, by James Lad the throne of En A.D. 1616. James I., to his son Charles of Englished, by James ascended the throne of this before that prince ascended that prince ascended the unhappy reign, this before that prince ascended the throne in the troubles of whose unhappy reign, this in the troubles of whose share. Ha very considerable

Ma very considerable

Have LORD FAIRFAX, being Posted at Wether the Knares of this town has a lace a garrison this town has hat very considerable share.

intended also to place a ditch of houses had intended also to place a garrison this town had the ancient rampart and ditch of houses had in many places, and the second in many places. The ancient rampart and ditch of houses had long disused, and, in many places, on the long disused, and, in many places, on the long disused, and, in many places, and, in many p The ancient rampai in many places, and on the long disused, and, in many places, that done, that built, and gardens and orchards planted, on the built, and gardens and orchards planted, on the built is a second or the built is a second or the built is and gardens and orchards planted, on the built is a second or the bui long disused, and, in many done, than built, and gardens and or chards be done, than built, and gardens and or chards be the town, and the town and the the town and the the town and the the town and the town and the town and the town and the the town and the willt, and gardens and or ould be the town, and the strong and of the little more could be the town, and the strong and the different entrances by a strong and the different entrances. site, so that little more into the astrong and strong a ing up the want of fortifications of works, applying ing up the want of fortifications of which has lant garrison. The only remains of which has ing up the want of forting along of a large and lant garrison. The only remains of which has been the lant garrison. The only remains of a large and which has been the large part of which has been t lant garrison. The only received which has repart of which has rep thrown up at that time, the parsonage where the thrown the where and the character of the cliff, in the character out to the cliff, in the class out to the cliff, in the cl from the edge of the Bond end road, where a large an orchard near the Bond end anding out from the edge of the Bond end and acceptance being from the edge of the end end road out from the mount or the Bond end anding out from the mount, or bestion, appears or ordinance being the incount, or bestion, mount, or bestion, appears of ordinance being the incount of the line. rampart, on which a piece of or the line. From ed, would scour the whole tipely command the B ed, would scour the whole length command the Bond themse to the cliff, and, entirely have turned thence to the cliff, and, entirely have turned at the said road. The work seems to made a direct and read. The work seems to new in a direct line tion, and to have been continued, crossing the upthe han upthe hill, into the High-street; at some distances street, nearthe Charity-School, have turned, and hind which, it again appears to have turned, and j which, it again appears to have and in the out of the OLD Bor over Direct . a place called the Row-GAP, a work very necessary at that time, this being the most open part of the town, and, of course, the most easy of access.—There can be no doubt, but that every precaution was taken also to secure the town on the north-east, and southeast, while the river and inaccessible rocks perfectly secured it on the south-west; nor, could any person pass over either of the bridges, without being exposed to the fire from the castle.

THE following extract, from the memoirs of COL.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, accounts for the failure of lord Fairfax, in his intended seizure of Knaresbrough for the parliament.

"GENERAL RUTHEN comes with twenty-two Scotch officers, to go to the king, and hearing of Hotham's being about Doncaster, sends from Wetherby to my lord Cumberland, for a convoy; my lord desires him to come to York, and he would advise with him for the best way. When they met, it was thought by Skipton would be the safest passage, and so through Lancashire. I entreated general Ruthen to go by my house, Red-House; so he and all the "Scotch officers lay the first night at my house, and there provided them a guide for Skipton. Being at "Knaresbrough, some of my tenants acquaint me, that my lord Fairfax intends that night to put some

general Ruthen; he adviseth me to hold it myself, and draw some soldiers into it; whereupon I got the keys of the castle, caused a bed to be carried in, and, that very night comes Sir Richard Hutton, and part of the train-bands, with commission from my lord of Cumberland, to hold it for the king; so I resigned, and only laid in the castle that night, and in that room and lodging built by my father, and where I had lain when I was very young, being sent for by my father.

Vernor of Richard Hutton did not long remain governor of Richard Hutton did not long remain governor of Richard Superseded by some other person; as we find that gentleman amount the garrison of York, which surrendered to August the forces of the parliament on the 16th of

County Cartific Appears, by a pedigree of the family, (certific Appears, by a pedigree of the family, been at Disgdale's visitation, in 1666) to have This was born in the year 1604, and died

Plot when a general alarm overspread the nation, and great numbers of persons retired with their familes to the strong-holds of the country; at which period, Sir Henry was very young indeed, being born in the left 1601, and therefore but four years of age,

in 1688, as appears by an inscription on his tomb, its the church-yard of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

THE garrison of Knaresbrough, consisting of 2 large number of borse and foot, became a terror to the surrounding country, insomuch, that scarce a day passed but information was received by the parliament of the irreparable depredations and warrs ton barbarities committed by foraging and marauding parties of the king's horse, from this town and After the battle of Mariton-Moer, and surrender of York, lord FAIRFAX remained some time in that city, purposing to reduce the garrisons in the neighbourhood, with all possible expeditions. In the mean time, colonel LAMBERT was very sotive in intercepting their straggling parties. latter end of September, this gallant commander surprised, and took prisoners, a troop of horse, in Craven; and soon after, at Plumpton, near Knares. brough, he took one hundred and ferty dragoons, three captains, and many other priseners, together with their commander, colonel Mic Moyler, an Irishman. About this time, a party of the king's hone, from the garrisons of Knarchrossis and Skipton, marched Out, with intent to raise the seige of Hemsley Case? Hemsley-Castle, but were repulsed, with considerable base. loss.

A MONGST many other sufferers from the rapacity of this garrison, Mr. George Marwood is particularly mentioned; whose house, near Harrogate, was totally demolished, and his personal property destroyed.

In the beginning of November, 1644, lord FAIR-PAR, at the head of a division of the Scotch forces, ap-Peared before Knaresbrough. Finding the garrison obstinately determined on resistance, he prepared to storm the town; and, on the 12th of the same month, began the attack. The garrison defended their works with spirit; but were, at last, obliged to retreat into the slain in the action t It is very probable that this attack was actional on the west side of the church-yard, and the made on the west side of the church-yard, they fall be slain were interred near the place where as many human bones have lately been found in orchard, near the bastion before-men-

FAIRFAX being now master of the town, FAIRFAL Elosely invested, and as bravely defend-

form-house now bears the name, situate on the he of Hall;—a farm-nouse now some the sear which are road leading from Harrogate to Harewood; near which are road leading from the ancient mansion. This house belonged, at to leading from marriage. This house belonged, at the case of the ancient manaion. This house belonged, at the case of the present,) to the Bethel family. Mr. Marwood the case of the ancient, in the Bethel family. Mr. Marwood with the case of the Bethel,—and resided at Swindon-Hall (as it does at present the standard of Sis Walter Bethel,—and resided at Swindon-Halk

ed by the resolute garrison, who prolonged the siege till the 20th of December, when they surrendered upon honorable terms.*

His lordship found here four pieces of fine ordnance, a large store of arms, powder, and ammunition; a considerable quantity of specie and plate, to the value of fifteen hundred pounds.

A little before this time, a petition was presented to parliament, by Mrs. Bastwick, wife of Dr. John Bastwick, then a prisoner in the castle of Knaresbrough, praying relief for her said husband, herself, and children; which petition was favorably received, and one hundred pounds ordered to be paid to her. Soon after, Dr. Bastwick was released from his confinement, being exchanged for colonel Huddleston. The crime laid to his charge was, his having written a book, entitled, "Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium," for which, he was fined, in the Star-Chamber, 5000l., and confined, first in Launceston, afterwards in Scilly, then in the castle of York, and lastly, in that of Knaresbrough.

[•] Oliver Cromwell appears to have been at Knaresbrough soon after this time, and lodged in the High-street, in a house now the property of Mr. George Jackson, which was rebuilt some years ago; but, the chamber where that extraordinary man lay is still preserved. Vide Gent. Mug., March, 1791.

On the 30th of April, 1646, this castle, with several others, were, by an order of the house of commons, rendered untenable.* The walls and towers have eversince been mouldering away; yet, even now, the elevation of the site, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, and awful importance.

"The winding labyrinths, the hostile tower.

- where danger threaten'd, and tyrannic power,
- "The jealous draw-bridge, and the most profound,
- The lonely dungeon, in the cavern'd ground. " The sullen dome above those central caves,
- " where liv'd one tyrant and a host of slaves!"

This castle contained near two acres and a half within its which were flanked with eleven towers; these, the there buildings in the different wards, these, walls, which were manner afforded the several other buildings in the different wards, ous 8a. Convenience and accommodation for a numermain. Lison. mainin B. and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories above the kee Edward III.

The first room, on the ground floor, or dungeon. The first room, on the ground floor, or dungeon, from time immemorial,

Towns of the house of commons, 22 Charles I.—Resolved, That the Several castles of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knaresbrough, Cawood, Sandul, Beral castles of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knaresbrough, Cawood, Sandul, Beral castles of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knaresbrough, Cawood, Sandul, Beral castles of the house of community of the house of the house of community of the house of All, Boulton, Middleham, Hornsey, Mulgrave, and Creyke, in the country of Coulton, Middleham, Hornsey, Mulgrave, and Creyke, in the country of the Country of Castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons to of Pork, being inland castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons then. lept or maintained in them.

the repository for the ancient court records,* the keys of which are in the joint custody of the steward of the honor, and the chief of the Slingsby family. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-Room, 32 feet, by 22, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which, at the height of six feet, diverge and spread all over the roof: In this room is a large fire-place, and several recesses; also, a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's-Lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now broken Through this Guard-Room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle; the outward gate was defended by a portcullis and a draw-bridge, that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present Bowling-Green. Here is also a small circular stair-case. that led from the Guard-Room to the State-Room, so narrow, that one centinel alone might defend the passage. Next to the Guard-Room, on the same level, is the Old Prison, for debtors, within the forest and liberty of Knaresbrough, which consists of two small rooms. the first, is twelve feet by ten, the other, seven feet square.

THE second story was entirely taken up by the Anti-Chamber and State-Room, commonly called, the King's Chamber, each room appearing to have been

[•] The records, from the year 1908, to the year 1708; since that time they are deposited in the office of the steward of the court.

about sixteen feet square: the the south side, and was lighted the opposite side :- The State-I place on the north, opposite magnificent window, ten feet wi high. The rich and elegant tracer window, was thrown down in a th 10th 1806. On the outside, are four bably have been formed for the pur sort of machine, to secure this elega inclemencies of the seasons, or the ers. Under this window, are some; arched portal, which formerly led The principal entrance into the Ant led into the State-Room, was from which the access was guarded and for est manner imaginable; first, throu tal, and a zigzag passage, you com where a guard was usually placed. a stair-case of stone, that led to the ed by two portcullises; some parts yet remaining. The third and u of the same dimensions as the form the top of the tower, on which wer tlements. The height of this town and the breadth fifty-four; two sie down, and on one corner, still rer dent marks of violence, made fired against it.

- "But, now, no more the crimson tides of was
- "Rush beadlong from these walls, nor dying gross
- "Peirces the ear; yet echo, in her cell,
- "Dreams o'er each long-forgotten clash of fight."

Underneath, is the Dungeon, into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is twenty-three feet in length, and about twenty in breadth; the walls are of hewn stone, similar to those of the rest of the castle. Here is an aperture, for the admittance of air, near three feet square next the room, and terminating gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar, nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell, was through the iron grate in the door on the top of the steps; in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering, some of them, (in ancient times), have amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall; amongst which, are that of a horse-shoe, some resemblance of Gothic-arches, and two figures of men. in the dresses worn about the time of queen Elizabeth.

On the south-east side of the castle are the remains of a gateway, the grooves of the portcullis being yet discernable betwixt two semicircular pillars. These phlars, and two others on the side next the river, of

KNARESBROUGH.

beautiful workmanship, are the work of later times, and evidently placed here as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

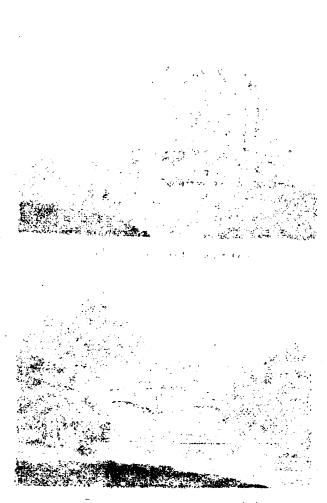
4}

In a part of these ruins, behind the Court-House. are the remains of a secret cell, or hiding-place. constructed in the middle of the wall. This curious receptacle is lined with hewn stone, and is three feet four inches high, and two feet eight inches wide, and appears to have been more than twenty feet in length-At the farthest end, is a low stone seat, where two persons might sit in a bending posture. There does not appear to have been any contrivance for the admission of air or light; and, the only advantage this apartment seems to have had above the common dungeon, was its being above ground. Remains of such solitary recesses are to be found amongst the ruins of most of our ancient mansions and castles; and there are instances of their having been used for personal safety, as the last retreat in the moment of imminent danger, and extreme distress.

In the year 1786, some foundations were discovered on the south-side of the castle, supposed to have been the remains of a chapel. The altar, built of large stones, well cemented, and covered with stucco, had been ornamented with paintings; some of the colours appearing very fresh; here were also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an

In one part of the castle-yard, is the iron helmet. entrance of an arched subterraneous passage, leading from thence into the moat. This, no doubt, was very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. From every appearance, it may be concluded, that this castle had all the advantages of strength and situation, that could be desired, before the invention of artillery.* and, even after this period, was found to be a place not easily reduced: this is evinced by the great number of cannon-shot of various sizes that have been, and are yet frequently found on different sides of it. Placed on an eminence, projecting into the river, and, from its towers commanding all the avenues into the town; nor could any one pass over either of the bridges unseen by the garrison. Such was the castle of Knaresbrough, which Leland truly says, "Standeth " magnificently and strongly on a rock, having a deep "ditch hewn out of the rock, where it was not defend-" ed with the river Nidd;" and where he numbered eleven or twelve towers.

[•] Captain Ross, of the artillery, assuming himself with viewing these ruins, in the summer of 1781, declared, that supposing the castle at that time well fortified, he could, with the greatest safety, exect a battery within 300 yards of the same.



Secretary of the second secretary



Knaresbrough Castle.



High Bridge & Church, Knaresbro'.

- . I What does not fade? The tower that long had stood,
 - "The crush of thunder, and the warring winds.
- "Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer-Time,
- "Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base:
- "And flinty pyramids, and walls of brase
- " Descend: The Babylonian spires are sunk;
- Descend: The Daoylouish spires are sunk;
- " Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down,-
- Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
- And tott'ring empires rush by their own weight-
- " This huge rotundity we tread grows old;
- "And, all those worlds that roll around the sun;
- ." The sun himself shall die; and ancient night
- Again involve the desolate abyss."

armetrong



FROM viewing these mouldering remains of pride and dominion, the eye is relieved, and the mind cheered, by the romantic beauties of the adjacent wale,—a delicious composition of ENCLOSURES, woods, and ROCKS, at the bottom of which, a fine RIVER takes its bending course, shaded in many places with hanging wood. On one side, the houses and trees ranged along the edge of the precipice, with part of the town, the CHURCH, the BRIDGE, and COGHILL-HALL: On the other side, Belmont, with its wood and enclosures, the more elevated situation of Bilton-Hall, with a distant view of Brimham-rocks, complete this beautiful scene.

THE seal of this honor represents a castle, under which, on an escroll, are four letters, E. R: Q. R.

Over the castle, on a wreath, is a dexter hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of oak, the date, 1611. The crest is the same as that borne by the ancient family of Rodes, one of whom might then be receiver of the crown rents here; and, besides putting his crest on the seal, might also add the initials of his name and office—Edward Rodes, Quæstor Regis.

A large body of troops, stationed in this town and neighbourhood, were, in the month of August, 1648, . ordered to join Cromwell, then marching to attack the Scots army, under the command of the duke of Hamilton. After this, nothing remarkable seems to have taken place here, till the landing of the prince of Orange; in the year 1688, when SIR HENRY GOOD-RICK, BART., of Ribston-Hall, repaired immediately to Knaresbrough, alighting from his coach, he entered the Town-Hall, where several Roman-catholic gentlemen (then in the commission of the peace) were assembled, on some matters of a public nature. Sir Henry informing them, that the authority by which they sat there was then superseded, drew his sword. and proclaimed William the third, king of England. &c.

WHEN we remember the active part this gentleman took in the struggles of those times, we shall not be

suprised at this single instance of his bold and enterprising spirit.

QUEEN ANNE Stanted to the burgesses of this borough, five different fairs, to be held on certhis borougu, each year, with a court of Pie Poudre. tain days in Gourt) a court of Pie Poudre, (q. d. Dusty-Foot Court) a court held in fairs, to redress disorders committed in them. The burgesses were also entitled to the toll of corn and grain sold in the market, which they enjoyed in rotation, till the year 1748.

AT the breaking out of the rebellion, in the year 1745, the gentlemen of this county, ever distinguished for their loyalty and steady attachment to the rights and liberties of English-men, entered into an association for the public defence; amongst whom, William Thornton, esq., of Thornville, distinguished himself in so particular a manner, (by raising a company of soldiers, and marching at their head. against the rebels, into the mountains of Scotland), as procured him the thanks, applause, and esteem of every well-wisher to the constitution. The inhabitants of Knaresbrough, desirous to testify their gratitude for such eminent services, entreated his accentance of a silver table, on which was engraven as follows :-

ON

THE UPPER SIDE.



GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM.

QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM

SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI

SUSTENTATA

PRO REGE ET PATRIA
IN SCOTIA CONTRA REBELLES
IMPROBISSIMA HYEME
DELLI PERICULIS

OBTULIT

A.O. DOM. MDCCXLV.

EBOR. O: M: E D: D.

On the lower Side.

GULIBLMO THORNTON, ARM: QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI
SUSTENTATA
PRO REGE ET PATRIA
GONTRA-SCOTOS MONTICULOS
BELLUM INTESTINUM MOLIENTES
IMPROBISSIMA HYEME
RELICTA CONJUGE®

BELLI PERICULIS

SESE MAGNAMITER

OBTULIT

ANNO D'NI MDCCXLV. BURGUS KNARESBURGENSIS

EBOR

0: M : E

D D

THE table is two feet in diameter; and now in the possession of lieutenant colonel Thomas Thornton, son of the above gentleman.

1756. The fairs, which had for several years been discontinued, on account of a distemper amongst

[•] After the defeat at Colloden, Mr. Thornton and his lady went to court, where being seen by the king, who had noticed Mrs. Thornton, he was thus accessed by the monarch, "Mr. Thornton, I have been told of the services you have rendered to your country, and your attach." ment to me and my family, and have held myself obliged to you for , both; but, I was never able to estimate the degree of the obligation till "now, that I see the lady whom you left behind you."

horned cattle, were this year, by an order of sessions opened again, and, have ever since been held as follows:

The first Wednesday after January 13.

The first Wednesday after March 12.

May the sixth, unless the same happen to be on a Sunday, and then the day after.

The first Wednesday after August 12.

The first Tuesday after October 11.

The first Wednesday after December 10.

The Statutes, for hiring servants, on Wednesday before November 23.*

ABOUT the year 1700, two men clearing a piece of ground in a place called the Castle-Ings, on the south side, and near the edge of the Castle-Moat, discovered a piece of metal, which proved to be part of an iron helmet; after being carefully dug up, they found it to contain a large quantity of silver coin; and, in the midst, carefully wrapt in wool, were a number of gold coins.

^{*} Fairs and markets, says Sir John Spelman, were first instituted by Alfred the Great; before which time, it was common for the Danes and Saxons, after the fermer had got facting in this country, to steal not only cattle, but also, to carry women and children from each others! lands, and sell them as slaves; and, it was frequently very tedious, if not impracticable, to find out the offenders, and bring them to condign punishment, by the sufferers proving their property.

ABOUT the year 1756, a large quantity of silver coin was found in a field near the high-road, about half-way betwixt Knaresbrough and Scotton-moor.

1758. A human skeleton was discovered by a man digging for lime-stone on Thistle-hill, near this town, which led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder of Daniel Clark, by Eugene Aram, and others; the circumstances of which, being too long for insertion here, may be seen in a separate pamphlet.

In the year 1762, as a workman was digging a cellar, on the north-side of the market-place, he discovered a small earthen vessel, filled with gold coins, chiefly of Henry VIII., and Edward VI.

Some few Roman coins have been found here, particularly of the emperors Claudius and Constantine. As they were found in the vicinity of the castle, it confirms the opinion, that here was a fortress, in the time of the Romans. Copper and brass coins, or tokens, of different sizes and impressions, are frequently found in the gardens about the town, several of which appear to have been struck at Nuremburg, and probably brought into England in queen Mary's reign. Tradesmen's tokens are also very frequently found here, whose different inscriptions and devices, shew them to have been the particular coinage of individuals in this borough: In the centre of one of them is a crown.

and round it these letters, AARON LOWCOCK; on the reverse, in the centre, is A: L., and round it, OF KNARESBROUGH. It appears, that, from and during the reign of queen Elizabeth, to that of king Charles the second, the tradesmen in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money, or tokens, for the benefit and convenience of trade. This being struck for necessary change, the figure and device were various, and the materials of lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman, that issued this useful kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them; and therefore, in large towns, where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting-box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective tradesmen, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver; and in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when king Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the exigencies of commerce, the nummorum famuli were superseded, and these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

SEVERAL coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling; on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin is a latin inscription, being a recital of a pas-

sage in the first of Samuel, chap. xx., verse 42. On the reverse, is the representation of Joah killing Amasa, the inscription, from the second of Samuel, chap. xx., verse 9. No date on either side.

A CONSIDERABLE manufacture of linen has been carried on here for many ages, and is at present in a flourishing condition. The length of each piece is twenty yards, breadth, thirty-five inches; the prices from thirteen shillings and six-pence, to thirty shillings: upwards of one thousand of these pieces are manufactured in this town and neighbourhood each week. Sheetings are also manufactured here, some of which are twenty-four yards in length, and one yard and half a quarter in breadth; others, twenty-six or twenty-eight yards in length, and one yard and quarter in breadth, all varying in price according to the comparative difference in the fineness of each *...

THE RIVER NIDD.+

Which runs close by this town, takes its rise at the upper end of Nidd's-Dale, or Netherdale, about thirty miles north-west of this place; and, after running a considerable way from its fountain, again enters the earth by a wide and rocky cavern, then taking

The linen manufacture was introduced into England by the Flemings, under the protection of Henry III., A. D. 1253.

[†] The word Nickl, among the Celtm, signified under, below, exceed.

-a subterraneous course of some miles, again emerges to the light by two issues, whose waters are soon after united; and, passing by RAMSGILL, PATE-LEY-BRIDGE. HAMPSTHWAITE. KILLINGHALL. RIPLEY, KNARESBROUGH, RIBSTON, WALSHFORD, COWTHORP, HUNSINGNORE, and CATTAL, unites with the Ouse, near Nun-Monkton, after a course of upwards of fifty miles through a deep rocky channel, often hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Salmon are frequently found in different parts of this river; Pike are also found in most parts of it, particularly near RIBSTON, where one of those fish was caught, that weighed near twenty pounds. The Perch are from half a pound to three pounds each. Trout are found in most parts of the river, but chiefly in the vale of Scotton, from half a pound, to three pounds each. Here are also Smelt, Chub, Dace, Eels, Barbel, Ombre, Gudgeon, &c.

On the 4th of February, 1800, a meeting was held at the Sessions-house, for the purpose of adopting a plan for a navigable canal, from the river Ure to Knaresbrough; when a committee was appointed, who ordered a survey, and the levels to be taken in two lines, the one communicating with the river Ouse, and the other with the Ure, by which, it appeared perfectly clear, that the most eligible line of navigation would be from the river Ure, below the shoals at Ellinthorpe, and, passing between Aldbrough and Boroughbridge, leaving the villages of Minskip and Staveley, on the left; and proceeding thence by Staveley-mill, and Farnham-Carrs, to Cold-Keld, between Farnham and Scriven. The expence for completing the said canal, was estimated at twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eight pounds.

1764. An act of parliament was obtained for the better supplying this town with river-water; which, on account of its elevated situation, rendered the then common method of conveying it in leathern bags, on horseback, difficult and expensive.

Annexed to the water-works, a paper-mill was erected, where that business was carried on with success, till the year 1791, when the cotton-mill was erected, by Messrs. Thornton, Lomas, and Co., and began its operations on the 22d of September that year. In the year 1793, this mill was sold, and became the property of Messrs. Curtis, Driffield, Oliver, Dearlove, and Co., by whom the business is now carried on. The spinning of cotton was soon followed by an attempt to introduce the weaving of that article, and looms were set up for that purpose, by Messrs. Lister and Cockshaw: Several other persons followed their example; and, at this time (1808), there are not less than two hundred looms employed, which, on an average, produce four hundred pieces each week-

In July, 1794, the Knaresbrough volunteers were raised; and, on the 4th of June, 1795, the ladies and gentlemen of this borough and its vicinity, met at the town-hall, and partook of an elegant breakfast, after which, lady Slingsby, in a concise speech, well adapted to the occasion, presented the colours to captain Robinson. The volunteers, fired three vollies, in honor of the day.

In the town, are several very good inns, a spacious-market-place, and neat market-cross, built by the inhabitants, in the year 1709. The market is on Wednesday, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions. The quantity of corn sold here every week, is supposed to exceed that of any other market in the county. The Sessions-house was rebuilt about the year 1768; under which, are two prisons, one for town debtors, a single room, twelve feet square, the other for felons, one room, eight feet by five.

THE HIGH-STREET.

So called from its situation, and being the principal street in this borough.

WINDSOR-LANE;

[Wendoe'n; to turn round.] The situation and form of this lane are very expressive of its name. Herestands the Dissenter's chapel, first founded by lady

KNARESBROUGH, Hewley, The present edifice, the lade Hewley, relieves ent edifice, being of the lady the lady the lady the lady the lady the site, was every the chieffy in Surrey, in a site, by f Clapham, GRACIT The street

The street

The street

The street

Or Ditch.

Or Dit I Grachthuys Gracht or before that I was aged that part stand, probably ings one crected the and probably ings one crected the and probably ings one be be used as which dwellings seed to be used as which dwellings seed to be used as which dwellings and probabilings one side of the and and probabilings one erected the and several ran lings to to be used as which dwellings as ed to for. Here those after it counted for its and and the after it counted for its and and the after it counted for its and and and area in the after its counted for its and and area in the after its counted for its and and area in the after its and and area in the after its and several ran lings assed to for. Here which dwellings accounter exceeding the those after account erected in the ditch, and account erected in the ditch, after account erected in the ditch, and account erected in the ditch account erected in the d several rau alors to to be used which which dwellings ascented for. Here which those after accounterected in the ditch, after accounter the name is as first end of the second that the name house, after BRIGGAT which dwelling eased for.

those after account erected in the little ditch, after bouse, after account erected in the little ditch, and account erect EBridge-Gate. J A street CHEAPSID adding CHEAPSID P. This street being situ bridge. Cheap; a market-place, street being situs one side of the market-place, accounts for its na KIRKGATE; A STREET leading to the church; and, adjoing A STREET lead adjoining A STREET, is a garden, called "Parnassus Mount to this street, is a garden, called "Parnassus Mount ad forto Here

universally admired for its beautiful and romantic scenery. Here company are regaled with tea and coffee, in a neat room built for the purpose, and which, on account of its lofty situation, is called "The Eagle's Nest."

JOCKEY-LANE:

So called from the circumstance of a horse-dealer's stables being here. It had anciently two other appellations, viz. Barefoot-lane, and Ten-faith-lane; which names I apprehend were given to it in consequence of the Jew's synagogue, which formerly stood hereabouts, the gates of which opened into this lane. About the year 1768, Mr. Christopher Walton, owner of the place, discovered, in digging the foundations of a building here, a wall of hewn stone, four feet thick, resting on a foundation of brick, of the same thickness; the lime adhered so strongly to the bricks, that they could not be separated without breaking to pieces. These foundations range close to the right hand side of the path, leading through the synagogue-yard to the market-place.

It is probable, that this building was destroyed in the first year of the reign of Richard I. when no less than fifteen hundred of these miserable people were massacred at York, besides great numbers in other places, who fell by the hands of an infatuated, and

brutal populace. Notwithstanding these severe outrages, they soon became again very numerous in different parts of the kingdom, but were finally banished this country in the year 1290, to the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven.

A. D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the castle of Knaresbrough, with an inscription in hebrew, which was preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, esq., and is a recital of part of the sixth chapter of Deuter Chorny, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse, to the end of the ninth.

FIN CLE-STREET;

[Vincle, Danish an angle or corner.] This street evidently answers an angle with the line of the the description, as it runs close by the line of the old the description, north-west another rampart, and terminates near the At present, it is called Swine-market, numbers of those animals being sold here every

In the field on that side the High-bridge, next the win, was for that side the High-bridge, next the town, was formerly a garden; in which, about the year 1754, was 1754, was found, by Peter Blakeston, the gardener, when digni when digging in that part of the garden near the bridge, some in that part of the garden near the bridge, some in that part of the some few silver and copper coins, two or three some few silver and copper coins, two or three spurs of an uncommon size and form, some cannon-ball cannon balls, and musket-shot, together with the heads of an musket-shot, together with the heads of several small axes, probably battle-axes. The whole circumstance, taken together, seems to point out this as a place where some smart skirmish has happened betwixt two parties; one defending the pass at the bridge, and the other attempting to force it; the former being assisted by the fire of the artillery, from the castle.

This bridge was repaired and enlarged in the year 1773; and the Low-bridge, in 1779; the distance betwixt them, is as follows: From the High-bridge, to Frogmire-dike 400 yards; from thence, to Byrnand-hall cross 586; from thence, to the Low-bridge 554, in all, 1540 yards, or 7 furlongs.

SHERIFFTURN;

OR,

The King's Court-Leet,

Is held in the castle of Knaresbrough, twice a year, within a month after Easter, and at Michaelmas, where the constables attend to be sworn into office; eleven for the forest, viz. Bilton with Harrogate, Killinghall, Clint, Hampsthwaite, Fellescliffe, Birstwith, Darley, Thruscross, Timble, Clifton, and Pannal.—Nine for the liberty: Scriven, Scotton, Breabton, Stainley, Burton-Leonard, Farnham, Staveley, Arrendale, Great-Ouseburn.

Each of these attend with four men, out of which the juries are empannelled.

THE family of KNARESBURGH Were of great anti-The family of they bore for their arms, argent, a lion rampant, gules, ducally crowned, or, within a hordure, sable, charged with eight bezants.

ROGER DE KNARESBURGH is mentioned in a grant, made to the abbey of Fountains.

THOMAS KNARESBURGH married Agnes, daughter of Gilbert Slingsby, 1364.

ROBERT DE KNARESBURGH, one of the monks of Bolton, in the year 1553.

JOHN DE KNARESBURGE, vicar of Knaresburgh. obit, 1561.

PETER KNARESBURGH, obit, 1574.

FRANCIS KNARESBURGH, obit, 1588.

THE last person of the name, remembered here, was HELEN KNARESBURGH, married to Mr. Samuel Green, master of the grammar-school, at Knaresbrough; she died in the year 1733.

AFTER the conclusion of the war, in 1789, prince William Henry visited the city of Havannah, in his way to England: Don Solana, the spanish admiral, entertained the prince and his suit, with all possible During the ball given that evening, politeness. lieutenant William Ackroyd, one of the english officers, expressing his admiration of the beauty and elegance of a lady then dancing, was answered by a gentleman in the spanish uniform: "I perfectly agree The officer stepping up to the gen-" with you sir." tleman, told him, he spoke english so well, that he presumed he must belong to a battalion of the irish brigade, then in the city-"Sir," replied the spanish officer, "I am a merchant, and colonel of militia; my "ancestors were english, and came originally from a " town in Yorkshire, called Knaresburgh; from which town, the family derive their name. My ad-"dress is. Don Miguel de Knaresburgh." Mr. Ackroyd, being a native of the same town, could not but admire the singularity of the circumstance, concerning which, he certainly would have received further information, had not prince Henry given orders that night, for his suit to be ready, to attend his going on board early next morning.

THE family of BYRNAND were for many ages seated at Knaresbrough; they bore for their arms, azure, on a bend argent, three escallops of the first.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., married Grace, daughter of sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, knight; had issue, Robert.

ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., married Anne, daughter of Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, esq., had issue, William and Robert.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., mar-

; had issue, Grace, his daughter and sole heir; married to sir.Ralph Babthorpe, of Babthorpe, in the east-riding of Yorkshire, knight.

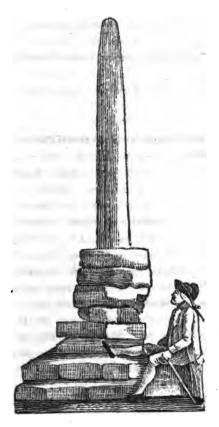
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ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., (brother of William) married Anne, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Conyers, in the north-riding of Yorkshire, esq..

WILLIAM BYRNAND, esq., was recorder of York, 1573.

The family mansion was situated at the end of the High-street, leading towards York. Near it, formerly stood an ancient Cross; which, being placed on the outside of the RAMPART, and opposite to the en trance into the borough, seems to have been similar in nituation, and probably may have been used for the same purpose, as that mentioned by Mr. Pennant, in his history of London, which stood without the city opposite to Chester inn; and where, according to the simplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the magistrates sat to administer justice. Byrnand-hall hath been lately rebuilt, by Mr. William Manby, who took down the remains of the old cross, and left a cruciform stone in the pavement, which will mark the place to future times.

The family of RHODES, anciently resident at Knares brough, bore for their arms, argent, on a cross enguiled between four lions rampant; gulles as many bezants. Crest—a leopard sejant, or, spotted sable, collared and ringed, argent.



BYRNAND-HALL CROSS.

KNARESBROU

THE family of Roundell former brough and Scriven, where they a considerable estate. Their arms a between three olive branches pron pale argent, hilt and pommel, or.

JOHN ROUNDELL, of Scriven, year 1425, 3d. of Henry VI., from line of worthy ancestors, is descen LIAM ROUNDELL, of Gledstone fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxfor January 9, 1775, Mary, daughter son, A. M., rector of Thornton, by sons. Richard, born Dec. 14, 1776 27, 1780 - Danson, April 3, 1784-1785 Christopher, July 6, 1788-1789 and two daughters, Eleanor, Mary, April 14, 1787.

THE family of WARNER, formerly bore for their arms, or, a bendengn roses gules, barbed proper.

A NUMBER of small inclosures, in a rough, formerly produced great quantil but this hath been long discontinued; membered here, was planted in a gar cliff, next the river, then belonging Warner, who died in the year 1689,

• Obit, S. P., February 19th, 1801

Lequorice seems to have given way to the cultivistion of the cherry-tree, which was planted in many of the tofts and crofts, in and near the borough, and produced fruit in abundance, so as to supply all the neighbouring markets, till about the year 1752. The last cherry-exchard was converted into a hitchen-garden.

Mr. CAMDEN observes, that this part of the country produced a soft, yellow marl, which proved an excellent marure for land. The marl is still to be found, but it now very seldom used as manure.

The Church

01

KNARESBROUGH,

DEDICATED to St. John, the baptist, was given, (most probably by Henry I.,) with all its lands, tythes, and chapels, to the priory of Nostel, about the year 1114. It appears afterwards, to have become the property of archbishop Walter Grey; who, in the year 1230, united the same to the prebend of Bickhill, in the cathedral of York. This impropriation was made in lieu of an estate in York, granted by the dean and chapter to the said archbishop. It is within the diocese of Chester, and deanery of Boroughbridge;

Called Baxterie garden; situate on the southeade of the castles

ENARES BEOUGH rated in the Lord Rosslyn is patron its Present annual in the Lord Present rated in the Lord Rosslyn is patron annual its present annual 188 head; 184 and, its Present annual prebends of the south-buttress of the wards.

On the south-buttress of the south of the sout ON tree on a single stone: BPWardso Christ, who died upon Christ, will grace our end over the over the over the over the over the over the opinion of t or the cross, Trinitarian of the opinion monks of the opinion or the south simulation of the monks of and enlarged on the stone, with the stone of t tation of the favor the opinion of the monks of avor the opinion of the seem to and enlarged on ances, so aired and stone. of the men to favor enlarged on and enlarged on ances, seem ed and the stone, with the ances, repaired that the the in the internal that t P, ances, seem and and estone, with the stone with the paired that the the chap and that to wall, on the ally the wall, on the or ally the following instruction of the are the following instruction of the are the following instruction of the contraction of the contracti nere. AGAINST the following inschiples of daughter on class daughter daught ginally there. Mary eldest daughter on Mary, elder to so who have Rounded, en. married years; to who have the Rounded twenty-five and one daughten she bare four twenty-sons, and one four four Mary rieu pears; daughter she sare four three sons, and one daughter she sare four three sons, and one daughter she sare four three sons, and one daughter she sare four the same sources, the same sources that same sources The section value believe vite personie. Coulons tours fell Marine and beautiful

Simon Warner, Gent.
September 7, 1663, aged 56.
WARNER
ANAGE.
URNA VER.

Tam secri cineris duplici de pignore custos. Usque recens were hac florest urna novo.

THE STEEPLE is founded on four large pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, supporting four very beautiful arches, much superior to those in the body of the church, which seem to have been a work of later date. Here is a musical peal of eight bells; the tenor weighs twenty hundred weight, whereon is inscribed: "Procul este profani.-The rev. "Thomas Collins, vicar; John Inman, and JAMES YOUNG, churchwardens." These bells were hung in the year 1774; at which time, several pieces of half-burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, supposed to have been the ends of timber, that had been destroyed by fire. The only account we have of any such accident here, was anno, 1318, when the Scots carried fire and sword through all these northern parts, and this town, with the church, was involved in one general conflagration.

On the north-wall, is a monument, to the memory of John Watson, brother of George Watson, of Billston-park, esq., who died in 1758, aged 31.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east-end of the north-aile, is a marble monument, to the memory of James Whitefoord, eq., of Dunduff, in Aynhire, North Britain, Who died July 29th, 1785.

AGAINST & Pillar, at the east-end of the south-Robinson a marble monument, to the memory of Patrick Robinson, of Edinburgh, jeweller; obit, September

In a small window, at the west-end of the church, a stained of Azure, a fesse, or, here are the following arms: Azure, a fesse, or, between three doves argent.

On a window, in the north-aile,—a bend, with three escallops, in work for Byrnand.

Hele was Somerly a representation of St. Robert, holding a formerly a representation of our fragments of stained glass refragments of this curious piece of stained glass remained in this curious piece of stance being this curious piece of stance being this curious piece of stance being the post of the north-aile, till within these

ed to the south-wall, is a neat marble monument to the south-wall, is a neat marble mondained to the south-wall marble mondained to the south Afocured by a general subscription, was Vohn Donaldson, of Newcastle-uponTyne, and first used in divine service, on Sunday, April 20, 1788.

THE screen that separates the choir from the body of the church, is pierced with the figures of the lighted torch, the rose, and trefoil; each having a symbolical allusion to some particular part of an ancient worship.

On the north-side of the choir, is a chapel, belonging to the Slingsby family, wherein are several monuments, with inscriptions in latin, of which the following are translations.

ON an altar-tomb, are placed fine and whole-length figures of SIR FRANCIS SLINGSBY and his lady, the only sister of THOMAS and HENRY, EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND. The knight is in complete armour, except his helmet, which is placed under his head. A small frill encircles the upper part of his neck, his beard flowing gracefully in ringlets over his breast. On his left side, is his sword, and on his right, at some distance, lies his dagger; his hands are elevated, and at his feet, is a lion statant.

THE lady is habited in a long robe, with foldingplaits, down to the feet; the sleeves come close to the wrists; round which, and her neck, is a small frill; her head rests on a pillow; her hair combed back, close under the cap, which is a plain one, without border

wlace. On the right side, upon the skirt of her robe, are the arms of Percy, and Brabant, two her robe, are the arms of Percy, the other two parts. are the arms of Peres, the other two partly bid in the appearing complete one foot rests against a crescent. folds of the draperly did against a lion statant; both crests of the Percies.

On a fillet around the upper part of the tomb:-

Consecrated to the Trinity in Unity, in the 42d year of his age, and the 42d of queen Elizabeth's reign .-Death destroys, and renews life.

On the north and south sides:

Under this tomb are interred, Francis and Mary Slingsby: Francis, leaving the university, served under king Henry VIII., as captain of horse, at the siege of Boulogne; and afterwards, at the battle of Mussel. burgh, was a general of the horse; in the reign of queen Mary, he commanded a troop of horse; and, in the following reign of queen Elizabeth, he was sent into the north, sole commissioner for settling disputes with the Scots: he died 4th of August, 1600, aged 78.

Mary, not less distinguished by her virtues, than by her birth, was the only sister of Thomas and Henry, earls of Northumberland; she was so sincerely devoted to the service of her Maker, as, to be justly called a

heavenly star of piety. In the 66th year of her age, she yielded her body to mortality, and resigned her soul to immortality.

This pair had 12 children, 9 sons and 3 daughters; the daughters died young; of the sons, 6 arrived to manhood, followed the court, and were employed in various negociations, in foreign parts, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and as far as India; the seventh taking hely orders, and, being bachelor in divinity, became rector of Rathburne, in Northumberland.

Henry Slingsby, their heir, erected this monument, in 1601, to record the nobility and the mortality of his relations.

Under a whole length marble figure of sir William Slingsby, who is represented standing in a niche, in an easy attitude: His head reclines a little on one hand; the elbow resting on the guard of his sword; the other hand hangs down, and holds a shield, with the family arms; on his head, is a high-crowned hat; his hair and beard finely curled; he has on a buff jacket, boots, and spurs; the body has a gentle and most elegant reclination, and claims a place amongst the best sculptures, in our churches.

Sir William Slingsby, knight, of the renowned family of the Slingsby's, in Yorkshire, was the son of

Thomas and Henry Percy, earls of a lady of the greatest worth and piet at Knaresbrough, January 29th, 15th a courtier, and a magistrate, he distinuder four princes.

In queen Elizabeth's reign, he was the army, in the fortunate expedition to Under king James, he served at court, as to the queen: In 1603, and during when the king went to Scotland, he was lieutenant of the county of Middleser the same post, with applause, in the same king Charles.

August, 1624.—I depart time, not tip yet afraid of death.

UNDER a whole-length figure of w standing in a niche, and wrapt up in we the following:

Here lies sir Henry Slingsby, knight, of Francis and Mary Slingsby, who died cember, 1634, aged 74.—All is vanity.

ON a large slab of black marble (broug priory), six feet two inches long, by for inches broad, and six inches thick.

This stone of St. Robert's, was brought under it, was laid Henry, son of Henry Slin

being expelled the house of commons, and all his goods and all his goods of commons, and all his goods expelled the house of partiament; nothing else confiscated, by confiscated, by an ordinance of partiament; nothing else remained for based confiscated, by an ordinance of parliament; nothing his remained for him to do, the 3th day of his fidelity is soul. He seeff remained for him to do, the soul account of his country the 57th year his kinn the 57th year of his age; to the turant, Cromwell, his king, and ne 57th year of his age; to the tyrant, being beheaded was trans as king, and attachment of the tyrant, being beheaded, by order place. 74 Sir Thomas Slingsby placed this father singles placed this of his father's virtues, placed that the marble, fixed against the open of his father's virtues, placed marble, fixed against the open of his father's virtues, placed marble, fixed against the open of his father's virtues, placed marble, fixed against the open of his father's virtues, placed marble, fixed against the open of his father's virtues, placed the open of his father with the open of his father with the open of his father's virtues, placed the open of his father with th ON a Singson Jaced the fixed against the wife all, is inscribed to white marbles Stingson, daughter white marbles of white marbles and but the same of white marbles are supplied to the same of white marbles are supplied to the same of was translated to a better place. ON a Surfaces white marchles slings by daughter white marchles of fand and Barbara.

Wall, is scribed bold of of sock of fand and Barbara.

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KNARESBROUGH,

south-wall, are two apertures, adorned naments, but neither effigy nor inscrip naments, but never projecting from the either. A pedestal, projecting from the either. A pedestars of a very neat canopy it, the remains of where once an i

THE seats on either side of the cho facing the east-window, all appear facing the east will and seem as work of ancient times, and seem as work of ancient times, in former age, work of ancient time, in former ages, was celebrated here, in former ages, and was celebrated the church. in the body of the church.

THE church appears not to have b before the reformation, than the prese before the reformation of different apartm.
were then no pews, or different apartm.
were then po pews, and the ass. were then no pews, and the asseming the whole was common, and the asseming the body of the whole pews in the body of the whole was continue in the body of the resent pews, 1730. The present pews 1730.

ON the south-side of the communion of the church, is the piscina; and, of the church, is the priests sat, ati. of the church, is in priests sat, at interwhere the officiating priests sat, at interwhere the off high mass. where the official mass.

olemnity were placed, not only near the were there were the the there were the the there were the there were the the there were the the there were the there were the there were the there were the the the the there were the the there were the there were the the The Piscina were placed, where there were the ailes, and in case any fly, directed the street of the ailes, and in case any fly, directed the street of the ailes, and in case any fly directed the street of the ailes, and the case any fly directed the street of the ailes, and the case any fly directed the street of the ailes, and the case any fly directed the street of the ailes, and the case any fly directed the street of the ailes, and the case any fly directed the street of the case and the case and the case are the c the ailes, and chantry enapthy or other inset, show the ailes, and, in case any fly, directed to be the masses; and, in case it was directed to be the masses; and, in case any my directed to be three but, should this han before consecration, piscingn. masses; bur, should this happy before consecration, it was bur, should this happy wine, into this receptacle; Piscinam, bur, super piscinam, burner, into this receptacle; wine, into this receptater, Piscinan, protected to be burnt, super Piscinan, proOn the north-side, is a black marble slab, with the arms of Stockdales, formerly of Bilton, well executed; under which, are inscriptions, to the memory of the following persons;

THOMAS STOCKDALE, obit - - - - 1653
WILLIAM STOCKDALE - - - - 1698
CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE - - - - 1713
WILLIAM STOCKDALE - - - - 1759

Within the rails,

ELIZABETH STOCKDALE, obit - - 1694 CATHERINE WALTERS - - - - 1705

In the list of the names and valuations of the benefices, within this diocese, in Stevens' Monasticon, vol. 1, page 53, the vicarage of Knaresbrough is valued at forty marks per annum; and, the prebend, at forty-four pounds per annum. The chantry of Mary Magdalen, in this church, founded by William Stable, of the yearly value of 4l. 13s. 3d.. The chantry of St. John, the baptist, in the said parish, of the yearly value of 5l. 2s. 4d.. The chantry of the virgin Mary, 2l. 16s. 8d.

Height of	the roof	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	•	•	.•	•	•	-	-	35
Height of	the steeple	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	75

PARISH REGISTER,

Begins with the year 1561, in which year, there were 41 baptisms, 12 marriages, and 21 burials. Two hundred years after, viz., 1761, there were 119 baptisms, 50 marriages, and 65 burials: and, in the year 1807, 156 baptisms, 63 marriages, and 129 burials.

In the year 1645, soon after the surrender of Knaresbrough, to the forces of the parliament, I find the following note:

"MATTHEW BOOTH was admitted into the vicarage of Knaresbrough, and elected minister, by the resignation of Mr. Roger Ateye, and the free choice of the people."

THE singular mode of solemnizing marriages, that took place during Cromwell's usurpation, was strictly observed here, for near four years, during which time, sixty-six couple were joined together, before the civil magistrate. The gentlemen who were applied to in this case, for the most part, appear to have been Thomas Stockdale, esq., of Bilton-park, or sir Tho-

[•] If the usual method of estimating the population of a town, by-multiplying the number of annual births by 37, be admitted, we shall, and Knaresbrough contains upwards of four theusand inhabitants.

mas Mauleverer, bart., of Allerton-park, or the mayor of Ripon. The banns were published on three separate days before the marriage, sometimes at the market-cross, and sometimes in the church. The following is a copy of one of the certificates:

"March 30, 1651. Marmaduke Inman, and Prudence Lowcock, both of the parish of Knaresbrough,
twere this day married together, at Ripon; having first
been published, three several market-days, in the
market-place, at Knaresbrough, according to an act
of parliament, and no exceptions made. In the
presence of Thomas Davie, and Anthony Simpson,"

VICARS OF KNARESBROUGH.

RICHARD DE CLIFTON 1980
THOMAS HALTHORPE 1391
JOHN BURTON 1392
John Brown 1424
John Knaresbrough 1561
Percival Broadbelt 1616
WILLIAM BROADBELT 1616
ABRAHAM RHODES 1636
ROGER ATEYE 1642
MATTHEW BOOTH 1645
JOHN LEVET 1668
LEONARD Ash 1692
Joshua Glover 1716

Thomas Collins	-		-	•	-			و	-	4	-	1735
Andrew .Cheap ~	-	- ·-		-	-			- , -	-	-	-	1780
Andrew Cheap, 11	cp	be	•	of	tl	e a	bo	ve	-	-	-	1804

THE FREE-SCHOOL,

SITUATED on the south-east side of the churchyard, was endowed by the rev. Robert Chaloner, a active of Goldesburgh, rector of American, in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1616. The present building was erected by subscription, anno 1741.

Over the door, is this inscription.

Hoc Gymnheisen Impensis
Collatitiis extructum fuit.
Anno Domini, M.DCC, XLL

MR. ANTHOMY ACHAM, of Holborn, London, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1639, the sum of six pounds per annum, to be distributed in bread, the last sunday in every second month.

John, lord Craven, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1647, the sum of two hundred pounds, which was vested in the purchase of lands, at Scotton, and now lets for 34l. a year, or upwards.

Mr. WILLIAM CARTER, left to the poor of the parish of Knaresbrough, in the year 1699, one close, lying in Scriven-fields, called "Carmires," containing two acres, and one rood, or thereabouts.

MR. Andrew Holden, in the year 1707; left to the poor of Knaresbrough, twenty-pounds.

Armen V Charles of the Present

Charity-School

· /THE 'HIGH-STRIKET' has a syntage bear

OVER the entrance, is the following inscription:

This School was endowed by the late Thomas. Richardson, esq., in the year 1765, with this house; and, by his will, in 1775, with a sum of money, with which, an estate of £45 per annum, situate in Follyfoot, was purchased by the trustees appointed in, and by the deed of endowment. The land-tax of the estate, which amounted to £1. 6s. per annum; was redeemed by subscription of several of the inhabitants, of Knaresbrough.

Benefactions to the school,

1770 DANSON ROUNDELL, esq.,	
14th April, 1795 Mr. John Simpson,	Λ.
High-street,	
6th May, 1803 Mrs. Ann Shatwell,	21:0:0
1st July, 1803 Mr. Christa. Walton,	20:0:0
13th July, 1803 Mr. James Collins,	100 : 0 : 0
30th May, 1804 Mr. John Walton, -	100:0:0
and by will,	200:0:0

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS

WERE begun here on the 30th of January, 1785, when near five hundred children were entered on that truly laudable establishment.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT

FOR

Knaresbrough.

THIS town was summoned to send members to parliament, in the first year of queen Mary, 1553, on the first of October; from which time, it has returned two representatives. The right of election being in the resident inhabitants, holders of burgage tenures, of which, the number originally was eighty-eight.

ALL STREET STREET

1553. Reginald Beisley-Ralph Scrope.

1554. Edw. Napper-John Long. 11.

1555. . Humphrey Fisher, knt.-Thomas Chaloner, knt.

1557. Henry Darcy-Thomas Ashill.

156a. Henry Gates, krit.—William Strickland; in whose places (chose already for Scarbro,') Christopher Tamworth, and Robert Bowes, were elected.

1571. George Bowes, knt. James Cade

n.

and the state

13:13

enson.

f Mr. Henry er to sit, for persons, who

Mr. Dearlected.

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mak Fawkes mak Fawkes melected of

te, respecting the sections, to bestow at least,"

KNARESB Double return; per esq., and sir Her port made, right the burgage-hol 1689. Fawkes is duly 1690. Thomas Fawkes Henry Slingsby Earl of Monthra Petition of seve 8695. given to with 1713. Richard Arund 1714. The hon. Robe 1715. Lord John Ca 1765. Sir Anthony I OF CALL 1722. 1758. 1775. Lord G. H. C 1780. Lord Dunca 1781. James Hard 1768. Al states were barn, dos Lord Dune Lord John William 1784. Hare, d 1796. Lord Joh 1804. Lord Joh 1806. The practice of p 1807.

Popular Customs,

OBSERVED HERE.

On easter-sunday, the men take off the women's shoes, which are only to be redeemed by a present. On the day following, the women retaliate, and treat the men in like manner, by taking off their hats. This is supposed to be the remains of a festival, called *Hoketide*, instituted in memory of the sudden death of king Hardiknute, and the downfall of the Danes, in 1042.

ST. CRISPIN.

CRISPIN and CRISPIANUS, two brothers, born at Rome, travelled to Soissons, in France, where they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor, discovering them to be christians, caused them to be beheaded, about the year 303; from which time, the craft made choice of them for their tutelar saints. The feast is observed here regularly, on the 25th of October.

ST. CATHERINE.

A festival observed on the 25th of November, by the people employed in the different branches of the linen manufactory. Every trade having formerly a patron saint, Catherine was chose by this community, on account of her suffering martyrdom, on a parti-

KNARESBROUGH, cular sort of used in sel-spin spin spin spin spin spin spin is said to be cular strong used wheel. Continued the sering wheels about the sering wheels about the sering with cular strate tyrant Maxcentius, about the one of Cather tyrant Maxcentius, about the control one of Cather tyrant Maxcentius, about the control one of Cather tyrant the control of the contr cular sort of used in spinning is said to the cular short in spinning is said to the cular those ine wheel.

Cular those ine wheel.

Cular those ine wheel.

Corona Cather tyrant Nazcentius, about the cular of the cular sort of used wheel. She is said to the one of Cather tyrant Nascentius, about day, a of the order of the tyrant of the order of t der or THE during the ill practiced here, as not ill practiced ancient custom, as not ill practiced ancient as not illustration ancient as not illustration ancient ancient ancient anc Is still practiced ancient custom as the life his swords she words in a their dance in a much in in their dance in a much in the much in their dance in a much in the much in their dance in a much in the much in th Is still prace yet on the swords she with they dance in a much in in they dance held them much with they are them magnes, wands, and are with the swords, below them with they dance them with they dance them with the swords, but the swords, and the swords them with the swords them with the swords them with the swords the same than the swords the sword days in in their dance held much in they words, held they wards, held they with they them their hands drawn ding other's their their extending other's with their extending of more more with wards, hold ling them. "their their extending others with their extending others with their extending others with their extending others which they are wheir order, which "their their exteres and of each of which they are their agon, and drawn they are their agon, and the their agon, and they are their agon, and the their agon, and the their agon, and the their agon, are the their agon, and the their agon, and the their agon, and the their agon, are the their wheeling throm which which the changing hexagon, which the Proselv terwal ay honeelt order, which they are their to form to form the same of a raising, to form the same at figure, bound on the same and the same are the they are their they are their they are their to form the their states that may repound open to their states the states their states their states their states the changing her to form (his below their stance rapidly back their stance presently figure, bound open the their si nado that may repidly back the them, a fo that may repidly back the bead of ea they dance rapidly back the bead of ea present hat fig rebut the their stands that may rapidly back the them a found that may rapidly back the them a found that may rapidly back the head of eat to be t rose, they dance rap their swards head of ea last, they dance rap their swards and vehe last, and which seems to have been the con the room. last, they dasides seems to have been the invented to the sport," people, and probably derived to the sport, and probably derived to the sport. rattling the which and probably derived from saxon ancestors. H

THE DROPPING-WELL:

OR,

Petrifying Spring,

Is situated in the LONG-WALK,* close by the river This spring rises at the foot of a lime-stone rock, about 40 yards from the bank of the river; and, after running about 20 yards, it divides, and spreads itself over the top of the rock; from whence, it trickles down very fast, from 30 or 40 places, into a channel, hollowed for the purpose, every drop, creating a musical kind of tinkling, owing probably, to the concavity of the rock; which, bending in a circular projection, from the bottom to the top, its brow over-hangs about five yards. This rock, which is about 10 yards high, 16 long, and from 10 to 16 broad, about the year 1704, started from the common bank, and left a chasm between them, from a yard and a-half, to 3 yards wide; over which chasm, the water passes by an aqueduct, formed for the purpose: The whole rock is cloathed with verdure, amongst which, in the summer season, are seen ASH, ALDER, ELM, IVY, GERANIUMS, WOOD-MERCURY, HART'S-TONGUE LADIES'-MANTLE, COWSLIPS, &c.. Dr. Short observes, that this water abounds with fine particles of

[•] This walk was laid out, and planted on each side with trees, by sir Henry Slingsby, bart., about the year 1739.

a nitrous earth, which it deposits, only when in a languid motion, and leaves its incrustations on the leaves. moss, &c., that it meets with, in trinkling so slowly through the cavities of the rock. The spring, is supposed to send forth 20 gallons in a minute. also seen pieces of moss, bird's-nests, with their eggs. and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrusted or petrified by the water. Tradition tells us, that near this rock, the famous Yorkshire sybil, MOTHER SHIPTON, was born, about the year 1488: She married Tobias Shipton, of Shipton, near York; and, from this match, derived the name of Mother Shipton. Many tales of her skill in futurity, are still related in this part of the country; the whole of which, including a series of succeeding events, are stated to have been delivered to the abbot of Beverley, and to have been since preserved in MS.: in lord P-s's family.

FROM the Dropping-well, the walk extends along the river-side to the HIGH-BRIDGE; and, as the river meanders very much, you have, every ten or twenty yards, a new point of view; which, though composed of the same objects, is surprisingly diversified and variegated. From some parts of this walk are seen, on the opposite hill, the venerable ruins of the CASTLE, the HERMITAGE, &c., with a charming intermixture of ROCKS and TREES, over which, part of the TOWER of KNARESBROUGH CHURCH makes its

appearance: Upon the whole, it is a place where nature hath elegantly disposed every ingredient she could bestow, to form a cheerful and pleasing scene. Many of the trees in this walk, have been marked with the sylvan pen of rural lovers, which is a very ancient custom, as appears by the following passage in Propertius, written near two thousand years ago:

- " Ah quoties teneras resonant mea verba sub umbras
- * Scribitur & vestris. Cynthia corticibus," Eleg. xviii

RETURNING from the Dropping-well, repassing the bridge, and turning on the right, you arrive at

ST. ROBERT's CHAPEL.

On one side of the entrance, under a shade of spreading and pendent ivy, is the figure of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR,* cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword, to defend the place, from the violence of rude intruders. The chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock, its roof and altar, beautifully adorned with gothic ornaments; behind the altar, is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and, on each side, is a place for the holy-water; here are also the figures of three heads, designed, (as is supposed), for

^{# &}quot;Carv'd on a rock, and near the door,

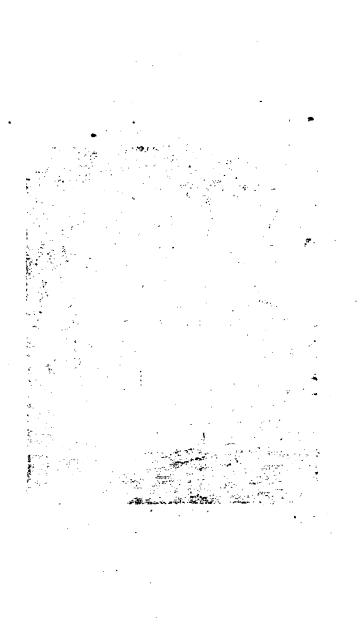
[&]quot; An armed warrior stands;

[&]quot;Who seems to guard the sacred place,

[&]quot; From rude and hostile hands."



S' Roberts Chapel
KNARASBROUGH



an emblematical allusion to the order of the monks of the once neighbouring priory; by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was styled, Sancta Trinitatis. At some distance, is another head, said to represent that of John the baptist, to whom this chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor, is a cavity, where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. This chapel is ten feet six inches long, mine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high.

In the year 1799, was found in the garden, near this chapel, a gold ring, neatly ornamented on the outside, with the figures of roses, and branches of palm; en the inside, was a cross, similar to that worn formerly on the breast, by the monks of the neighbouring priory, with the following motto: DEO VOUS AMOUR.

In 1803, another ring was found in the same garden, inscribed; ME. MEN. TO. MO. RI.

Near this place are several dwellings, scooped out of the rock, that are at present, and have been inhabited by families from time immemorial; some consisting of several apartments, accommodated with chimnes, wind ows, and other conveniences, fashioned out of the rock, with great ingenuity. These sort of habitations, are the most ancient of any in this island, or perhaps.

The most extraordinary of H 3

these, is a large cavern, called "THE ROCK-HOUSE," supposed to have been the retreat of some of those banditti, who, in former times, infested the neighbouring forest. Under a large rock, covered with ivy, are a few steps, that lead down into this singular abode; which consisted of three apartments, one of which was walled up some years ago. The present occupiers, are an industrious weaver, and his family, who have formed a small piece of ground, near their subterraneous dwelling, into a very neat garden.

St. ROBERT, the reputed founder of this chapel, was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the first; being remarkable, from his youth, for learning and piety; and, after having spent some years in the monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, was made abbot of New-minster, in Northumberland, which dignity, he soon after relinquished, and retired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresbrough; after living here some time, a lady of the Percy family, gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place, now called St. Hile's Nook,* with some land adjoining: here, he led a life of the greatest austerity, and the fame of his sanctity became universal. William Estotville, then lord of Knaresbrough, from being his persecutor, became his benefactor, and gave him all the land, from his cell, to

This place is still called Chapel field; part of the foundation of the chapel yet remains, near Refarfington.

Grimbald-bridge: King John also gave him forty acres of land, in Swinesco.

Numerous and extraordinary, are the miraeles said to have been performed by him: such as taming wild-beasts, causing deer to become so tractable, as to yield their necks to the yoke, and assist in the services of agriculture; and some others, too extraordinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain, that while he resided at Fountains-abbey, he was indefatigable in labour, diligent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech.

AFTER living to a great age, a remarkable example of piety and benevolence, he died, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. The monks of Fountains, desiring to have his remains interred in their monastery, would have taken his body away by force, had they not been prevented, by a company of armed men, sent for that purpose, from the castle. He was interred. in his own chapel, of the holy-cross, at the place where the priory was afterwards founded. Robert was succeeded by his associate Ivo, an hermit, in the chapel of the holy-cross, who had all Robert's possessions confirmed to him, by royal grant, bearing date, at Pontefract, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry III., anno 1227-Vide Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 2d. page 863.

MATTHEW PARIS observes, that in the year 1209, the fame of Robert, the hermit of Knaresbrough, was universal, and, that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.*

Above the chapel, is the Hermitage, a cell formed of petrifactions, moss, and other substances. Within, is the figure of a hermit, sitting in a contemplative attitude; with the book, beads, cross, and skull; so well imitated, as to surprise every visitor, and does great credit to the ingenious artist, Wm. Fryer.

Above the hermitage, near the top of the rock, is the Fort, whose embattled wall, pointed cannon, and waving flag, is certainly a very striking representation of chateau de Espagne.

The house was formed out of the rock, with great labour, by a poor weaver and his son, who were sixteen years, in completing it. They not only formed the interior of the dwelling, but cut the cliff into terraces, rising above each other, and extending on both sides the house, along the edge of the precipice, forming very agreeable walks, planted on each side with a great variety of shrubs, and flowers. Here are also arbours

In the Harleian collection, No. 3775, there is his life, wrote by Robert Stodeley.

KNARESBROUGH. INAR Situations, agree House, situations, agree House, with seath, placed in various for the reception of day endeavonther tearnoom, very day endeavonther tea with seats, placed in various for the reception of com-and an excellent tea-room, every to this roman with seats, placed in for the roman comand an excellent tea-room is every to this roman ting to
and an excellent tea-room is every to this roman ting to
pany.

The poor man
pany, additional decoration principal benefact. and an excellent tea. is every to this romantic place, pany. The poor man decoration benefic the policy pany. The poor man decoration benefic the principal benefic the pany is gratifulded to his principal benefic the principal benefic the pany. It is gratifulded to principal benefic the principal benefic th pany. The poor man decoration benefact Place, give some additional to his Principal He also act.

He also act.

He also act. give some additional to his Principal Buccles, the which, in gratitude to DUCHESS OF He also ack H, he which, and good NT AGUE.

truly noble, and good NT AGUE. truly noble, and good the has experien owled.

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SLINGSBY, 127045. has named FORT-NO.

has named FORT-NO.

bart.,

the proprietor of the

ges, the liberal encourage bart.,

ges, the liberal encourage bart.,

if THOMAS SLINGSBY,

lands. place, and the adjoining lands.

THE view, from this lofty situation, consists of all THE view, from this lofty six that a well contivated the beauties of livated the variety of pleasing objects, with pecul. the variety of pleasing objects, the beauties of all tivated the variety of pleasing objects, with peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the peculiar the pec the variety of pleasing many of the with peculiar the vale country can furnish; many of the with peculiar advantountry can furnish; many of the with peculiar advantage each other below, are also seen from the cach other below, are also seen from the cach other below. country can furnism, hence, advantage also seen from hence, and advantage. The Houses, and above each other the the wooded. below, are also seen and above each other the HIL-tage. The HOUSES, and above each other the HIL-valley, rising in gradation above of sight; 12 tage. The Houses, above wooded to the HIL-valley, rising in gradation above wooded to the HIL-valley, rising in gradation out of sight; the water's valley, rising in grammether sides of sight; the water's RUINS of LATGROUNDS on the Other and patricularly, the edge, the RIVER, winding one well. edge, the RIVER, winding out and patricularly, the LITthe CASTLE; the BRIDGE, the Gropping-well, covered edge, the BRIDGE, ping-well, covered with the CASTLE; the BRIDGE, most remainticand.

TLE ISLAND, near the dropping remainticand. TLE ISLAND, near the drop's most romantic and pleasured with render this view conceive. sings that imagination can conceive.

FROM St. Robert's chapel, to the PRIORY, is about FROM St. Robert's charges side, and the bleaching-half-a-mile; the river on one side, and which half-a-mile; the river at the end of which, a most degrounds, on the other; at the end of which, a most degrounds, on the other; at the end of which, a most degrounds. grounds, on the other, itself; on one side, is a row lightful avenue presents itself. the river and of lofty trees, through which, the river appears like

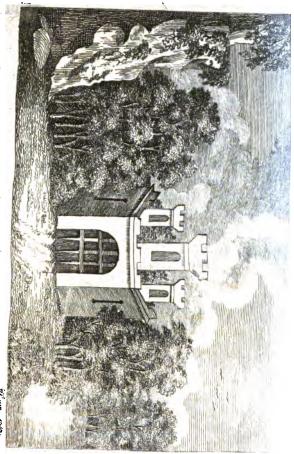
it is the surface of a martier; and, on the other, a maje it were made emerged by wood, and natural house a maintain by the tree is reminsted by a small rat degree home, so characterist streamed, as to hom a suspense parties of their elegance. This hour senie when the precincis of

THE PRIORY.

The road have by Broken's Plantagement, second som a say the say of Chrawell, and sing of the Roman, asset the man later, the a memory of frient, of the sentern the tink Comits, for the undecouption of Aprileon, they make white seden, which a red and before the state of the second state second were divided. has steel seem tok each for their even support; a.sc. with the reference of the section of the taken by the state of the same of the Autom: 🕦

An ancience of the foresteer, was severe and the presentations of of Money and my interested from on any oblices playing With mile therein of the Johns Dilmerd IL, which con-Scales and discourse mark to the east of Conswell, to the dividence is the their Princips, at Knowskowyk.

~ a.M. coffe Mr. Age your believing the equipmen of our .. 3.4 since Mount in Birt time of Decimal made - " W pergra as grandesprintly in april angle.



The Gateway of the Priory at Knaresborough

When souls.

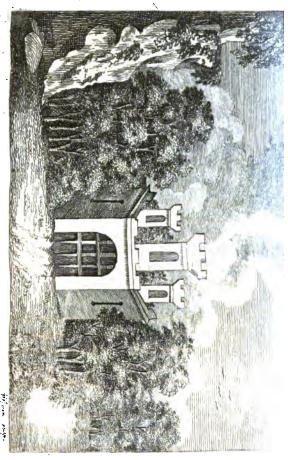
the glossy surface of a mirror; and, on the other, a range of rocks, partly concealed by wood, and natural festoons of pendent ivy; the view is terminated by a small but elegant house, so charmingly situated, as to form a complete picture of rural elegance. This house stands within the precincts of

THE PRIORY.

FOUNDED here by Richard Plantagenet, second son of king John, carl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, about the year 1257, for a society of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives; they were white robes, with a red and blue cross upon their breasts; their revenues were divided into three parts, viz. one, for their own support; a second, to relieve the poor; and a third part, to redeem such christian captives as were, or should be taken by the infidels.

On this house, was conferred all the possessions of St. Robert, and his successor Ivo, as will appear by the following charter, of the 5th of Edward II.; which confirms the donation made by the earl of Cornwall, to the brethern of the Holy Trinity, at Knaresbrough.

"The king, &c. We have perused the charter of our "late father, Edward the first, king of England, made to the brethern of Knaresbrough, in these words-



The Gateway of the Priory at Knaresborough

" Edward the king, &c. We have also perused the " charter of our late sovereign, Richard, king of Eng-" land, and the earl of Cornwall, our uncle, which he " made to the brethern of the order of the Holy Trinity, of for the redemption of captives at Knaresbrough, in "these words: To all to whom these presents shall " come: Richard, earl of Cornwall, greeting, Know " ye, that we have given and granted, and by this, our " present charter, have confirmed, to the brethern of " the order of the Holy Trinity, at Knaresbrough, for " the happiness of us, and the souls of our predecesse sors and successors, the chapel of St. Robert, at Knaresbrough, with the advowson of the church at "Hampsthwaite, and all the appurtenances, which " our late sovereign king John, our father, granted "to the aforesaid Robert, in his life-time; and also, that field, which is called, "Swinesco," with a cer-"tain wood adjoining, which is called, "HALYKELD-"sykes," t on the north-side of the river Nidd. as " far as the Hanging-bridge; and, on the other side of the said river, towards the north-west, as far as "the road which turns from Knaresbrough, towards "HEYWRA. all that land. which is called "BEL-"MOND," between the forest and the little park

^{*} Swine-pesture; now called Long-flat:

^{. †} Holy-spring syke-St. Robert's well is here.

" of Knaresbrough; and also, all that land, with " the appurtenances, which is called Spittle-crofts, † "towards the forest, on the left-hand. Moreover. "we give and grant, to our brethren, aforesaid, and "their successors, pasturage for twenty cows, with "their calves, for three years, in Hampsthwaite; " and also, for three hundred sheep, and forty pigs, " in Okeden, without paying any acknowledgment: "and, if they would have more, let them pay for "them as others, for our pastures, woods, and " parks: To have and to hold, the said chapel, with "the advowson of the said church, and all others. " the aforesaid lands, with their appurtenances, from "us and our heirs, to our brethren aforesaid, and "their successors, well, and in peace, freely and "quietly, exempted from all secular duty, tax, cus. "tom, or demand, belonging to us, or our heirs, as "pure and perpetual alms; saving to us, and our "heirs, our WILD BEASTS, that may have free li-" berty to range about in the aforesaid land, as they " used to have before; and also, that our people of "Knaresbrough shall partake of all the aforesaid "lands, after our brethren aforesaid, shall have taken a possession, with their cattle, except Swinesco, and

[#] Bilton-park.

[†] Spital, a contraction of hospital. Hermitage and hospital were anciently terms of the same import: they were usually placed at the conjunction of several roads, for the relief of poor distressed travellers; and, here it is probable, one of those buildings formerly stood.

"the culture of the old park, which shall remain quiet
"and free from all communication, for our brethren
"aforesaid; and we, and our heirs, will warrant the
"said chapel" and lands, with the advowson of the
"said church and pasture, to our brethren aforesaid.
"as free, pure, and perpetual alms, against all per"sons whatsoever, as long as our brethren aforesaid,
"shall live in the said place; and, that this our gift,
"grant, and confirmation of our charter, may remain
"firm and valid, we have caused these presents to
"be sealed, these being witnesses,

"WILLIAM DE ROSS," &c..

WILLIAM LE ZOUCH, archbishop of York, published an indulgence, of forty days relaxation, &c., to those who liberally contributed to the church, and house of St. Robert.

HENRY BOWETT, archbishop of York, also granted ample indulgence to all who would help to support the said house.

THE patronage of the churches of Hampsthwaite, Pannal, Fewstone, and Whixley, belonged to this house.

Anno 1296, Edward I. granted his protection

Chapel of the Holy-Cross.

and licence to John Sperry. Robert de Bonville, Robert de Calverton, and William de Ebor, proctors of this house, to collect alms for five years, for the redemption of captives, in the holy-land.

This house was endowed at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, with 30l. 10s. 11d. per annum. Thomas Kent, the last prior, surrendered it in December, 1539, 282 years after its foundation; when there remained the following pensions:

											8.		
THOMAS KENT, prior	-	-	-	-	-	-	`	-	13	:	6	:	8
JOHN TURNBULL	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	5	:	0	:	0
ROBERT GIBSON	•	-	-	•	-	•	`-	-	4	:	13	:	'4
THOMAS GREEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	: ,	O.	:	.0
THOMAS YORK	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	4	:	· D	:	0
RICHARD BRANSTON	_	-	-		•	٠.	-	-	4	:	0	:	0

THE site, with all its dependencies, was granted the 7th of Edward VI., to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury; soon after which, it became the property of the Slingsby's, in which family it hath ever since remained; sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., being the present owner. The chapel, priory, and other buildings, are now en-

a In this grant, the following places near the priory, are particularly mentioned, viz. All the site of the said priory, with one mill, three granaries, one barn, one dove-coat, Long-orchard, Bath-orchard, Sheep-close, Esper, Conyard, Lathe-hill, great and little Quarrel-field, Strawberry-field, Long-flat, and Well-flat.

tirely demolished; whose ruins, overgrown with grass, lie scattered about the place, in many a mouldering heap; a single grave-stone, at the foot of an aged ashtree, marks the place of sepulture; on which, some years since, this inscription was discernible:

J: O: Y HIC: JACET. I BEMER. B R. O. V.

THE situation is in a retired and beautiful vale of wood, water, and rocks, and justifies the choice of the founder; such a sequestered site must have been favorable to the solemn melancholy of a monastic life. In the opposite wood, called "Bikhamwood," during the summer evenings, the nightingale

Sings darkling; and, in shadlest covert hid,
"Tunes her nocturnal note."

WITHIN the precincts of this priory, are still found many rare plants, and shrubs, not to be found in any other part of this neighbourhood, which gives reason to suppose, they were brought here and planted by the monks, during the flourishing state of that fraternity. The late Dr. Hutchinson, had, in his museum, several elegant pieces of sculpture, also found here.

The Arms of the earl of Cornwall, and used by the Priory of Knaresbrough.



THE remains of the fish-ponds here, shew them to have been of a singular construction, and so situated, that the water might be drawn off at pleasure; one of these ponds measures fifty-eight feet long, and thirty five broad; the other, is the same breadth, but twenty-six feet longer: near these, is a large drain, capable of receiving the water of both, being six feet deeper than either of the ponds, 206 feet long, and twenty broad. They are called the Asper-ponds; a name, probably retained ever since the monks resided here, and, ap.

olicable to their present appearance, being surrent to their present appearance, as the surrent to their present appearance, being surrent to their present appearance, as the surrent to t olicable to their present sprown with thorns and policable to their present sprown with thorns and policable to their present sprown with thorns and two laboures by irregular ground, an old wall, within the property of May, an old wall, within ov the 30th of May, an old wall, within they discovered a large by in the 30th of May, an old wall, within on the shift down an old wall, within they discovered a large of this place, they discovered a large employed this place, to near 16 hundred employed this amounting to award L, whose employed this amounting to award L. on the surviver they discovered a large they discovere employed in the place, they discovered a large they discovered a large they discovered a large employed this place, they discovered a large through the place, they discovered a large to home the place of the place of Edward I., whose cincts of coin, coinage of Edward with an open of silver the mach, convert the mach and convert the mach, convert the mach and convert the mach, convert the mach and convert employ this parametring to near 10 numered in the coincide of Edward I., whose cincts of the coinage of Edward with an open of silver the each, coinage of lesser flowers, now have a parametric of the each, or lesser flowers, now have a parametric of the each, or lesser flowers, now have a parametric or an each, or lesser flowers, now have a parametric or an each, or lesser flowers, now have the each, or lesser flowers, now have the each, or lesser flowers, now have the each of the each, or lesser flowers, now have the each of th cincts coin, and coinage of Edward an open of silver coin as crowned with an open of silver the each, crowned with flowers, now lesser NG. Band lord represented on with a rays, or R. A. A. and lord represented its, with F. D. W. R. and lord of silver the colling crowned with an open of silver the colling crowned with a sud lord of mostly of the each, rays, or R. ANG. Band lord of sepresented list, with a rays, or R. and lord of sepresented list, with a rays, or R. and lord of sepresented list, with a rays, or R. and lord of sepresented list, and circumscribed for England, a pellets in represented ou with 2 rays, or lesser nowers, now and lord of Parents, and lord of England, 3 pellets in and circumscribed of England, and spellets in and circumscribed of England. represented with 2 rays, W. R. And lord of I and circumscribed E. Erisland, 3 pelies in and circumscribed of Erisland, CANTOR, and circumscribed of Erisland, 3 pelies in CANTOR, and circumscribed of Erisland, 3 and circumscrived of Engwith 3 Persons

1. e. the reverse, is a cross, on the reverse, is a CIVIT AS there were other circumscribed, control of Canterbury. at York, Durham, and I were castle. at the city of Canterbury. the city of Land and Land following down the cylindrical description of the city of Leaving the priory. 200 38. Grimbald bride control of the city of Leaving the priory. LEAVING the priory, and following the control of the river, you arrive as CATA ST. ROBERT'S CAVE, ST. RObertsor part, formed out or filed with rubbing but, so coult: 12 which is

An hermitage; the intersor filled with rubbish, a rock, yet remains, but, a initial roof in the roof i render the entrance rather of crosses, initials of name render the entrance rather give initials of names, a render the carvings of crosses, is a small rade carvings of the cave, is a small rade cav of names, a of the cave, is a small receive farthest part of the farthes At the farthest part of the farthest part of the farthest part of the plant of the farthest to have served for a pantry; the plant to have been fixed. which seems to nave been fixed, are yet evice.

The shelves have 19 Above the entrance, on the front of the rock, are the remains of an upper appartment, the ascent to which, was by a small flight of steps, cut in the rock, part of which, are yet discernible, on that side of the rock, next the bridge. The front of this dreary mansion; which extended some yards farther towards the river, is entirely demolished.

This cave, was also remarkable for a circumstance that led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder of Daniel Clark; in consequence of which, Eugene Aram, the criminal, was brought to justice, aftermaking a most ingenious defence, worthy of a better cause.

On the opposite bank of the river, stands a high rock, called "GRIMBALD-CRAGG;" from the top of which, is a fine prospect of the subjectent VALE, the RIVER, BIERHAM-WOOD, and the lefty summit of ALMEAS-CLIFF.

On one side of the rock, is a cavern, which, by the rude remains of a chimney, and window, seems to have been once the residence of some human being, probably, another hermit, of the name of GRIMBALD, to whose memory this rock, (by bearing his name,) is a lasting memorial. Grimbald, is a name that frequently occurs, in the early part of the church history of Britain. St. Grimbald, whose memory is celebrat-

ed in the old english calendar, on the 10th of July, was living in the year 882.

On the cast-side of the town, is

HAY-PARK,*

CONTAINING about 1200 acres;† which were granted, by the crown, to an ancestor of the late lord Bingley; and afterwards,, came into the possession of signon Hewley, knt., some time member of parliament, for the city of York. In 1641, the keeper's-lodge, was the only house in the park: after that period, it was gradually divided into farms, cleared, and cultivated. Sir John Hewley, died in the year 1697; and his lady, did, by indenture, dated 12th and 13th of January, 1704, convey this estate to seven trustees, who were to apply the annual rents thereof, to certain pious uses.

JOHN Ross, of Warwick, asserts, the first park in England to have been made by Henry I., at Woodstock, in the year 1119; but, Spelman proves, from doomsday-book, and other authorities, there were

[•] Hay; a separate enclosure, within a forest or park, fenced with a rail, or hedge, or both. Blowns.

[†] It appears by a perambulation, made in the year 1612, to have been named round.

parks in the time of the Saxons, who called them deer-folds. Kennet.

JOHN METCALF, born at Knaresbrough, in the wear 1717, lost his sight when only four years old-Being instructed to play on the violin, he afterwards, attended as a musician at the Queen'shead, High-Harrogate, for many years; and, was the first person who set up a wheel-carriage, for the conwevance of company, to and from the places of public resort, in that neighbourhood. In the year 1745, he engaged to serve as musician, in colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresbrough, and commenced common-carrier, betwixt that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads, over the forest, during the night, or when the paths were covered with snow; nor, was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow, either on foot, or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has followed for more than forty years past, is still more extraordinary, and one of the last, to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high-roads, building bridges, houses, &c.! With no other assistance, than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice, explore the valley, and investigate the extent of

each, its form, and situation. The plans which he designs, and the estimates which he makes, are done by a method peculiar to himself; and, which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others. This extraordinary man is now (1808) living, and in the osd year of his age.



STAGE II.

Forest of Knaresbrough.— Harrogate.—Harlow-Hill.—Pannal.—Beckwith-Shaw.—
Hawaray-Park.—Fewstone.—Hampsthwaite.
—Clint.—Killinghall.

N the arrival of the Romans, in this island, they found the woods and mountains abounding with animals, savage and domestic; but, upon the enclosing and cultivating the most fruitful parts, the wild-beasts fled into the wild, woody, and desolate tracts of land, where they found shelter, and fed undisturbed; whereby, all those parts became replenished with all sorts of game, especially the wild-boar, and the red and fallow-deer. These several extents of ground, were afterwards called forests. William the conqueror, not only seized upon all these forests; but, pretended an absolute right over them, and instituted new and arbitrary laws concerning them, unknown before in this kingdom: he confined all hunting or fowling, in any of these forests to himself, or, such as he should per-He punished, with the loss of eves. mit or appoint. any that were convicted of killing the wild-boar, the

stag, or the roebuck. The british forests, also, contained the wild-bull, the wolf, and the bear.

In the reigns of William Rufus, and Henry I., it was less criminal to destroy a man, than a beast of chase.

PETER OF BLOIS, who was preceptor to king Henry II., tells us, that when that prince was not reading, or at council, he had always in his hand a sword or hunting-spear, or a bow and arrows; the spear was used against the wild-boars, which were then in our forests; and, adding greatly to the danger, added also, to the honor of the recreation.

THE prelates, also, indulged themselves much in the pleasures of the chase; the see of Norwich, being at one time, possessed of 13 parks; not regarding the advice of the good king Edgar: "Docemus etiam, ut sarcedos, non fit venator, neque accipitrarius, neque potator, sed incumbat suis libris sicut ordinem ipsius decet."

THE forest of Knaresbrough extends, from east to west, upwards of 20 miles; and, in some places, is 8 miles in breadth. By the general survey, completed in the year 1086, we find there were then only 4 townships in this forest, i. e. Birstwith, Fewstone, Beckwith, and Rosset. Two hundred and eighty-two years

afterwards, namely, in the year 1368, there appears to have been 3 principal towns, and 16 hamlets, many of which, had originated from waste lands, after the conquest:

- 1. THRUSCROSS; with its seven hamlets, Hill, Bramley, Padside, Thornthwaite, Menwith, Holme, and Darley.
- 2. CLINT; with its five hamlets, BIRSTWITH, FELLESCLIFFE, FEARNHILL, HAMPSTHWAITE, and ROWDEN.
- 3. KILLINGHALL; with its four hamlets, BECK-WITH, ROSSETT, BILTON, and HARROGATE.

THESE have since been divided into eleven constableries: BILTON-with-HARROGATE, KILLINGHALL, CLINT, HAMPSTHWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRST-WITH, MENWITH-with-DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, and PANNAL.

HARROGATE.

This hamlet hath apparently originated from a few cottages, erected near a part of the road, or gate, leading from Knaresbrough to Heywra-park, and from that circumstance, called Heywragate*.

[•] Vide a grant of lands to St. Robert.

To this place, during the summer months, the nobility and gentry resort, from all parts of Great-Britain, and Ireland, to drink the waters, for which Harrogate is so deservedly celebrated; nor can any part of Britain boast a more healthy situation, or a purer air.

THESE medicinal waters are of two sorts, the chalybeate, and the sulphur; of the former, there are two springs at High-Harrogate; the most ancient of which, is situated opposite the Granby-inn, and salled,

THE OLD-SPAW,

DISCOVERED by captain William Slingsby, in the year 1571, who made several trials of it, and, preferring it to the Saviniere, in Germany, ordered it to be enclosed and taken care of: after which, it was much resorted to. Dr. Bright wrote the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean, in 1626; Dr. Stanhope, in 1631; Dr. French, in 1651; Dr. Neale, in 1656; Dr. Simpson, in 1668:

DR. GEORGE NEALE, who attended this place about the time of the above date, observes, they were in danger of losing the spring, by digging too deep (when they made the terrace) on the west and northwest sides.

The terrace was sixty yards square, and enclosed K

the well in the middle of the area. Upon the top, was a firm and dry walk, affording a view of a large extent of country. Here, the company amused themselves during the intervals of drinking the water; and, to prevent any one from claiming the land enclosed by these walks, the following inscription was cut on a stone, on the west-side of the well; near which it still lies, but, little of the terrace now remains:

ALL THIS GROUND

WITHIN THESE WALKES,
BELONGES TO THE FORIST OF
KNARESBOROVGH: 1656.
JOHN STEVENSON.

THE dome that now encloses this spring, was built, in the year 1786, at the expence of ALEXANDER LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, about which time, his lordship ordered the plantation to be laid out on his estate here, consisting of oak, ash, fir, sycamore, beech hornbeam, american-chesnut, mountain-ash, poplar, &c., which now afford a very agreeable shade, to a walk, eight feet wide, and two miles long: It is certainly a great improvement to Harrogate, which, Dr. Smollet (about 30 years ago,) described,* as a "wild common, "bare and bleak, without tree or shrub, or the least

[·] Vide Humphry Clinker,

HARROGATE.

* signs of cultivation. This estate, consist o signs of cultivations acres, was lately purchased by J. Jaques, N

ABOUT half-a-mile west of the Old-span THE TEWIT-WELL

THIS is also a chalybeate water, and This is also a chary Dr. Monro, speak little from the former. ter of the Old-sp. little from the former. of the Old-space springs, says, the water drops of ting. springs, says, the water of drops of lines light red purple, when full of it. As it light red purple, when sit As it are mixed with a glass-full of it. As it are mixed with a glass further grains, in a pint the earth, it was twelve grated, a gallon the earth, it was twelve 5 ted, a gallon only einter common water.

common water. Evaporather, only eight time a scruple, balf was earth. which, above one half was earth.

THE Water of the Tewit-well, when THE water of the Tewn thirteen grain gallon yielded, at one time, the other gallon yielded, as of sediment, of which is other to the time of the time of the time. gallon yielded, at one time, of which a sediment, of which in nineteen grains of earth, the other than the othe nineteen grains of earth, the other the was a calcareous earth, stals of a mineteen grace earth, was a calcareous earth, was a calcareous earth, of a calcareous earth, or a calcareous earth crystalize, projected crysmix smooth the salt: Both these waters mix smooth the salt: THE SULPHUR-WELL curdle soap.

SITUATED at Low-Harrogate, each This water was no The Tewit, or Lapwing, is a constant visite building of stone.

many years after the discovery of the steel-waters. at High-Harrogate; and, when known, was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally; and, therefore, at first, only used as a wash, in diseases of the skin; but, time and experience have proved its virtues; and, before the year 1700, it was used both externally and internally, by all ranks of people, with amaging success, in scorbutic and other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur-waters, observes, that, in small quantities, they are good alteratives, and, when drank in large quantities, are strongly purgative: they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders, and scrofulous cases; and, amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms, and their nidus, and extremely useful, where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines full of viscid slimy matter, and assists in removing many chronic obstructions.

In the year 1783, a spring was discovered in the garden of the Crescent-inn, at Low-Harrogate, which being of a middle nature, between the sulphur and chalybeate, and containing the ingredients of both, is peculiarly suited to diseases of the chronic kind,

DR. THOMAS SHORT wrote an account of these springs, in his history of mineral waters, published in 1795,

Dr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER wrote plain and easy directions for the use of these waters, about the year 1773; the third edition of which, was published in 1787.

DR. JOSHUA WALKER, physician to the Leeds infirmary, published an essay on these waters, and those of Thorp-Arch, in 1784.

Dr. Thomas Garnett published a treatise on these waters, in the year 1793, which hath passed through several editions; in the last of which, an appendix of cases is added, by Dr. John Jaques, resident-physician, at Harrogate.

In the act of parliament obtained for the enclosure of this forest, the following clause was inserted, for the preservation and protection of these springs:

"AND, whereas, there are within the said constableries of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and Beckwith-withRossett, or one of them, certain wells or springs, or
medicinal waters, commonly called Harrogate-spays;
to which, during the summer season, great numbers
of persons constantly resort, to receive the benefit
of the said waters, to the great advantage and emolument of tradesmen, farmers, and other persons
in that neighbourhood. And, the persons resorting
to the said waters, now have the benefit of taking

the air upon the open part of the said constableries. " To the end, therefore, that such privileges may be " continued and enjoyed. Be it further enacted. That. of for the purposes aforesaid, two hundred acres of " land, adjoining, or near to the said springs of water. of and to be ascertained and set out by the said dom-" missioners, or any three or more of them, shall be " left open, for the purposes herein after mentioned " and declared, concerning the same. And be it en-.4 acted. That the said two hundred acres of land. " herein before directed to be set out and accertained. " near unto the said springs of water, shall, be, and " they are hereby directed to be converted into a " stinted pasture, upon which such number of cattle " of and belonging to each of the said freeholders, 44 and copyholders, having messuages or lands within " the said constableries of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and " Beckwith-with-Rossett, or either of them, as shall " be deemed to be in proportion to their respective " messuages, lands, or tenements, or other interest " within the said two constableries, or either of them, shall be, from time to time, grazed and kept, such number of cattle of each such freeholder and copy-· * holder, to be settled and ascertained by the said com-" missioners, or any three of them, in, or by the said " general award; and such stinted right of common, " of such freeholders and copyholders, shall go, and "" be deemed, and taken in part of their respective " shares, or aliotments of the said open commonable

shall be had b grounds, the quantity . said open con be allotted to the said two hereafter, re sons whoms · all times to and drink . henefit the enjoy full .. upon, and · and every .. ject to the · ever for or other · ever, in * springs or benefit them; to. Be or for any at after Pi of or wor other 2 " ters m " all and er convie

" And, by an act, passed in 1789, "The said com-" missioners, or any 2 of them, shall, and they are " hereby authorized and required, by writing, under et their hands, to make such rules, orders, and direc-"tions, (not being repugnant to law) as well for pre_ " venting and punishing any abuses, by turning or " keeping of cattle, on the said spot of waste-land, 44 augmented as aforesaid, contrary to the stint, limited " in that behalf, by the said general award; as also, 4 for draining or levelling, or otherwise improving et the said land, by planting trees thereon, for shelter " and ornament, and making walks and paths, in, on, " or over the same; and, for protecting the said of springs, called Harrogate-spans, from pollution, . " or other injury, as they shall think best adapted to " secure to the persons resorting to the said waters. " the several benefits intended them by the said act: and, for inflicting such moderate penalties, for " any wilful breach, disobedience, or non-observance " of such rules and orders respectively, not exceeding 40 shillings for any one offence, as the said commissioners, or any 2 of them, shall think reasonable " and expedient; which penalties, with all incidental " charges, shall, and may be recoverable, and recoi . " vered upon conviction of the offender or offenders. 4 before any one justice of the peace, for the west-"" riding, of the county of York; on the oath of any " one or more credible witness or witnesses; and shall

" and may be levied by distress, and sale of the goods, of the offender or offenders."

For some years after the first discovery of these medicinal springs, the company who resorted herestound great inconveniences for mant of proper accommodation; a particular instance of which, is related concerning the Duchess of Buckmonan, (daughter of Thomas lord Fairfax, the parliament's general), who came here for relief, in a severe astima; and, finding the accommodations so very indifferent, her ladyship caused a tent to be pitched near the Old-spaw, where she spent some hours every day, drinking the chalgbeate water at proper intervals, and was so happy as to secoure a complete cure.

In the year 1687, the first inn, now called The Queen's-Head, was built; before which time, the water-drinkers'lodged in the cottages and furm-houses, mear the place. The company increasing every year, gave encouragement to the inhabitants, to increase their accommodations; and, before the year 1700, there were three good inns, at High-Harrogate.

THE ingenious author of the memoirs of John Buncle, esq., gave the following account of this place, in the year 1781: "Of all the watering-places I know, "Harrogate is, in my opinion, the most charming.

The waters are incomparable; ne air can be better;

" and, with the greatest civility, cheerfulness, and good-humour, there is a certain rural plainness and freedom mixed, which are vastly pleasing. The lady of pleasure, the well-drest tailor, and the gamester, are not to be found there. Gentlemen of the country, and women of birth and fortune, their wives, sisters, and daughters, are, for the most part, the company.—There were, at least, four-score ladies in the country-dances every night, while I was there; and, among them, many fine women."

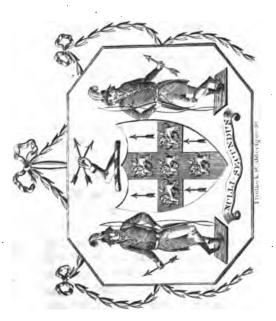
AFTER this time, the place was visited by many, for the sake of pleasure and dissipation, as well as for the benefit of their health; and since the year 1740, such numbers of the nobility and gentry have annually resorted here, that it is become one of the principal wateringplaces in the north of England; having now eight very good inns, most of them large and spacious, with every accommodation and convenience, that can contribute to health and pleasure. The inns being at some distance from each other, their respective lodgers form distinct societies, and live in the most social and agreeable manner: and, for those who prefer a more retired situation, there are a number of private lodging-houses, well fitted up with every necessary and useful accommodation. Buildings, of all descriptions. increase every year; and, several of the inns now receive annually more company, than the whole place contained, 40 years ago.

HARROGATE.

The company, in general, rise early, and return, and breakfast at separate tables, as they or choose to come in. The time betwixt t dinner, is generally spent in making excursi different parts of the neighbourhood, which with many places well worth the attention of st When the weather will not permit these excurvariety of amusements offer themselves with as reading, playing at billiards, cards, &c. feach person takes their seat, in the order that the place, and asternd gradually, as other

THE public balls are on Mondays and F each house, in rotation; to which, all the com the other houses are invited. Each persor shilling admittance, which is applied toware pences; the remaining part, is paid by the men who choose the amusement of dancing

In the year 1743, a subscription was erecting a chapel here; the principal subscription was lady Elizabeth Hastings, whose laudable explosed by the contributions of the inhabit followed by the contributions of the inhabit and in the neighbourhood, and by many or and in the completed, raised, the chapel was soon after completed, to St. John, and consecrated in the year to St. John to St.



Hodal of the Yorkshine Archers

their full violett two ere stratuted to choice at the announce for the property of the propert their from the state of the sta their fold richese server server stated to choice and the same the atmosphere server be that to the same the same the atmosphere server be that to the same the same the same of the same to which the same that the sa vale of likewise, ery stricted in the vale of likewise, ery stricted and in the vale of likewise, ery stricted in the likewise, ery stricted in th vale of it like which, the same of the sam THE TREE STATE PLANTS AND THE STATE THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BULLETS OF THE PLANTS OF TH opened on the first of the france seer. On the Beld rette the deau.

On the held rette the day a troof beau.

Archers treet treet a troof rards. con the seed a most beautiful and pitched about FENTON, clon Their targe. On Pitchet a now beautiful and ded yards. Was waved about Fenton, Clock top of which menced and Iohn Dike of which menced and kehire and top of which menced and kehire and top of which when Transland, kehire and top of which when Transland and the four when the contract of the con Here also which The Rock As John Dixon, the target; and or shooting when get; at four, the target; at four, the target; here of which, eaced as John Dixon, clock of which are archers, and or the target; and or he all the error at four, the target; at the target of target of the target of the target of dred Fards, OR ain of numbers of numb in of the seneral meeting of saining a model wheat land, held May of Saining a model the general mey of gaining a model, the and, held May of gaining a model, the and, held May of gaining we In one arrow uniform, was a plain THEIR shooting united same

HARROGATE.

iform button and loop, with a white ostrich stockings, half-boots, or black-gaiters.

the Countess of Mexborough.

targets were always shot at, on public days, at nee of one hundred yards.

four medals belonging to the society, were ble, and to be shot for, at each of the six meetings.—The gold medal, for the captain urget, was to be gained by the most centrical ring the day.—The large silver medal to the financial silver medal, for the second best get.—It is silver medal, for the lieutenant d, the wing the second greatest number of the target.

um of each target-day, and distributed in each target-day, and distributed in the for, each arrow, shot within wing eircle of the targets, received two or centre ence; all arrows in the red, or seach and six-pence, and six-pence, third eircle, one shilling and six-pence, third eircle, one shilling; and, white, or fifth circle, six-pence.

THE race-ground, at Harrogate, one mile and a quarter in circumference, and sixteen yards in breadth, was laid out under the inspection of colonel Clement Wolsley, and finished in the year 1793.

ONE mile from High-Harrogate, is

HARLOW-HILL,

[Here Low, i. e. The Soldier's Hill*.] From whence the prospect is exceedingly extensive, and abounds with all the rich variety of landscape, imagination can conceive.

ABOUT the year 1769, six acres of land were enclosed here, and planted with various sorts of fir-trees, which are now growing apace, and form a very pleasing object, on the summit of this once steril mountain.

When the ground was dug up, for the planting of these trees, several portable mill-stones, called querns, were found here; and, tradition says, a british prince once encamped here. A cottage, called Pendragon's-castle, was standing, till within these few years, about two hundred yards south of this plantation. Uter Pendragon, gained a complete victory over the saxons, near York, in the year 490. That he might encamp

here about that time, is not improbable. The situal tion is one of the strongest in the county.

ONE mile and shalf from Heriow-hill, is

Anciently called Rosehurst, perhaps from its abounding with that sort of briar, which produces the cynorrhodon or wild-rose, It might afterwards be named Pannal, from Pen-hall, i.e. a mansion on the top of a hill.† The church here, is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Robert, of Knaresbrough. The first minister that occurs is John Brown, one of the brethren of the house of St. Robert, 1348; and, in the following year, viz., May 19, 1349, the church was given, by the earl of Cornwall, to the brethren of the said priory. It is valued, in the king's books, at £12. 85. 10d. yearly tenths, 108.6d. William Mannby and John Westcote, added to this church, in the year 1716s lands, to the value of £323—The incumbent is now parties now parties to the value of £323—The incumbent is now parties now par of the church was rebuilt, and neatly finished, in the of the church was rebuilt, and neatly finished, in the of the church was rebuilt, and neatly finished, in the tron, and its present annual value £140. The steeple and choir, see very ancient; in the south window of the latter, in painted glass, is to cross, Dan Window of agure; shove which, is the a cross, Dates, gules, and azure; above which, is the

Acuse at Prosent standing in this village, called Hill. Ction, Rossett.

figure of a large gothic building, perhaps the gateway of the priory of Knaresbrough, the brethren of which, were patrons of this church, and being of the order of the Trinity, they were the above-mentioned cross, on the outside of their white habit, colored as above, red and blue.

TRADITION says, that king Charles L, passing by this village, in the month of Feb. 1646-7, on his way from Newcastle to London, had his high-crowned hat struck from his head, by riding too near the boughs of a large tree: we are shewn the place where the tree stood,* and informed, that the owner, being a true loyalist, immediately caused its branching honors to be levelled with the ground.

THE family of PANNAL, bore for their arms, argent, a bend sable.

ONE mile from Pannal, is an eminence, called

HORN-BANK,

On which were lately discovered, the remains of several entrenchments, forming three distinct enclosures; two of a square, and one of a circular form. Not far from these entrenchments, (which were pro-

^{*} About five hundred yards above Burn-bridge, betwint that and Passal ash.

- ed, that he make full seizure of the aforesaid pase ture, for the above-named men.
- "Given by the king, at Knaresburgh, 3d day of December, 1227." Claus. 12, Hen. III., M. 14.

This park contains upwards of two thousand acres, is now divided into farms, and hath been, for several ages, in the possession of the ancient family of the Ingilbys, of Ripley: sit John Ingilar, bart, being the present owner.

At the west-end of this ancient enclosure, situated on the point of a hill, are the remains of a strong tow-er, with suitable out-works; the foundations, and part of the gateway only remaining. Its dimensions appear to have been an exact square, each side measuring fifty feet; the ditch, in some places, is twenty-four feet deep, and five hundred feet in circumference. In the valley below, are the remains of a garden and fish-pond.

By whom the park was enclosed, or the tower erected, is not known; it is commonly called "John of Gaunt's castle," and perhaps was erected by that prince, when lord of Knaresbrough, about the year 1871. Here the keeper and assistants, might reside in safety, and the deer be effectually protected; from the lawless attern pts of roving delinquents.

ENSTON, AND HAMPSTHWAITE West of these camp. ONE mile from Heywra-Park, is remains of a large camp-FEWSTON. THE village probably takes and loft, the takes might have Tas village probably takes its and lofts. A large might had tree man fuish, which sof the here was sive, e Tars village probably fees large might be the might be the man fuish, which the part church Robert, at M. to for which, this part church Robert mining. THIS village on sign the here washed on the part of the house of the first minister of the which this The of The 34. It is a the remarkable. The of the house of forwines of The first inmister and the house of the loss of the lo thren of the house is William Plestiz, the lord chancello, is William plestiz, the lord Fewston is william for the gift of now in the gift from the gift fro FIVE miles from Fewston, annual value, £70. HAMPSTHWAITE Ham, a village; was partly situat Post [Ham, a village; was parcel of the Beld of the Child of the C [Ham, a village; was paretly situated on the swood.] This town was pleasantly situated on the wood.] This town pleasantly childs anciently to the river was an The childs. The church, dediction there banks of the river Nidd. ords Tiptoft. It is ridd, anciently on the sorts of the river was an The appendant Thomas-a-Becket, Burgh. Knares at row The patronage be mother church of Burgh. homas a Becket, Burgh Knares batronage be nother church of lords of Corn rough; and, to the Stutevilles, Richard, earl of St. R. Wall, w. to the Stutevilles, to the house of St. Robert, Ti wards, to Richard, earl of St. Robert, who gar advovson to the house of St. Robert.—The fire

nister that occurs, as vicar, is John Flour, 1280. It is a vicarage, and the incumbent is now patron; the present annual value, £130. There were anciently two chantries in this church; one, dedicated to St. Syth, the other, to the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne.

ONE mile from Hampsthwaite, is

CLINT;

THE name seems to be derived from the German.

Klingh, which signifies the side of a hill, and corresponds exactly with its situation.

HERE was also a seat of the BECKWITH family, who bore for their arms, argent. a chevron, between three hinds' heads, erased, gules; and appear to be descended from Gamelbar, lord of the manor of Beckwith, and many other places; who, in the time of Edward the confessor, had three carucates of land in Clint. Hamond Beckwith, was seized of the lordship of Clint, with the manor of Beckwith, and Beckwithshaw, in the year 1319. He married a daughter of sir Philip Tylney.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, esq., married a daughter of sir Gerrard Uslert.

THOMAS BECKWITH, esq., married a daughter of John Sawley, esq., 1981.

ADAM BECKWITH, Was living in the year ADAM BECKWITH OF Clink
WILLIAM the DISTOR OF Beckwith
Sir William the Distor Of Beckwith ADAM BECKWIE WET HE 1443. ADAM DE BECK BECK WITH Beckwith

WILLIAM THE BECKWITH BECKWITH

WILLIAM THE BECKWITH

SIR WILLIAM THE 1480. as seized also respect its seized also respect its per stone its per sto withshaw, in the year 1430. withshaw, in the old mansion, accient stone to ancient stone to ancient stone to a served on a high end of the old a very ed on a high end of the old a very ed on section to be a section of the old a very ed on a high end of t PART of the old a very ed on a high e be called "Clint-hall, situated prospect. The called "Clint-hall, situated points still discount with an arched post extension, is still discount with an arched post extension, is still discount with an arched post extension, is still discount with an arched post extension. PART of the called "Clint-hall, a situated on might e be called "Clint-hall, a situated or might e be called "C called "Clint-hater tal, sie prospend The bit with an arched portation once surrounded once surrounded this The prospend the formula once surrounded the sur SIR SOLOMOF HE SUF it ntained of the survey once surrounded

SIR SOLOMON he have contained 28 10 representations of their SIR SOLOMON SWA SUrveyed contained as 1 or year 1613; when to then contained as 1 or brough, in order to then family, Sir Solomon he save it entained 28 1500 year 1613; brough, in order to then to a family, his survey, the forest THIS place gave county.

This place gave county. still remain in this county. remain in this course founded the WILLIAM CLINT founded a chantry WILLIAM CLIN founded a chantry of Ripon,
JOHN CLINT founded a chantry
JOHN CLINT founded a chantry
John Change James, at Ripon. THE roman road from at this place this forest, s " Lady-church." THE roman road from at this place this forest, s
Tated into two branches to Aldbrough the one lead rated into two branches, at Aldbrough

EDWARD, EARL of CORNWALL, granted to the monks of Fountains, *House-bote* and *Hey-bote*, in his woods, within the forest of Knaresbrough. He likewise gave them the bees and the honey, found in his woods, and also, leave to enclose the wood of Brimham; but yet, in such a manner, that the beasts of the forest might pass into and out of it.

Two miles from Clint, is

KILLINGHALL,

In doomsday-book, called Chenihalle, i. e. Kennel-hall; probably a place where the hounds (which belonged to the lord of the manor,) were kept.*

THE Norwich troop of horse, which was a part of Cromwell's regiment, were quartered at Killinghall, in July 1644, a few days after the battle of Marston. This troop had, embroidered on their colours, La Troupe des Vierges, being raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich.

It was for some centuries the seat of the family of Pulleyn. Captain John Levens, who lived in the reign of Charles I., having, in the latter part of his life, quitted the army, became one of the people

[→] A nobleman, in the county of York, had power granted him, by one of the saxon kings, to keep mastiff-dogs, for chasing wolves out of his ferritories. — Vide Dugdale's Bar. L. tons., p. 48.

KILLINGHALL.

called quakers, and retired to this peaceful and retired to year 1668. called quakers, where he ended his days, where he ended his days, and the year 1668. called quakers, in the year hard he where he ended interred in proper, to burk his two sons are are more proper, in the year his two sons are are more proper, in the year hard he where he ended interred in proper, in the year hard he where he ended in the real proper, in the year hard he where he ended in the real proper, in the year hard he was a son to burk the where he enurge interred in an ore to burn to burn his two sons are are more airy fields. The perhaps, no places groves, or airy fields. perhaps, no places are more properlies. This in, than gardens, groves, ity; in, than gardens, groves, or the greeks, or is of the highest hury in churches, christians, do not bury in churches.

THE house still pulleyns, with some other

The house still bears the with some other.

The mansion of the pulley place, have been the mansion of the at this place, have been the mansion of the mansio The mansion of the Pulleyns, have been buildings, formerly at this materials, far. The mansion of this place, terials, farn buildings, formerly of their heaps of ruins to decay, and, out erected: to decay, and, out of their heaps of ruins, and their offices are erected; where two of the to decay, and, are erected: new two of those and their offices the Place where seen at the with grass, mark the rest lodge is seen at the and their offices at the place where seen at the with grass, mark of which, and their offices being thin one stood. A porter's which, and their offices are the seen at the being thin one stood. with grass, mark of which, being thin ons stood. A Porter of which, ateways, is barn, the lower part of arched gateways, is barn, the lower part of white square, and having two arched gateways, is barn, the lower per two arched the chamber square, and having two while while verted into a cow-house, reiling, serves the put verted into a cow-house, with an ornamental ceiling,

THERE Was a family of the name of the THERE Was a family of the name of the na THERE was a family of George, in the seated at Middleton St. George the only one Seated at Middleton St. George only one of the dove-cote. Durham, for many centuries, extinct, about in the kingdom; but, became extinct, about ourham, formany became expansion from hence.

probably came from hence garbs of the probably came from hence. garbs of the raguled, argent, between three garbs of the In the year 1919, a grant was obtained by

of the IRON-FORGE, in this forest, of all the dry wood, and leafless trees, to be found therein.

KING HENRY VI. granted a right of common, on this forest, to the prior of Bolton, which was to extend from Washburne-head and Timble, unto the fyle of the said water.

THE abbot of Fountains had also a grant of common, which was to extend from Washburne to Blawathe; and thence, to Plumpton-gate; thence, to Barlet-saile; thence, to Darley-beck; and, from thence, to the water of Nidd.

The prior and abbot, each opened mines for leadore, on their respective grounds; which gave great
offence to the foresters in general, and occasioned
numberless complaints. The foresters, not being able
to prevent the monks from getting lead-ore, endeavoured to possess themselves of the same advantage;
and, obtained a grant to open mines for lead-ore, at
Middletong, Mongagill, Craven-cross, Greenhow,
&c., and worked several shafts with good effect. The
prior of Bolton, enraged at their success, and eager
to make reprisals, for former injuries done to his leadworks, employed a number of riotous persons, who
made forcible entry into the premises, and took away
the ore, cast in the mines, and did other damage, on the
6th of March, 1529. The sufferers complained against

the prior, and his adherents, and obtained a commission of inquiry, directed to sir William Mauleverer, and others; who, repairing to the forest, for the execution thereof, were met by a great number of men, of the prior's party, who threatened the commissioners, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that they could not, with safety, proceed on the business at that time. These disputes, at length, ended in favor of the abbot and prior; and, the foresters were obliged to submit.

In 1731, two pigs of lead were discovered on Hayshaw-moor, in the manor of Dacre, on the estate of sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.; one, is preserved by the family; the other, was presented to the british museum. They are both inscribed, with raised capitals: "IMPERATORE CESARE DOMITIANO AUGUS-TO CONSULE SEPTIMUM;" this was cast in the year 87. On one side, is the word "BRIG," signifying, that it came from the country of the Brigantes. veral of these pigs of lead have been found, with imperial inscriptions, in different parts of the kingdom; by which it is clear, that the government then took the mineral concerns into their own hands; and, had their stamp-masters, in proper places. On this forest, (some years ago,) was found, a large medal, inscribed, "Io. KENDALL RHODI. TURCU-PELABIUS TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURHCORUM. MCCCCLXXX." On one side, is his head; and, on the other, his arms.* The legend informs us, that John Kendal was present at the siege of Rhodes, when Mahomet the great, in vain attempted to reduce that fortress, in the year 1480.—The office of the GRAND TURCOPOLIER, or colonel of the cavalry, belonged particularly to the english nation.

DURING the civil war, in the reign of Charles L; and, all the time of the inter-regnum, the ROYAL FORESTS, in particular, suffered so considerably, that many extensive ones were so entirely stripped of their wood, as to have scarce any memorial left, but their names. The boundaries of this forest, were anciently perambulated every three years, by the constable of Knaresbrough-castle, and, the most respectable men amongst the foresters, each on horseback, having a boy behind him, of about ten years of age. The last perambulation, was made in the year 1767; soon after which, (namely, in 1770) an act of parliament was obtained for its division and enclosure;† since that time, great part of the forest has undergone a very pleasing and happy alteration; and, though the expences of bringing some parts of it into a state of cultivation, have been much greater than the owners. expected; yet, upon the whole, this improvement

[·] Engraved in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis.

[†] Twenty-eight thousand acres were enclosed.

KILLINGHALL.

Cannot fail of being beneficial to the com

have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sorts of wood, at different depths, of differ

partly
seen on the axe, as the axe, as Burnt wood, and first those places.

The of them those places.

representations of various kinds of shell representations of stones, dug from a quality in the middle of stones, dug from a quality called Knox, the cornu ammonia this forest:

Also, the cornu ammonia sizes. Fossils, represent sizes. Fossils, represent the yew, fir, euphorbium, and several the of the yew, fir, euphorbium, and several the yew, fir, exphorbium, and several the yew, fir, explain the year.

inches each, and about three or four in diameter, are frequently found here. They are called, by some, petrifactions; by others, lusus naturæ; and, many have been the arguments used, in support of each opinion, by Woodward, Lister, Camerarius, Nicholson, and others; yet, after all these conjectures, we must leave them unaccounted for, and acknowledge, that they must be ranked amongst the arcana of nature, which elude all human researches.

The most extraordinary and unaccountable phænomena seems to be, that of living animals being found in the middle of blocks of stone; and yet, wonderful as such circumstances may appear, many instances of the truth thereof are well attested, in this and other parts of the kingdom. In the year 1776, a workman, digging for limestone on Thistle-hill, near Knaresbrough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock, some feet below the surface, which died sood after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a darker color than these reptiles usually are; had but three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth.

MR. WILLIAM PULLAN, of Blubber-house, in this forest, having occasion, in the year 1761, to break a stone, which was about four feet square, found a living serpent, fifteen inches long, enclosed in the middle of the block; its back, was of a dark brown, and the belly, of a silver color; the oval cavity in

which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long, and six wide. In a stone quarry, at Harwood, was found, about thirty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn, enclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

HERE are also found, many of the ancient domestic mill-stones, called querns, consisting of one circular flat stone, of about eighteen inches diameter, upon which, was placed the upper-stone, nearly shaped like a sugar-loaf, with a hole quite through the middle, from top to bottom; on the side, was a handle fixed. The whole was placed on a cloth, and the grinder poured in the corn with one hand, and with the other, turned the upper-stone with a rapid motion, while the meal run out at the sides, and fell upon the cloth. This method of grinding, was exceedingly tedious; and, would employ two pair of hands, four hours, to grind one bushel of corn.—As most of the upper-stones have a piece broken off the sides of each, it is probable, they were all rendered useless, by order of the lord of each manor, after the invention of wind, and water-mills.

THIS forest abounded with wild-boars, the red and fallow deer, and other animals of chase. Free ingress and egress are reserved for the wild-beasts here, in certain lands adjoining to this forest,

granted to the priory of Knaresbrough, and confirmed to them, by Edward II., as appears by the following extract from the charter: "Salvis nobis, et hæredide bus nostris, bestiis nostris silvestribus, ita quod liberum habeant introitum, et exitum sicut prius habere consueverunt in predictis.

THE fox, hare, and badger; the black, and red moor-game; grey, and green plover; curlew, and snipe; the wild-duck, and widgeon; still afford ampleamusement for the sportsman, in different parts of this forest.

In the unimproved parts, and particularly the open stray, about Harrogate, great numbers of young oaks are seen springing up every summer; which, were they not cropped by the cattle, would probably, in a course of years, restore to this place the appearance it had many centuries ago.



STAGE III.

Harrogate to Bilton-park.—Conyngham-house.
—Scriven.—Scotton.—Farnham,—Copgrove.
—Brereton.—Nidd.—Ripley.

NOON

ONE mile east from High-Harrogate, is a bridge over a small brook, called Star-beck. About two hundred yards on the right of this bridge, are two springs, formerly in great repute, but now quite neglected: the distance betwixt these springs is only 18 yards; and yet, one of them is a sulphur water, and the other, a chalybeate. These were called the Knaresbrough spaws.

HALF a mile from hence, on the left of the readleading to Knaresbrough, is

BILTON.

PROBABLY derived from the British Bilain, a a farmer, a tenant in villenage. PETER SLINGSBY, esq., resided here, about the year 1500. Captain WILLIAM SLINGSBY, also, in 1751. The family of Stockdales, were afterwards lords of this place, for more

than one hundred years, who bore for their arms— Ermine, on a bend sable, three pheons argent, in the sinister chief, an escallop-shell gules—Crest, a talbot passant, proper.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, of Green-Hammerton, was living in 1506. He had a numerous issue; amongst whom, was Thomas Stockdale, of Bilton-park.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, esq., member in parliament, for Knaresbrough, obit 1693.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE, esq., represented the borough of Knaresbrough, in several parliaments; obit 1713. He was succeeded by William Stockdale, who was living here in the year 1720, and was a sufferer in the infamous South-sea scheme, which ruined some hundreds of families.

From the family of Stockdale, this estate passed, by sale, to that of Watson; John Farside Watson, esq., being the present possessor. This gentleman is descended from John Farside, of Farside, in Scotland, who came into England in the reign of James I., and was made bow-bearer in the forest of Pickering, in the county of York; he chiefly resided at Filingdale, in Whitby-strand, and bore for his arms, gules, a fess, or, between three bezants. Bilton-hall has every advantage of situation, and commands an extensive prospect.

In the park, is a spring of sulphur-water; also, several petrifying springs, near which, are found mosses, and other vegetable substances, on which, incrustations have been formed. Marble, alabaster, and coal, are likewise found in different parts of this estate.

GAMELBAR had, in Bilton, before the conquest, three carucates and a half of land, and as much arable as was sufficient for two ploughs. Gilbert Tyson had these lands, 20th William I, and they were then uncultivated or waste, only Bilton paid 3s. rent.

PROCEEDING towards Knaresbrough, observe, within half a mile of the town, a vista, of considerable length, formed by the trees on each side the road, and terminated by an elegant mansion, the seat of James Collins, esq.. In the back ground is seen Claro-hill, wooded to the very summit, and the temple in Allerton-park; from hence, the scene is beautifully varied, till you arrive at the bridge, near which is

Conyngham-House,

FORMERLY CALLED

COGHILL-HALL;

SITUATED on a small elevation, above the river Nidd; the length of the south-front is one hundred and thirty feet, and that of the east, eighty feet. In the course of the buildings, are five projections, forming so many large bow windows, from which the TOWN and CHURCH of Knaresbrough, the stately ruins of the CASTLE, the BRIDGE over the river, with BELMOND-WOOD, and BILTON-PARK, compose a most beautiful landscape.

The DRAWING-ROOM, is thirty-two feet by eighteen.
The DRAWING-ROOM, is thirty-one by twenty-four.
The MUSIC-ROOM, is twenty-two by sixteen.
The LIBRARY, is twenty by twenty.

THE lawn falls gently towards the river, on the bank of which, a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot, called the HERMITAGE, where a rustic cell, built of stones and moss, is placed, near a natural cascade, which the river forms, by falfing over a ridge of rocks; from hence, the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs, and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadows, wood, and water, which lie below, and opposite the shrubbery, afford some views, scarce to be equalled in the extensive lawns of Studley, or amidst the wild and alpine scenery of Hackfall.

This house, for several centuries, belonged to the Coghill family; but, was purchased of sir John Coghill, bart., with fit right honorable, the co year 1796.

HALF a mi

SCRIVI

A seat of the ancient santly situated in the p leading from Knaresbro gone many alterations: it, in the early part of and, a suit of rooms, th by Thomas, the seve brother to lady Mary added, with many oth made through the pa bout the year 1730.

A winding walk, no the west side of the h of elm and beech tree forms a most pleasin

Scriven; the residence (in saxon times) held his scyr riff's turn is at this day.

Anciently styled Heal-p

more agreeable by the distant clamour of the rookary, and the soft notes of the plaintive stock-doves.

THE family of Scriven descended from GAMEL, the king's fowler, settled here soon after the conquest. They bore for their arms—argent, a chevron, between two lion's faces, in chief, gules, and a bugle-horn, in base. BALDWIN, son of Gamel, was forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough.

HENRY, the forester of Knaresbrough, son and heir of Baldwin, married Emma, daughter of Robert de Merkington, temp. Henry III.; by whom, he had issue Baldwin, the forester, who died without issue, and Thomas de Scriven.

This Henry, the forester, gave certain lands in Merkington, with Adam de Merkington, and all his family, cattle, and goods, to the monks of Fountainsabbey.

THOMAS DE SCRIVEN, forester of Knaresbrough, and feodary,* in the year 1273, married Agnes, daughter of John de Walkingham, sister and heiress of sir Alan and Adam de Walkingham; by whom, he had issue Rodolphus, who died without issue; Mabella,

Feedery; the seneschal, or prime steward; who received the customary fees of the lords; aids, reliefs, herriots, &c.,——Kennef.

and Margaretta, 51st Edward L; and, Henry de Scriven, forestarius, 9th of Edward II., who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Caperun, of Scotton, by whom he had Joanna. daughter and co-heiress, married to William de Slingsby. Henry de Scriven, anno 31st Edward L. petitioned the king, for that he and his ancestors had enjoyed the office of foresters, of the forest of Knaresbrough; and had, belonging to the same, 6d. per diem, and common of pasture, in the said forest, and the parks of Hey and Bilton, before the said parks were enclosed; and, after the enclosure of those parks, for all the beasts of their own breed, except sheep and goats; and, that they were now interrupted in the enjoyment of the above privilege, by sir Miles Stapleton, the steward of Knaresbrough.

In answer to the said petition, it was, in the exchequer chamber, on the 31st of Edward I., decreed, that the petitioner shall continue to enjoy, without interruption, all the aforesaid privileges; and also, shall take, from the king's woods there, all reasonable house-bote, hey-bote, &c., that he may have occation for; so as he do not cut down any oak, ash, or hazel, or any tree growing or bearing fruit. It was also granted, that he should have pasture in the park

[#] House bote -- Wood, for the house use. --
Hey-bote --- Wood, for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences.

N 2

of Bilton, for his oxen used in the plough, and his milk-kyne.

Anno 1st Edward II., Henry de Scriven was again interrupted in the enjoyment of these privileges, by command of Peter de Gaveston, then earl of Cornwall; but, after an inquisition taken, it was found, that Gamel, ancestor of the said Henry, had enjoyed the same; and also, the office of forester of the forest, and, keeper of the parks, of Knaresbrough.

JOHN, the son of William de Slingsby, married Agnes de North-Stodligh, heiress of William, the son of Simon de Stodligh, temp. Edward I.

WILLIAM DE SLINGSBY de Stodligh, married Joanna, heiress of Henry de Scriven*, anno 11th of Edward III., and succeeded to the office of forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough. He had issue, Richard, who died, S. P., 31st of Edward III., and Gilbert.

GILBERT SLINGSBY, second son, married the daughter of William Calverley, esq., and had issue, William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, married the daughter of Thomas Banks, of Whixley, esq., and had issue, Richard.

RICHARD SLINGSBY, esq., married Anne, daugh-

Since this marriage, the Slingsbys have borne the arms of Scrives.

ter and co-heiress of John or William Nesfield, of Nesfield; by whom he had the manors of Scotton, Brearton, and Thorp; and, had issue, William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, living 20th Henry VI., married Joan, daughter of sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton, knight, and had issue, William, John, Robert, Thomas, and Agnes, married to Thomas Knaresbrough.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, of Scriven, esq., son and heir, married Janet, daughter of sir John Melton, of Aston, knight, and had issue, John.

JOHN SLINGSBY, of Scriven, esq., son and heir, chief forester of Knaresbrough, who married Joan, daughter of William or Walter Calverley, esq., and had issue, John, Jane, prioress of Nun-Monkton, Margery, wife of John Coghill, and Margaret, wife of William Tancred, esq..

JOHN SLINGSBY, esq., son and heir, married Margery, daughter of Simon Poeley, of Radley, in Suffolk, and had issue, Thomas, John, Marmaduke, Peter,* Simon, Anne, wife of Thomas Swale, esq., Margery, wife of Walter Pulleyn, of Scotton, esq., Isabel, married to Thomas Langton, of Harrogate, esq..

THOMAS SLINGSBY, esq., of Scriven, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of sir John Mallory, knight, of Studley, in com. Ebor., and had issue, sir Fran-

^{*} This Peter was father of Anthony Slingsby, esq., governor of Zutphen, in the low countries, who was advanced to the degree of an english baronet, October 23, 1628; but, dying without issue, 1630, the title, in this branch, became extinct.

deeds, rather than words: He said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold; persisting in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellasyse, the first viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had issue, sir Thomas, Henry, and Barbara, who was married to sir John Talbot, of Lacock, in Wilts, knight; and Catherine, wife of sir John Fenwick, knight.

SIR THOMAS SLINGSBY, bart., son and heir, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 14th of Charles II.; married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Craddock, by whom he had issue, sir HENRY, who died S. P., 1692; sir Thomas; and Barbara, who had three husbands; 1st, sir Richard Mauleverer. bart; 2d, John lord Arundel; and 3d, Thomas. earl of Pembroke. Sir Thomas Slingsby, bart. succeeded his brother, sir Henry, and married Sarah. daughter of John Savile, of Methley, esq., by whom he had issue, SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, who died 1769. S. P. Sir Thomas Slingsby succeeded sir Henry. his brother, but died unmarried, January 18, 1763; and, was succeeded by his next brother, sir SAVILE. SLINGSBY, bart., who also died unmarried, 1780. CHARLES SLINGSBY, esq., the younger brother.

The original picture, from whence Vertue engraved his print, is in the possession of this family.

married Miss Turner, NER SLINGSBY, and S sisters; 1st, Mary, who Anne, and married to ley, esq.; and, 2d, Bar SIR THOMAS TURN high-sheriff, in 1785.

rine Buckley, by whor January 10, 1775, and his second lady, was M had no issue. He died ceeded by sir Thomas, 313 SEC. 13 /5 48 F

Arms. Quarterly, argent, a saltire azur bearing within a doub being the badge of a Crest. On a wre passant vert.

Supporters.—On mane, hoofs, the sinister, a savage ples and middle with Motto. ... Veritas THE RESIDENCE SECTION

NEAR the village o

[i. e. The King's I

is about six hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth; nearly encompassed, on three sides, by a precipice, and, on the remaining part, the want of the precipice hath been supplied by various terraces, cut in the side of the hill, rising above each other; a mode of fortification very common amongst the northern nations, in ancient times. The name of this hill, its form, and situation, render it very probable, that here some saxon monarch, with his army, were formerly encamped. On a rising ground, about half a mile from hence, were found, some years ago, by men digging for gravel, five or six human skeletons, laid side by side, with each a small urn placed at its head. These were probably saxons. interred, according to ancient custom, at some distance from the camp.

About half a mile further westward, on the left of the road, leading from Knaresbrough to Ripley, are some entrenchments, called

GATES-HILL CAMP,

SITUATED two hundred feet above the river Nidd, to which, on one side, the descent is very steep. The area of the camp, within the entrenchments, mea-

At a small distance from hence, is a piece of ground, called Morlet Flat—probably the place where previsions were brought, to supply the energy.

sures, in length, three hundred and eighty feet, and is two hundred feet wide; it would not conveniently contain more than one thousand men. The high insulated hill, is characteristic of almost every danish camp. At what time, or by whom, this was formed, is not certainly known; though, it is supposed that lord Fairfax encamped here, the latter end of the year 1644, before he stormed the town of Knaresbrough, and, during the siege of the castle there.

FROM hence, is a charming view of the river, running beneath, in form of a horse's shoe, round a fine promontory, with a tract of wood extending along the banks; and, a prospect of a vast extent of country far beyond.

PROCEEDING from Gates-Hill, one mile towards Ripley, on the right, is the village of

SCOTTON,

Whose first inhabitants were, probably, from Scotland, as its name implies, and, may have once belonged to the scot's monastery, at Ripon, which was dissolved by Wilfrid, about the year 676. Robert de Bruce, had two carucates of land here, 20th of William I.. This nobleman, (from whom the kings of Scotland, and, the illustrious family of Bruce, earls of Aylesbury, are descended,) was a person of such valor, and, so much confided in by William duke of Normandy,

that, after his victory over king Harold, he sent him to subdue the northern parts of this realm; and, rewarded him with no less than forty-three lordships. in the east and west ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the north riding of that county; whereof, the manor and castle of Skelton, in Cleveland, were the capital of his barony. In the third of king Stephen. he and his son Adam, with all the force they could raise, joined the northern barons, at North-Allerton, against the king of Scotland; but, Robert having received great favors from that king, he, (with the assent of the english army,) had leave to go to him which he did, and endeavoured to dissuade him from battle; but, returning without success, immediateorders were given, for the onset; and, both armies, engaging, the scots were entirely defeated. He died 6th Stephen, 1141.

SCOTLANDUS DE SCOTTON, gave a carucate and a half of land. in Ripley, and Ulcotes, to the monks of Fountains-abbey.

RODGER DE SCOTTON, gave all his lands, in the marsh of Scotton, to the said abbey.

ADE DE SCOTTON, temp. Hen. III.

The family of CAPERUN, also resided here, temp.

Hen. III., when Oilliam de Caperun, of Scotton,
married Affice, co-heiress of Ade de Scotton.

RICHARD, son of WILLIAM CAPERUN, married Alicia, heiress of Robert de Brereton, temp. Edward L.

SCOTTON.

the forester of Scriven, HENRY, of Richard Caperun de

In a controversy, between John, commonly Casted John of Gaunt, commonly Gargrave, and Hyked Edward II. William de the two daughters had married field, on the other liam de sof Brereton, Scotto lordships of by purchase; a duke claimed it. This dispute under at twelve of the best knis est Scotton, in the year 1287. under an entail.

In later times, this village be

the PERCYS, and PULLEYNS; remaining, are converted into fa is now the property of the rev. retains many marks of antiquity upon the ceiling, is the ancient ed family, viz., A lion rampa three lucies, or pike fish, hauri also, appears in several places. T

The chapel of St. Mary, in Scotton, was

and was living in 1665.

⁺ The last of the Percys, of Scotton, was J. Percy, who left Scotton, and settled at Stubbi Nosfield, May 13, 1349.

Pulleyns resided, is the property of sir Thomas Slingsby, bart. It is a very large building; but, hath undergone so thorough a repair, that, scarce any marks of antiquity remain about it.

THE burying-ground, at Scotton, was given, for the use of the people, called quakers, by William and Edward Watkinson, of Bradley, near Skipton, in Craven, anno 1670.

HERE are three tomb-stones, with inscriptions, to the memories of Ann Watkinson, obit 1670.——George Watkinson, husband to the aforesaid Ann, obit 1670.—William Watkinson, 1675.

ONE mile from Scotton, is

FARNHAM,

A SMALL village. The church is a vicarage, and rated, in the king's books, at £6. 12s. 1d.. It formerly belonged to the priory de Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln. James Collins, and Robert Harvey, esqrs., are now patrons. It's present annual value, is £15. Here are no monuments of ancient date, except two altar-tombs, in the church-yard; one, inscribed to the memory of Nicholas Bickerdike, and, the other, to Jane, his wife; date, 1684. This family were formerly lords of Burton-Leonard; the last male heir, was Thomas Bickerdike, eaq.; whose only daughter, and

heiress, married Robert Harvey, esq., in the year 1787; by whom, he had issue, two sons, and one daughter; James, Beacham, and Eliza.

Arms.—Or, on a saltire gules, a cinquefoil argent, between four eaglets, displayed vert.

Crest—On a wreath or, and gules, an eagle displayed vert.

THE family of WALKINGHAM, were anciently lords of this town; who bore, for their arms,—Vaire, two bars gules.

SIR ALAIN DE WALKINGHAM, was living about the year 1273, whose sister, and sole heiress, married Thomas de Scriven.

THE family mansion was situated, in a valley, on the right of the road, leading from Farnham to Walkingham-Hill; the avenue, formed of two rows of aged oaks, through which the road led, from the foot of the hill to the house, is yet discernible. The traces of the foundations of the building, measure forty-tix yards, in length; and, thirty-four, in depth. Two round heaps of ruins, (covered with grass and weeds,) seem to mark the sites of two circular towers, that included, betwixt them, the whole length of the front. The moat, that once surrounded this edifice, is remembered, by persons now living, to have been wide and deep. The chapel stood at

some distance from the house, in a place still called "Chapel-Garth." The remains of the stables, and other offices; with the gardens, and fish-ponds, are very evident.

In the year 1757, a copper-mine was opened, at Farnham; which, for want of proper management, failed of success.

About one mile and a half, from hence, in

COPGROVE;

THE seat of HENRY DUNCOMBE, esq., late member of parliament, for the county of York. The house stands on a rising ground; it's south front, is ninety feet long; over the entrance is a pediment, supported by four square pilasters.

The Dining-Room

Is thirty feet, by twenty; hung round with a great variety of fine prints, copied from the best masters. The chimney-piece is of excellent marble, and well finished.

Drawing-Room;

FORTH feet, by twenty. Here are the following pictures: An old man, with a book, a most capital picture; three jandscapes; three girls, playing with each

other; three boys, playing pieces of ruins; one large pieces of ruins; one large and no cimens of ancient from the ground well execution of the daughters of the chased at Rome, by mr. Weddel, was afterward present, from that gentleman, to mr. Duncomb

Billiard-Room :

TWENTY-FOUR feet square. Here are four large as life, BRUTUS, MILTON, and LAUR BELLINI, first physician to Cosmo III., duke of rence, who died in the year 1703; and, sir G Savile, baronet. There are, also, several por finished in a masterly manner, viz.. W.M. M. A.; sir Cecil Wray, bart.; Welliam Del, esq.; Charles Duncombe, esq.; John Ton, esq., of Sleningford; John Grimsto and, John Lord Muncaster.

Library;

Twenty-live feet, by eighteen. A book-case, filled with a well-chosen collection in elegant bindings.

OVER the chimney pieces is a portrait of the strand to Lingshe OVER the chimney pieces is a portrait of Hestands.

SLINGSBY SSC. Volkshire, William Strands in the strands and Kippay Portshire, William Strands in the Str SLINGSBY SIGNATURE WILLIAM BY his sisters
and Kippa in North his straight painted by his sisters

Charles II.

MR. DUN and Kippax, in Yorkshire, with his sister;

Charles II. only son activity to the mine Dalrox.

W. Mas. Charles II. only son pen a child, painted by his sister;

W. MAS ON MER, And and Charles II. 169 MR. DUNC OMBE, M. A., and Lodging, Room: a grown. M. A., M. A., and Lodging, Room. Striffed as good landscapes a group of Sar Te ho very fine print of his George Sar mother of the root the picture of the recent Alle of the charter of transfer of the charter of t She following to Lords John Wincore, late rector VILE-230 On a lates of his at a transfer by incure

COPGROVE. of this church is four years: his disposite of this church; the server years: his disposition to all: but, against to all: of this course four years: his liberalist formed, for fifty four years: his ainst no send and hospitables and diffusive did and hospitables and diffusive did and hospitables and diffusive diffusive diffusive diffusive did and hospitables and diffusive diff Against no and hospitales and diffusive nor did any parties generous, and at him-His little has commence a suit against him protection, for mence a suit against divine pof thence, to fourished, under family of thence, to mence a suit all divine protections for children for thence, to the fourished, under family on the of I with a wife, and over from the of I fourished, what family of thence, to with a wife, and or the sthe day of Just first that was and on the with a vife, an over the gen day of Just first that was on the death happened age-On a neat marbled: 86th year of his age-Sacred to the memory of the rev. The prebender north wall, is inscribed: Sacred to the memory of the prebendance of the man ale so the man ale so the man ale so the male so th Sacred to the meris Parish; f the mans A. M., rector of Hork; the last male-he was the thecathedral of A. M., rector of Work; the last male-her the cathedral of and, He M. M. the cumberland; Luch. the cathedral of Yand, the last was the in Cumberland; in Cumberland; lugh. A. A. cane cane family of Lamphugh of the canon by Hon family of Lamphugh of the canons rev. Thomas Lamp one chi by Honor Bolton-Percy, and church of of the canons Bolton-Percy, and church, of G, the said cathedral Bolton-Percy, and church, of Great the said cathedral the daughter of William the daughter of William the said cathedra Chatom ghter or daughter of William the daughter of William the married Mary, bout issues lins; and died, without issues 28th of aged 55 years.

At this village, is a cold-bath, which was formerly in great repute, and called St. Mongah's-well. Dr. Clayton, of Lancashire, wrote on it's virtues and uses, in the year 1697. See an account of it, in sir John Floyer's "History of cold bathing."

BEFORE the conquest, GOSPATRIC, a nothern nobleman, was lord of this village, where he had six carucates of land; three of which, were arable. In the 20th of William I., ERNEIS DE BURUN, a norman, had this manor; whose servant, Tursten, held here one carucate, with one plough, and seven villeins. Here was, then, a church; and, the manor, a mile long, and half a mile broad, was, in the time of king Edward, valued at 20s.; but, at the abovementioned time, only at 16s.—Vide Doomsday Book.

Two miles from Copgrove, is

BRERETON:

THE seat of a very ancient family, of that name; who bore, for their arms, argent, two bars, sable.

ROBERT, son of SIMON DE BRERETON, lord of Brereton, married Helvesta, heiress of Thomas de Sawley, temp. Henry III.

RICHARD DE BRERETON, and Alice, his wife, were benefactors to Fountains-abbey. The site of the

NIDD. family mansion, with including 86 h family mansion, dens, called Hall, ponds, and in a field.

Brereton, don family mansion, dens, in called Hall ponds, and in a free on the on the RETURNING COSETVE, on the RETURNING OBSELVE, on the Nick the Ripley-road. NIDD, THE Seat of the ancient family or ancient family fam THE seat of the anciginally french The seat of were originally french The it is probable, their residence at the village of round their of Rouergue, THE seat of were idence at the rillar it is probable, their of Rouergue, name from their of Rouergue, in the province of Rouergue, the proving TRAPPES, citizen and Roldsmith ROBERT TRAFFINAL and had issue, Henry, London, married, and, was buried ... Robert London, married, and, was buried in the part in the year Leonards. of Robert urch of st. Leonards. of Robert Parried A.
HENRY, son and heir of Robert P church of st. Leonards. HENRY, son and hen of Robert Byrnand, daughter and co-heiress right, he was seizurand. daughter and co-heires ht, he was seized of he Knaresbrough; in whose right, and Nidd Knaresbrough; in whose and Nidd. Knaresbrough, Harrogan Byrnand, knigh SIR FRANCIS TRAPPED Mary, daughter and helr of Henry, married Lincoln's and helr of Henry, married Lincoln's-inn.

bert Atkinson, a bencher of NAND, eson. ROBERT TRAPPES BYRY AND, esq., son of sir Francis, married Eliza, daughter of n e Neyde, is the name of a village, and

Taylor; from whom, is lineally descended, the present owner, Francis Michael Trappes, esq.; who married miss Lomax, only daughter of James Lomax, esq., of Clayton-hall, in Lancashire; and, had issue, Francis, Robert, (Henry John), Michael, and Elizabeth. Arms.—Argent, three caltrops, sable.

The church here, is a vicarage; of which, the college of Ripon were anciently patrons; it is now in the gift of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and, it's present annual value, £65.

ONE mile from Nidd, is

RIPLEY:

[Ripe-ley; i. e., a pasture, on the bank of a river.] Before the conquest, Ramchil, Archil, and Merlesuan, were lords here; and had, amongst them, five carucates of land; after that period, Ralph Paganel, a norman, held it of the king, for half a knight's fee. It afterwards came into the possession of the ancient family of Ross; of whom, William de Ripley, held two parts of this manor, for half a knight's fee.

SIR THOMAS DE INGILBY, one of the justices of the common pleas, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of —— Ripley, of Ripley, esq., about the year 1378; by which marriage, this estate came to the

Ingilbys. He left several child, a flourishing race of ancestors.

SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, k₁ created, May 17, 1642. He ma of sir James Bellingham, knight sons, and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM, the second ba garet, daughter of John Savile, c shire, esq., (ancestor to the present of the kingdom of Ireland,) by wh sir John, his successor, and five da

SIR JOHN, the third baronet, was daughter of mr. Johnson, had issue, to daughter; and, was succeeded by his eld

SIR JOHN, the fourth baronet, obit ried, whereby the title became extinct vived in the present baronet, by patent 24, 1781, and, who was appointed by county, in 1782. He married Elizabeth is what ton Amcotts, baronet, members and seven daughters; sir William, Elizabeth and seven daughters; sir William, Elizabeth ta, Diana, Julia, Constance; how the vincent, Charles, (Anna Maria) Anne who had the contract of the county of the county

Vincent, Charles,

RIPLEY CASTLE hath been much present baronet; and, appears now, table mansion, embattled only for or the lodge, and the great tower, which

RIPLEY.

traces of caution, strength, and security. In the chambers of the tower, is the following sencarved on the frieze of the wainscot.

s the yeire of owre Ld. M.D.L.V., was this vse buyldyd, by sir Wyllyam Ingilby, knight; lip, and Marie, reigning that time."

ME VESTIBULE, is elegantly finished with coas, and pilasters, of the Doric order.

HE DINING-ROOM, is twenty-eight feet, by

HE BREAKFAST-ROOM, thirty feet, by twenty-four HE BREAKFAST-ROOM, twenty-four feet, by six-

HE LIBRARY, twenty-nine feet, by twenty-three.
HE BEST LODGING-ROOM, is thirty feet, by nty-four, with a recess, and two fluted columns.
HE NURSERY, is forty feet, by twenty; with a ce window, from whence is a fine view of the park, adjacent country.

the divisions of which, on stained glass, are a series escutcheons, displaying the principal quartering, dintermarriages of the Ingilby family, since their thing at Ripley, during a course of four hundred dthirty years, viz.,

Sir Thomas Ingilby, and Catharine Ripley.

MAIR Thomas Ingilby, esq., and Thomas Ingilby, esq., and John Ingilby, esq., and John Ingilby, esq., and Town Roudiff. John Ingilby, esq. Com Roung Thomas Ingilby, esq. Elena Holm. Thomas Inguardine, es Plena Roucisf.

Walter Pedroardine, and Jena Rollin.

Walter Langesquare and Jena Catharine Ingilby. Walter Pear, and Jenner Ingilby. John Hours de la River, esq. and Isabel Ingilby. Inomus Ingilby, knight, and Joanna Stapilton. Thomas Beckwith, esq., and Elezabeth Ingilby. John Ingilby, esq., and Margaret Strangeways. John Suthill, esq., and Agnes Ingilby. William Arthington, esq., and Catharine Ingilby. Sir William Ingilby, kt, and Catharine Stillington. John Ingilby, esq., and Alenora Constable. Sir Robert Constable, and Jane Ingilby. Richard Goldesburgh, esq., Anna Ingilby. Robert Warcup, esq., William Ingilby, esq., and Cecilia Talbois. Thomas Wriothsley, esq.. Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Ann Malory. James Pullein, esq., and Frances Ingilby. Richard Maltus, and Elizabeth Ingilby. John Ingilby, esq., and Ann Claphan. Thomas Ingilby, esq., and Alice Taroson. Sir John Gascoignes knight, and Aren Ingilby. Ralph Creswell, esq., and Elizabeth Ingilby. John Ingilby, esq., and Isabel Townley, first; Mary Lake, second.*

Robert Killingbeck, and Anne Ingilby."

These names are not inserted in the window, though the ta Thoresby's Ducat, Leod.

Richard Sherburn, esq., and Isabel Ingilby.

Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Ann Thwaites,

first;

Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Catharine Smetheley, second.

Sampson Ingilby, esq.,* and Jane Lambert.†
John Ingilby, esq., and Catharine Bapthorpe.
George Winter, esq., and Jane Ingilby.
Thomas Markenfield, and Isabella Ingilby.
Peter York, esq., and Elizabeth Ingilby.
William Byrnand, esq., and Grace Ingilby.
Sir Peter Middleton, knight, and Mary Ingilby.
Sir Robert Hodson, knight, and Frances Ingilby.
Robert Widdrington, esq., and Ursula Ingilby.
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and baronet, and Ann Bellingham.

Francis Swale, esq., and Ann Ingilby.
Francis Appleby, esq., and Catharine Ingilby.
Sir William Ingilby, baronet, and Margaret Savile.
Sir John Ingilby, baronet, and Mary Johnson.
Mark Shaftoe, esq., and Margaret Ingilby.
John Arden, esq., and Ann Ingilby.
Sir John Ingilby, baronet, and Elizabeth Amcotts.

Arms.—Sable, and etoile of six rays, proper.

Sampson Ingilby, esq., was steward to the earl of Northumberland; and, resided at Spofford manor, about the year 1600.

[†] Thoresby says-Elizabeth York.

Crest.—On a wreath, a b_0 erect, argent, armed or. M_0

AFTER the battle of Marston ing from the pursuit of a part posed to stop at Ripley; and, troop, a relation of sir Will gentleman was sent, to anno officer was informed, by the po sir William was absent, but, message he pleased, to his lady, name, and obtained an audience the lady, that no such person there; adding, she had force sug self, and that house, against all, on his part, represented the extre any resistance; and, that the safe any resident the general peaceably. the lady took the advice of her kin Cromwell, at the gate of the log pistols stuck in her apron-strings him, she expected that neither would behave improperly, led to where, sitting each on a sopha, where personages, equally jealous of equally passed the whole night. At his department ing, the lady observed,—It was well so peaceable a manner; for, that, he he would not have left that house he

SIR WILLIAM INGILBY was amongst the number of those knights, and gentlemen, who were obliged, by the parliament, to compound for their estates; and paid, for his composition, seven hundred and eighteen pounds.

JOHN PALLISER, of Birsthwaite, held his lands of the manor of Ripley, by the payment of a red-rose at midsummer, and, by carrying the boar's-head to the lord's table, all the twelve days of christmas; during which time, he was to have his horse and his bound kept, at Ripley-hall.*

HERE is a market on Monday; and, the fairs are on Easter-Monday, and August 25, 26, 27.

The Church

Is a rectory, dedicated to All-Saints, of which, sir John Ingilby, bart., is patron; the present annual value of this living, is £400. In the church-yard, is a very uncommon pedestal, of an ancient cross; with eight niches, intended, probably, for kneeling in.

In the south-aile, near Baynes' choir, supposed to have been saint John, the babtist's, chapel, is the

The boar's head was a dish of feudal spleador, particularly in Scotland; where, it was sometimes surrounded with little banners, displaying the colors and achievements of the baron, at whose board it was served.

NEWTON-HALL

tombof SIR THOMAS INGILES, mon-pleas, temp. Edward III.

In the north-aile, and near tomb, supposed to be that of some the founder of the church; of the stands upon it.

Over the entrance into the free lowing inscription:

This school was built, by Mary In 1702; and endowed, with part of the rine Ingilby; being the two youngers William Ingilby, of Ripley, in the baronet.

NEWTON-HAI

NEAR Ripley, formerly a seat OF

of the Vavasours; a branch of which, resided here, before the year 1570, and after the year 1610. The situation is on a small eminence, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Over the front door, is a shield of arms, cut in stone; containing those of Vavasour, Ingilby, and several others. The estate, consisting of 404 acres, was lately purchased by Matthew Thackwray, esq...



STAGE IV.

Harrogate, to Almias-Cliff.—Harewood.— Leeds.—Kirkstall-abbey.—Wakefield.—Sandal.—Pontefract.

ALMIAS-CLIFF, i. e., Altar-Cliff; a group of rocks, on a high hill, about five miles south-west of Harrogate, which appear, at a distance, like some stupendous fabric, tumbled into ruins. On the summit of this enormous pile, are several basons, hollowed in the stone; one of which, is fourteen inches deep, and two feet four inches in diameter: near this bason, is a cavity, in the form of a parallelogram, or long It is the opinion of mr. Borlase, in his his-· square. tory of Cornwall, that the Druids made choice of situations like this, for the celebration of their religious rites; and, believes the basons were formed, to receive the water which came from the clouds, as the purest of all fluids; and, used by them, for the purposes of lustration, and purification. † The irregular ca-

[●] Al, a rock, or cliff; mias, an altar. Vide Shaw's Celtic dictionary.

[†] It is very probable, that the vessel, called the holy-water bason, used in our ancient churches, is derived from this origin. See Bower's life of Alexander, the Afth bishop of Rome.

vaties, mr. Borlase supposes, were to receive the bodies of children, for the cure of particular disorders. Into these basons, the country people hereabouts, do frequently drop a pin; to which ceremony, they certainly annex the idea of propitiation, as they confess, their motive is to obtain good fortune. The Druidical rites and ceremonies, in Britain, were (according to Tacitus,) abolished, in the time of Nero; yet, such is the amazing power of superstition, that, we still find some shadowy traces of them remain here, and in many other places, after a period of near two thousand years.

On the west side of the rock, is a fissure, called FAIRY-PARLOUR. This cavernous hole, which dips from north-west to nearly south-east, has been explored to a very great length; but, where it ends, is yet unknown.

NEAR Fairy-parlour, are the remains of a rockingstone; part of which, hath been evidently cut away, to prevent it's moving.

In the valley below, are two upright stones; the form of each, is that of an irregular wedge, about twelve feet high, and both very much corroded by the weather. The singular shape and position of these stones, have led some to suppose they were rock-idols, in those

dark ages, when the rude britons bowed down to the spreading oak, and adored the massy column*.

OSSIAN thus describes a british prince, returning from his devotions.

"GRUMAL was the chief of Cona. He sought the battle, on every coast. His soul rejoiced in blood: his ears, in the din of arms. He poured his warriors on Craca; Craca's king met him, returning from his GROVE: for then, within the circle of Bruno, he apake to the STONE of power."

THE surrounding country, seen from this lofty hill, affords a prospect, scarcely to be equalled. On one side, are steril, and bleak mountains, covered with ting; on the other tide, (making the contrast as great as possible) is a delightful view of Wharfdale, through which, that fine river rolls, in a broad and rapid stream.

On the farther bank of the river, stands the ruins of HAREWOOD-CASTLE, the TOWN, and CHURCH, with HAREWOOD-HOUSE, the princely residence of Edward, lord Harewood; behind which, the hills of Derbyshire are seen, at the distance of sixty miles.

The canons of king Edgar, (who died about the year 975) were 67 in number; the sixteenth of which, forbids the worship of trees, cooks, fountains, and other remaining rites, of pages apparation.

At the foot of Almias-Cliff, is a small village, called RIGTON, i.e., the town on the ridge. The manor-house stood at the east end of this village; the site of which, now only remains, including near an acre of ground, encompassed by a moat.

THE manor of Rigton, of which, this rock is the boundary, on one side, was granted, by Hugh de Lechley, to the monks of Fountains-abbey, with the homages and services of all tenants, and their heirs, and all natives, i. e., slaves; together with all their chattels, and the produce of them. On the dissolution of Fountains-abbey, this manor continued in the crown, till the year, 1556, when it was sold, to sir William Fairfax, for £226 7s. 6d.. It continued in this family, till the year 1716, when it was sold, under a decree in chancery, to Robert Wilkes, esq.; from whom, it descended to his great grand-daughter, the only daughter and heiress of Charlton Palmer, esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, and lady of the rev. doctor Thomas Pollock, of whom it was purchased, by lord Harewood, in 1796. This manor was anciently esteemed, part of the forest of Knaresbrough.

ABOUT three miles north-west of this place; and, on the summit of a hill, is

LITTLE ALMIAS-CLIFF:

AROUND which, the far distant mountains, form a

BAREWOOD-HOUSE Here are highest rock.
Here the high diameter in wide and solemn circle to Penty Line in the twenty to Harewoo.

Wide and solemn circle to Penty Line in the twenty Lo Harewoo. wide and solemn circle to Penty—Hishest rock
one of which, on the twenty—to Harewood
teen inches deep, and the twenty—to Harewood to the remains the PROCEEDING FOUR HEALT rrocerning from which RUGE MONT, PROCEEDING from whi of Distance from RUGE I ent of the river form RUGE and the mansion of the northern bold the mansion of the northern bold the mosted of the northern took of the mosted of the northern took of the mosted of the northern took of the most of the northern took of the PROCEEDING IT OF THE AND AND THE PROCESSION OF THE SEAT OF THE MOST OF THE SEAT OF THE SEA ONCE the seat of the The Bold the mansion situated on the north and which here, by a fine on the fine of the fin ONCE the seat of the range bold the mansion

ONCE the seat of the range bold the mansion

Situated on the northeand bich mosted

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If the bay, yards, been ear four eighteen the stance of the seat of once the sea.

Situated on the northeand lich most and situated on the northeand lich most awhich here, by a fine on sixty, distance which here, The area, by at some acres, end of tiful hay.

The area, by at some eighteen of the control of the co which here, by a fine on six ty, ne area, which here, to have taken up places, emont, to have taken up of Ruse of Ruse, whole, to have taken up of Lisle, on the rampart, in sord rd Lisle, on the which here the area, by at sour action the whole, to have taken up places, whole, to have taken up places, by a rampart, in some of Lisle, on the whole, to have taken up places, by a rampart, in some of Lisle, on the whole, to have taken up places, and the whole, the whole taken up places, and the whole taken up places. offices, seem to have up places, of Rusemont, whole, to have taken up places, whole, to have taken up places, whole, to have taken up places, of Rusemont, whole, to have taken up places of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in some of Lisle, on the grant and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, John, or Harewood, and the second of Rusemont, which is a rampart, in 1269, in 126 offices, seem to have taken up place ugenome of Ruse of Ruse whole, to have taken up place of Ruse of whole, to have a some of Lisle, the whole, to have a rampart, in some of Lisle, on the by a rampart, in some of Lisle, on the sir John D. Insula, lord ord ord, sir John D. Insula, lord ord ord, sir John In 1269, John, the rountess of Lancaster.

Came Possessed of Harewood, from Rugemon, the countess of the countess o relation, the counters of Lancaster. the countess of Rugemon, the countess from Rugemon, is HAREWOOD HOUSE, HAREWOOD, lord Harewood, so justly seat of Edward, and magnificence THE seat of Edward, and magnificence, was celebrated for it's grandeur, who laid the formula language language language. THE sea for it's grandeur, Sniftcence, was celebrated for it's grandeur, Who laid the founda.

Duilt by the late lord Harewood; Who laid the founda.

The length of the built. ouilt by the late lord traien. The length of the building.
tion, about the year 1760. the width, 89 feer. ion, about the year 1100, and, the width, 89 feet. The is 247 feet, 10 inches; and, the width, 89 feet.

fine stone, of which it is built, was dug from a quarry, near the place.

THE lodge, into the park, is extremely handsome; and, this noble house, on the outside, claims every merit of Corinthian architecture.

THERE are 14 windows on a floor. The body is well proportioned, and joined by two superb wings.

The south front, hath still superior excellence; and, it's apparent greater elevation, gives it more grandeur; for, the ground, which was originally a rough hill, is now sweetly sloped, with great art and judgment. The apartments are very numerous, and large, and finished in the highest taste of elegance and fashion. The ceilings are, many of them, richly ornamented with beautiful designs of *Zucci*, and others.

ALL the rooms are equally elegant and costly, particularly the state apartments; but, the gallery and great drawing-room, present such a shew of magnificence and art, as eye hath scarce seen, and words cannot describe; the former, takes up the west wing, and is 77 feet, by 24 and a half, and 22 high. On one side, are four most superb plate-glasses, ten feet high; also, another of the same, over the chim-

ney-piece, and two large oval ones, in other places. The designs, on the ceiling, are admirably executed, by Rebecchi, and represent the seasons of the year; intermixed with figures, from the heathen mythology. The stucco work, is done by Rose, and esteemed the first of it's kind. The great drawing-room is, also, as handsome, as designs and gilding can make it; here are seven elegant glasses, ornamented with festoons, particularly light and beautiful.

Through every part of this princely mansion, elegance and usefulness are evidently united; and, though nothing can exceed the work of the mason, the carver, the painter, and the upholsterer; it is, at the same time, a most complete and useful family residence.

The gardens and pleasure-grounds, (laid out by Brown), are truly elegant; the former abound with every convenience for producing the finest fruits, flowers, and exotics; the pleasure-grounds are extensive, and admirably planned, with a charming piece of water to grace the whole; shrubs, of every sort, are seen to flourish luxuriantly, which are judiciously mixed; and, it is pleasing to know, that where those shrub-girt walks now display such rich scenes of cultivation, was, a few years since, all common ploughed land.

Designed by Adams and Carr.

NEAR half a mile from the house, are the MANE-GERIE, the FARM-YARD, WORKSHOPS for the different artizans, and a variety of other offices; forming, altogether, an elegant little village.

AT a very small distance from the house, is

HAREWOOD-CHURCH.

A VERY ancient and venerable pile, surrounded by a thick grove of trees, whose close embowering shade, is a pleasing addition to the solemnity of the place: it is a vicarage, dedicated to All-saints; the first rector that occurs, is Robert de Clipstone, anno 1275. JOHN, LORD LISLE, in the year 1350, founded a chantry, for six priests here; one of whom, in his proper habit, is depicted in the east-window of this church. In the choir, are six altar-tombs, of white marble; on each are placed, fine whole length figures of some of the ancient owners of this manor:

First, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, knight, chief justice of England; and ELIZABETH, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of SIR WILLIAM MOWBRAY, of Kirklington, knight. He died the 17th of December, 1429. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, (torn away in the civil wars,) was the following inscription:

HIC JACET WILLIELMUS GASCOJGNE, NUPER

CAPITALIS JUSTICAR DE BANCO HENRICI, NUPER REGIS ANGLIE; ET ELIZA, UXOR EJUS QUI QUI-DEM WILLIELMUS, OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO DIE DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429.

This upright judge, being insulted on the bench, by the then PRINCE of WALES, afterwards KING HENRY V., with equal intrepidity and coolness, committed the prince to prison; and, by this seasonable fortitude, laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who, from this event, dated his reformation. It is not well authenticated, that the PRINCE struck SIR WILLIAM, as recorded by Shakespear; but, all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice, to screen a profligate servant. Size WILLIAM equally shewed his integrity, and intrepid spirit, in refusing the commands of his sovereign, Henry IV., to try Richard Scroop, then archbishop of York, for high treason; an office, which another judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal point for the prisoner.

Second, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, of Harewood-castle, knight; and his lady, ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH, of Harewood: he died, in the reign of Henry VI.. On his helmet, is a horses' head, the crest of this family.

Third, Tomb of SIE WILLIAM RYTHER, of Ry-Q 2

٤٠.

ther, knight; and Sybil, his wife, the other daughter of sir William Aldburgh; he, also, died in the reign of Henry VI. On his helmet, is the Byther's crest—a dragon.

Fourth, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, knight, grandson of sir Richard, before mentioned; and ELI-EABETH, his wife, daughter of sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, knight.

Fifth, This tomb, by the arms, (gules, a saltier argent; and, the crest, a bull's head,) appears to be for a Neville, probably SIR JOHN NEVILLE, of Womersley, knight, who died 1488; and, whose daughter and heiress, John, married SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, knight.

Sixth, This tomb is said to be that of sir Richard Franks, of the manor of Harewood.

Seventh, A monument for SIR THOMAS DENISON, knight, a judge in the king's bench, who died Sept. 8, 1765; with a bust, and inscription, said to have been written by William, earl Mansfield, who was his particular friend.

On the alter-rails, are carved the initials of the earl of Strafford's name; the only memorial of the Wentworth family, now remaining at Harewood.

Testamentary burials, in Harrosod-shursh.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOTGER, 1429—William Milner, 1441.—John Thwaits, 1469.—John York, vicar, 1460.—Edward Redman, 1510.—Sir William Gascoigne, knight, of Gawthorpe, 1541.—William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 1567.—William Tempest, 1576.—William Atherton, 1577.—Matthew Mallery, of Dunswich, 1619.—Brian Frank, 1626.

HAREWOOD-CASTLE,

the river Wharfe; from whence, is a very pleasing prospect of the beautiful vale, through which, that river winds it's course. The grand portal is on the east side, and high enough for a man to enter on horseback: This entrance was defended by a large portcullis, the groove of which, is yet very evident.

On the front of this portal, over the entrance, are three shields of arms, cut in the stone;—that in the centre, is an orle for Baliol; on each side, is a lion rampant, said to be the arms of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH, with this motto, in saxo-monastic characters:

VAT SAL BE, SAL.

Over this gateway, is a chember, called the char

pel; wherein, formerly, were twelve shields of arms, six of which, are only now discernible, ascribed to the families of SUTTON, ALDBURGH, BALIOL, THWENG, ALDBURGH, impaling SUTTON, VIPONT.

THERE appears to have been two large rooms, on the ground floor, divided by a strong partition-wall, in the middle of which, is an arched door-way, that communicated with both rooms. In the western wall of the first room, under a magnificent arch, is a tomb; but, when erected, or to whose memory, is now entirely forgotten. It seems to have been built with the wall; and, may probably contain the remains of the founder of this castle.

- "What now avails, that o'er the vassal plain,
 - "His rights, and rich demesnes, extended wide!
- "That honor, and her knights, compos'd his train,
 - "And Chivalry stood, marshall'd, by his side!
- * Though to the clouds his castle seem'd to climb,
 - "And frown'd defiance on the desp'rate foe ;
- "Though deem'd invincible; the conqueror, time,
 "Level'd the fabric, as the founder, low.
- "Yet, the hoar tyrant, though not mov'd to spare,
 - " Relented, when he struck it's finish'd pride;
- 4 And, partly the sude savage to repair,
 - 4 The tott'ring tow'rs with twisted ivy ty'd."

In each of the two towers, on the south side, were four apartments, one above another; and, in each, were a window, and fire-place. THE extent of this castle, when entire, must have been very considerable; for, we now observe near an acre of ground, around the remaining building, covered with half-buried walls, and fragments of ruins.

ABOUT half a mile west of the castle, and, in the centre of a thick wood, is an open space, of about one acre; which hath been kept cleared of trees, from a very remote period. It has been supposed, that this was the place, where (about the year 963,) earl Athelwold fell a sacrifice to the resentment of his royal master, king Edgar. Seduced by the fascinating charms of the fair Elfrida, † he forgot his duty to his prince, his benefactor, and friend. Higden, in his Polichronicon, which ends about the year 1342, says, "The kynge had the erle with hym, for to hunt in the "wode of Werwelley, that now is called Hoore "Wode. There the kynge smote him through, with a "shafte." Rapin says, Athelwold was murdered in a

Called, at this day, Chesne-plain; i. e., the plain in the wood.

[†] Elfrida founded three religious houses, for nuns; one on the spot where Athelwold was alain; one in Wiltshire; and, a third, in the county of Southampton. There is not, I believe, any place called Harewood, in either of those counties.

¹ May not this be Wharfe-valley, now Wharfedale.

i Harewood.

wood, in Northumberland,—Yorkshire was, then, a part of the ancient Northumberland.

ABOUT the time of the conquest, TOR, SPRAT, and GRIM, probably three danish chieftains, were possessed of ten carucates of land, in Harewood; five of which, were arable. Soon after that period, ROBERT DE ROMBLE, became possessed of this castle and manor; whose only daughter, Cecily, marrying Rapulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, he became lord of Harewood; whose daughter, Avici, married William de Chrois, steward of the household to Henry L.

To Avici pe Romer, succeeded William de Curcis, her son; whose only daughter, Alice, married Warine Fitzgerald, chamberlain to king John, lord (in her right) of this manor; who obtained, of king John, a charter, for a fair and weekly market, here; he had an only daughter, Margery, his heiress, who married, first, Baldwin de Redvers, eldest son of William de Redvers, earl of Devonshire; which Baldwin, died in his father's life-time.—Secondly, Fulk de Brent; who, from residing in the Isle-of-Wight, where the family of Redvers had great possessions, was denominated, De Insula, or L'isle; and, was ancestor of lord L'isle, of Rugemont.

This lady, when residing at Harewood, granted,

to the sum of Architecture to the sum of her bearings to the sum of the sum o out correded Are of the standard with the standard of the s Margar her and the state of the To Make a Rise of Francis of Make a Reserve of Alberta State of Henry and force to the description of the land of the force of the land of the Honored and force the first of Henry of Lancaster, the Hart of Responding to the Record hours and her second husbands. The Responding to the Record husbands. his lady, Harewood, R. & Frank Inches successful to the successful to the successful to the successful to the second hysterical to the second hyst Marger de Brent de Br he record hasher. Loso Edward this manor. of Harewood he second hasher. Loso Edward this manor. of Harewood her second has father. And mark peded by h. Robert in 1336. Edward this man or of Harewood, he died in the father, a grant to serve the father, a wong secretary which wars, obtained by his son a street when the father, a wong secretary when the father, a wong secretary when the father, a wong secretary when we have the father at wong secretary when the father at wong secretary when the father at wong secretary was a single father at which we have the father at t Roser, obtained the per annum. He died in the second the father, a principle of the second whose only the father, a principle of the second whose only then returned to the father, and the second whose only then returned to the second the seco of Harewood of Har his taken at 400 the control of the son and heir, whose only daughter, whose only daughter, walked to sir geems to have to sir geems to have the son and heir, so the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, whose only daughter, at 400 the son and heir, a and heir,

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"" Richmondshire, Rozzer, married to sir V geems to have made Hare-

HAREWOOD-CASTLE.

s chief residence; and, though there was a ere, in very early times, prior to the reign of > by the arms of the Aldburghs, cut in over the principal entrance, and in several of the chapel, over the eastern portal, we may wide, this sir William de Aldburgh erected the Pal part of the castle, * as it now stands, in the of Edward III.. He had two daughters, his eiresses; Elizabeth, married, first, to sir Brian leton, of Carlton; secondly, to sir Richard Redof Redman, and Levens, in Westmorland, Shts; and Sybil, to sir William Ryther, of Ryther, Sht; between whom, all his estates were divided. estates thus descending to co-heiresses, each family 1 them, in undivided moieties; but, the Redmans to have made the castle their principal residence, the reign of queen Elizabeth, in whose 21st year, these families disposed of their property here.

HE family of GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, appear as we been the next owners of Harewood. William Coigne, knight, obtained a licence, to enclose two here; the first, to contain two hundred and acres of land, in Gawthorpe, Wardley, and wood; the second, to contain seventeen hundred, in Henhouse, Lofthouse, Wardley, Hare-

Tr. Camden passed through Yorkshire, about the year 1500; at time, he observes, that this was a neat and strong cattle.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, esq., the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, married to Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Wood-house, esq.; whose son, William, (father of Thomas, earl of Strafford), was seized of this, and several other manors, in the neighbourhood.

The unfortunate earl resided at Gawthorpe, during the gathering of that storm, which, at length, proved so fatal to him, as appears by several of his letters, dated from thence. His son, William, second earl of Strafford, sold this estate, during Cromwell's usurpation; and, also, that at Ledstone. It was customary, in those times, to keep copies of the purchase-deeds of lands sold;—on the back of those of Harewood, it is said, the earl made the following memorandum: "I sold this estate, for sixteen years' purchase, and vested the money in irish lands, at four years' purchase." Harewood was afterwards purchased by sir John Cutler, of penurious memory; who resided at Gawthorpehall, having reduced the ancient castle of Harewood to ruin, for sake of the timber.

Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall; For very want, he could not build a wall. Pope.

He left his estate to his only daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Radnor; with remainder, in case of faihure of issue, to his relation, John Boulter, esq., who, on her death, (1696) accordingly inherited it; and, of the heirs of this gentleman, it was purchased by Henry Lascelles, esq., father of Edwin, the late lord.

THERE is a village, named Lassele, in the province of Touraine, in France; from whence, it is probable. this very ancient family may have derived their name-Pieot de Lascelles appears to have been amongst the gentlemen that composed the train of Alan, earl of Richmond,* at the time of the conquest; and was, afterwards, lord of Scruton, near Bedale, in the northriding of Yorkshire, † which he held of the said earl. The family had several other estates, in that part of the country, at an early period. Sir Rodger de Lascelles, of Sowerby, and Brackenburgh, knight, was summoned to parliament, 22nd of Edward I.; and, the following year, amongst the barons of the realm. Thomas Lascelles, esq., was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 39th of queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Lascelles, knight, was one of the council to the presidency, at York, 41st of Elizabeth; Daniel Lascelles, esq., was high-sheriff, in 1719; Edwin, lord Harewood, advanced to the peerage, June 19th, 1790; Edward, lord Harewood, June 18, 17.6.

Arms.—Sable, a cross flory, or.

^{*} He was nephew to the conqueror, and commanded the rear-guard.

If the army, at the battle of Hastings.

[†] Glovei's visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584.

Crest. A bears, wo stiles salus."

Supporters: each of the salus." Crest. A bears sules salus. Supporters: eacholo Dears salus."

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ten carucates, and six organgs, of taxable land liere; as much of which was arable, as was sufficient for six ploughs. There was, in the whole district, at this time, twenty-seven villeins, and four sokemen, with fourteen ploughs, a church, and a mill; also, ten acres of meadow, valued at seven pounds, and four shillings.

de Lacy, which was besieged by king Stephen, in the year 1139; and, here the unhappy monarch, Richard II., was confined, about the year 1399. The site of this fortress, of which there is not now any vestage remaining, is said to have been on a place, called "Mill-hill." The town was incorporated in the 2nd of Charles I.; and, had a considerable share in the troubles of that reign.

On the 23d of January, 1643, sir Thomas Fairfax, with six troops of horse, three companies of dragoons, 1000 musketeers, and 2000 club-men, marched out of Bradford, to attack this place; and, advancing as far as Woodhouse-moor, sent and summoned sir William Savile to surrender the town, for the use of the king, and parliament; but, receiving an haughty answer, they advanced, with colors flying, to the south-west side of the town, and began the assault, which lasted for about two hours, when the garrison was beat from their out-works, and their cannoniers killed. Sir

Thomas Fairfax, with his brother, sir William Fairfax. sir Henry Fowlis, and captain Forbes, cut their way through all opposition, entering the town, sword in hand, followed by their dauntless troops, soon got possession of the place; where they found two brass cannons, good store of ammunition, with four pairs of colors, and took 500 prisoners; amongst whom, Sir William Savile fled; and, by were six officers. crossing the river, escaped being taken; serjeant major Beaumont, endeavouring to do the same, was drowned. The slain, on the side of the garrison, were 28; on that of the parliament, 12. This seems to have been the principal action, that happened here, during the civil wars of Charles L; though the town often changed it's masters, in those turbulent times.

In June, 1753, much discontent arose, amongst the country-people, on account of the turnpike-act; and, a large body of those infatuated men, assembled, broke down the gates, and pulled up the posts of several bars, near Leeds, and elsewhere. Mr. Lascelles, afterwards lord Harewood, at the head of near 300 of his tenants and workmen, well armed, attacked the rioters, and took about 30 prisoners, of whom, ten were committed to York castle; three others were taken, and carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the king's-arms inn, in Briggate; when a body of near 500 men, assembled, and demanded the prisoners to be set at liberty. The riot-act was read, but no

regard paid to it by the mob, who proceeded to break the windows and shutters of the king's-arms inn; when the soldiers, who had been previously sent for, were ordered to fire, which was done, first with powder; but, not having the desired effect, they fired with ball; by which, eight were killed, and above 40 wounded, when the mob immediately dispersed.

THE markets, which are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, are exceedingly well supplied with all sorts of provisions; the shambles are, particularly, well stored; and, 500 horse-loads of apples have been counted here, in one day. The fairs are July 10 and 11, for horses, hardware, and toys; and November 8 and 9, for horses, horned-cattle, hardware, and toys.

In the year 1798, the river Aire was made navigable to this town, which has now a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, &c.. This inland navigation, including it's windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwich, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c., &c..

THE woollen manufactory has flourished here, for many ages. The market, for cloth, was held in Briggate, till about the year 1758, when a most extensive building was erected, by voluntary subscription, called

The mixed Cloth-Hall,

Consisting of a main body, and two wings; lighted by a great number of the largest sash-windows that are any where to be seen; the colors of the cloth, being, by this means, as distinguishable as in the open air. The markets are held Tuesdays and Saturdays; and, begin at nine o'clock, in summer, and ten, in winter; when all the six streets, (as they are called) in this hall, are filled with cloth, to a prodigious amount.

The White Cloth-Hall:

A LOFTY and spacious building; over one part of which, is a very elegant ASSEMBLY-ROOM, in the modern taste, with card and tea-rooms, neatly finished.

The Guild, or Moot-Hall:

THE front of which, is built on arches, and adorned with a fine statue of queen Anne, by Carpenter, of London, placed in a niche; under which, are the arms of the town, supported by two owls, in memory of sir John Savile,* the first honorary alderman of this corporation.

The general Infirmary:

THE first stone of this noble edifice, was laid by Edwin Lascelles, esq., afterwards lord Harewood, September 10, 1768; in the presence of the mayor,

[•] The arms of Savile, are—argent, on a head sable, 3 owls of the fields.

R 3

n, recorder, &c... This humane design was y subscription, and hath, ever since, been welked; it is of exceeding great use, in relieving of the diseased poor. The length of the is 150 feet; width, 38. The court is 186-30. The back-court, with offices and gardens, by 120.

St. Peter's Chusch

e parish-church, built in the form of a cross; ower, rising from the middle. In the ceilings scension of our Saviour, finely painted in by *Purmentier*. It is a vicarage; and, the pairs vested in 25 trustees.

St. John's Church

finished in the year 1634, at the sole expence.

John Harrison; and is a curacy, in the patronhe mayor, the vicar, and three sanior aldermen.

Trinity Church,

ERY elegant structure, is a curacy, in the pa-

St. Paul's Church;

NDED by the rev. Miles Atkinson, about the 93.

B are, also, nine meeting-houses, of differents

HEDDINGLEY, &

denominations; two baptists, quaker, four dissenting chape. There are, besides, in this The population of this borous 1801, as follows:—houses, 6,88

ABOUT two miles from Leed

HEDDINGL

this wapentake is denominated of Oak; where the people met, at state their reve, or under-sheriff for where causes were tried, and thence, to the riding; and, from the ty. This, also, was the place of in all times of public danger. king Edward II., being at York, ons of array; one of which, was de Swillington, and William de State them to raise all the defencible take, between the ages of 16 and be duly arrayed, and led to the king et all the scots.

THREE miles from Leeds, on from thence to Bradford, are the

KIRKSTALL

A STATELY gothic building

ful vale, watered by the river Aire. It was of the cistercian order; founded by Henry de Lacy, in 1157; and valued, at the dissolution, at 329l. 2s. 11ds. The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farm-house: The abbot's palace, was on the south. The middle. north, and south ailes of the church, remain, with nine pillars on each side; but, the roof of the middle aile is gone. Here are places for six altars, three on each side the high altar, as appears by the distinct chapels; but, to what saints dedicated, it is not easy, at this time. to discover. The length of the church, from east to west, is 224 feet; the transept, from north to south, is. 118 feet. 'At the west end, is a turret, with steps leading to the roof of the south aile, over-grown with grass. The tower, built about the time of Henry VHI., remained entire. till the 27th of January. 17701 when three sides of it were blown down; and, only the south. side remains. Part of an arched chamber, leading to the cemetery; and, part of the dormitory, still remain.

THERE is not a single monument in this church; and, it is worthy of remark, that it does not stand due east and west. Many of the mouldering walls are over-shadowed with trees, and mantled with ivy; which adds, in a high degree, to the solemnity of the scene.

KIRKSTALL-ABBEY.

2, Ralph Hageth1182.
3, Lambert 1191.
4, Turgesius
5, Heylas 1209.
6, Ralph de Newcastle
7, Walter
8, Mauricius 1221.
9, Adam 1249.
10, Hugh Mickelay 1259.
11, Simon 1262.
12, William de Ledes 1269.
13, Gilbert de Cotles 1275.
14, Henry Car 1280.
15, Hugh de Grymston 1284.
16, Joseph, or John de Birdsall
17, Walter 1313.
18, William 1341.
19, Roger de Ledes 1349.
20, John de Bard 1399.
21, William Grayson
22, Thomas Wymbersley 1468.
23, Robert Kelingbeck 1499.
24, William Stockdale 1501.
25, William Marshall 1509.
26, John Ripley, 1528, the last abbot, surren
dered this abbey, November 22, A. D. 1540; and
the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishog
of Canterhum

THE duke of Montague, is the present owner.

THE arms of this abbey, were,—azure, three swords, their points, in base; hilts and pomels, or.

EIGHT miles from Leeds, is-

WAKEFIELD

A well-built populous town. In the market-place, is a beautiful cross, being on an open colonade, of the doric order, supporting a dome, with a lantern at the top; under which, is a room, where the public business is transacted: The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large, lofty, gothic structure, with a spire, one of the highest in the county. At the bottom of the principal street, (Westgate) is the prison, which has lately been divided into 150 cells.

In 1698, the Calder was made navigable hither, from Castleford; and, by an act of parliament, 1760, it's navigation is continued from hence, to Elland, and Halifax. Great quantities of coals are carried, by water, from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse; and then, either go up the river, to York, or down to the Humber; supplying abundance of towns, with that commodity; and, saving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals of Newcastle. The market, is on Fridays; fairs, July 4, and 5, for horses and hardware; November 11, and 12, for horses and horned cattle.

SAM DAL-CASTLE. Here is a fine pridge, over the Calo Here is a fine bridge, over the Cale one is chapel, ten yards long ten ya The west relief, thent, allude to the arches, che which the first may allude to the arches, chest which the first is broken over ealiefs; 1: arches che compartment, five shorter five shorter allude to the arches che sical first is broken arches chapelined in the shorter arches chapelined in the chapeline ch over each sich may allude to the first is broken in a first ing; a) sical recharectined hands in the in the side of the working in the working in the side of the si woman sing in the side of a working praying fouring, another sits led, in an sitting, another sits led, in an sitting, another sits led, in an sitting, another sits led, in an another sits led, in the sits led, in th sits will praying four ing another a still fith, another attituding a shart led building attituding a shart led building. kneeled, in an the sitting, ilding, another attitude, ambattled and each, attitude, and arranged, and each, attitude, and arranged, and each, attitude, and arranged, and each, attitude, attitude, and each, attitude, the fifth, embattled and each, and tifully caryed, and beautifully attitudes and south with the fifth and stands partly on the heave The stands partly on the stands partly on the heave The stands partly on the heave The st and, tifully certinals partly on the beau The pel stand, was lated to rahi beautifue nortands was latel like at the state of the pears, redward funds to real the state of the pears, redward funds to real the state of the pears, redward funds to real the state of the pears, redward funds to real the pears to red to re it has been are, Edward hard been brother, who weren been brother, and brother, who weren brothers from Walk and brothers SANDA SA NOA ar SA reign Boret, earl of the land tageners along ancaster, all tageners along ancaster, all tageners along this lad net with the land along this lady agenetics with agenetics and Landing this lad concerning this lady

ter, and Warren, commenced that fatal tragedy; in which, sir John Elland, of Elland, and so many other gentlemen, lost their lives.

In the reign of Edward III., Edward Baliol resided here, while an army was raising, to establish him in Scotland. This castle, afterwards became the property of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York; who having laid claim to the crown, raised an army, to support that claim; and, appointed this castle, as the place of general rendezvous; to which, he repaired, with a small body of troops, ordering his son, the earl of March, to follow him with the rest. Queen Margaret, having intelligence of this, advanced, with an army of 18,000 men, up to the castle walls: The duke, elated with his former success, though he had but 5,000 men, marched out; and, falling into an ambuscade, was slain, with near 3,000 of his men.

- "Where York himself, before his castle gate,
 - " Mangled with wounds, on his own earth, lay dead;
- " Upon whose body, Clifford down him sate,
 - " Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off his head,
- " Crown'd it with paper; and, to wreake his teepe,
- " Presents it so, to his victorious queene.".
- . " Where th' earle of Rutland, the duke's youngest son,
 - "Then in his childhood, and of tender age.
 - " Coming, in hopes to see the battaile won;
 - " Clifford, whose wrath no rigour could aswage,
 - " Takes; and, whilst there he doth for mercy kneel,
 - " In his soft bosom sheaths his sharpen'd steel."

Drayton's "Queen Margarite:"

THE spot where he fell, was enclosed with a triangular wall, including about a rood of ground; afterwards, converted into a garden, the owners being obliged to keep it enclosed. A large stone cross, raised on it. was demolished in the civil wars. Here was found a large gold ring, (supposed to have belonged to the duke.) and given to mr. Thoresby: on the sale of whose museum, mr. Bartlet, who remembered the finding of it, bought it, for two guineas:-Within, is engraven. FOUR BON AMOUR; and, on the broad outside, are three saints.* Richard III., is said to have resided in Sandal-castle, sometime after his accession to the throne. Here was a garrison for the king, in the civil wars of Charles L; which surrendered, after three weeks' siege, to colonel Overton, in the month of October-1645, on the following conditions:

THE governor, colonel Bonivant, and twelve officers, to march out of Sandal-castle, with their horses, and swords; and, to carry with them, each a spare suit of clothes: The said governor, and officers, to have a convoy, to Wellbeck-house; and, to return the horses, by the said convoy. The rest of the soldiers, to depart only with their clothes on their backs, and staves in their hands: All the ammunition, stores, and provisions, to be left to colonel Overton. In 1646.

The remains of the duke and his son, were interred, first at Postefract; and, afterwards removed to the castle of Fotheringhay.

this castle was demolished, by order of parliament.

ABOUT nine miles from Wakefield, is

PONTEFRACT:

SITUATED near the conflux of the rivers Aire, and Don, was given, with the land about it, by William the conquerer, to Ilbert de Lacy, a norman, after having dispossessed Alric, a saxon; and, here Ilbert built the castle, which was not only a strong fortress, but a princely palace. In this family it continued, till the 5th of Edward II.; when it devolved to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in right of Alice, his wife; daughter, and sole heiress of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln. In 1321, the said earl being taken in arms against the king, was, in this his own castle, condemned by his nephew, Edward IL, and beheaded; with many more noblemen, his adherents. Here, also, in the year 1400. Richard IL, after being cruelly used, was, in some manner or other, assassinated. The duke of Orleans, one of the illustrious prisoners, taken by Henry V., at the memorable battle of Agincourt, was sent to this castle, in the year 1416. Here, in the year 1461, the innocent Anthony, earl of Rivers. Richard, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir . Richard Hawse, were all murdered, by the tyrannic order of Richard III ..

At the commencement of the civil wars of Charles

PONTEFRACT. I, this castle was a Sarrison for the king that, dury I, his castle was a garrison for the king.

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PONTEFRACT.

several carts; pretending, it was a supply for ison: when, being admitted, they suddenly non the main-guard, some of whom they had d; and, another party of their friends, who inambush, rushing in at the same time, they a few minutes, masters of the place.

cavaliers having once more possession of this nt fortress, the garrison soon became more forthan it had ever been; and, made frequent nto the country, far and wide, in one of they were intercepted, by colonel Rossiter, tedthe whole party, consisting of 1,000 horse, commander in chief, with all his officers, 1 baggage.

after this event, another sally was made in t, by 40 horse, towards Doncaster, where coinsborough lay, with a large body of troops, secured the guard, at the end of the town, them rode on to colonel Rainsborough's quarwhom they pretended they had dispatches; mitted, they informed him he was their priid must go along with them; and, that the resistance, on his part, would be fatal to him: uring to resist, occasioned his death; and the peradoes returned, in safety, to their comtwithstanding the town was full of soldiers.

This daring outrage, detern immediate reduction of the a large body of troops, wi siege, were ordered for the mand of general Lambert, ea The garrison held out, with the lution; and, on hearing of the k a most desperate sally; but wer back, with considerable loss. W and seeing now no prospect of re. fered to treat, for the delivery of general returned for answer, that I as obliged him to require, that color of the party, concerned in the exped should be delivered up; as to the re tire, secure and unmolested, to The besieged, acknowledged bis c clared, while they had arms in their not think of delivering up their c desired six days, in which the pro might endeavour to escape; and, in w it should also be lawful for the resi To this, the general consented; on con place should be surrendered, at the example of the surrendered of the time should be surrendered, sallies to fav to fave to fav the interest used, thou the interest of the in three becribed men; which so far away:

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Peradoes returned, in safety full of soldiers. Peradoes returned, in safety, full of soldiers.

Deradoes returned to town was full of soldiers.

This daring outrage, determined the parliament on the immediate reduction of the place; and, accordingly, a large body of troops, with every requisite for a siege, were ordered for the service, under the command of general Lambert, early in December, 1647. The garrison held out, with the most determined resolution; and, on hearing of the king's death, they made a most desperate sally; but were, at length, driven back, with considerable loss. Wearied out, at length, and seeing now no prospect of relief, the garrison offered to treat, for the delivery of the castle: The general returned for answer, that his orders were such, as obliged him to require, that colonel Morris, and five of the party, concerned in the expedition to Doncaster, should be delivered up; as to the rest, they might retire, secure and unmolested, to their own houses. The besieged, acknowledged his civility; but, declared, while they had arms in their hands, they could not think of delivering up their companions, and desired six days, in which the proscribed persons might endeavour to escape; and, in which endeavour. it should also be lawful for the rest to assist them. To this, the general consented; on condition, that the place-should be surrendered, at the expiration of the time. In the interval, several sallies were attempted. and various stratagems used, to favor the intended escape; which so far succeeded, though one fell in the attempt, three got clear away: There still remained, two of those proscribed men; and, the time being

PONTEFRACT.

expired, they had recourse to an expedient, med to flatter them with the hope of succeedsaving them also; and that was, by inclosing ith one month's provisions, in one of those cells, with which most of our ancient castles ovided; and, which were made use of, as refor valuables; and, also, as asylums in the ... of danger. This done, the whole garrison semblance of rejoicing, for the escape of panions; and, at the hour appointed, surthe castle, with two month's provisions, and of powder, to general Lambert; who, that any of the offenders had escaped. Her for a strict examination of the troops, as a red need out of the gate. A few days as a rders out of the gate. A few days after the the two prisoners left their concealment, de their escape.

resolution of parliament, March 27, 1649, which had held out longer than any ess, England, was ordered to be dismanison munition being first removed, conthe and lodged in Clifford's-tower; a great rk, people and shovels, to de pick-axes, people and shovels, with pick-ares, spanish they fully accomplish this spaces they fully accomplished in about i, which amounted in about

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Some fragments of mouldering ruins, mark the place, where this strong castle stood; which, like many other similar remains, scattered over the face of this country, serve to show the infelicity of former ages, when cruel domestic wars convulsed and desolated the land.

THE borough of Pontefract was incorporated by king Richard III.; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen. The arms of the town, are,—sable, a quadrangular tower, with four towers in perspective, argent; masoned, proper. The market is on Saturdays: Fairs, the first Saturday in December; the first Saturday after the twentieth day from christmas; the first Saturday after February thirteenth; the first Saturday after September twelvth; also, the Saturday before Palm-sunday, Low-sunday, and Trinity-sunday; and the fortnight-fairs, always

PONTEFRACT.

y next after York fortnight-fairs. The of horses, begins the fifth of February. gh sent members to parliament, the 23d Edward L; and, ceased sending, till it was / king James L; when George Skillet, esq., and Sandys, jun., esq., were chosen.

old church of All-hallows, was so much daduring the siege of the castle, that, the inhabave ever since assembled, for the celebration eservice, in the chapel of saint Giles, formered, "The chapel in the wood;" a large and spabuilding; which is now, by act of parliament, the parish-church. This town, and neighbourhave been long noted for the produce of exceliquorice.



STAGE V.

Harrogate to Ripon.—Studley.—Hackfall.—
Tanfield.

RIPON.

N the west-riding, and wapentake of Claro, 219 miles south-west from London; and 23 miles northwest from York; pleasantly situated between the river Eure, on the north, and the brook, called Skell, on the south: over which, are six stone bridges, erected in different places. It is a place of great antiquity; it's name obviously derived from it's situation on the bank of a river.* The market-place is a beautiful square; in the middle of which, was erected, anno 1785, a column of stone, 82 feet high, in imitation of the ancient obelisks. On the top, are fixed the arms of the town, viz., a bugle-horn, a spur-rowell, and fleurde-lis. Erecting this column, and paving the marketplace, at the same time, amounted to the sum of 564l. 1-1s. 9d.; done at the sole expense of the late William. Aislabie, esq., of Studley, who represented this ba-

[.] Rope, The bank of a siver.

The great feast-held at this town, annually, on the first Sunday after Lammas-day, old style; and called, saint Wilfrid's feast, seems to be in commemoration of that prelate's return from exile. On the evening before the feast commences, the effigy of this favorite of the people, being previously conveyed some miles out of town, makes his public entry, as returning after a long absence; being met by crowds of people, who, with shouts and acclamations, welcome the return of their prelate and patron.

In the year 886, this town was incorporated, by king Alfred; and, it's chief magistrate, styled Vigilarius, or Wakeman, who caused a horn to be blown, every night, at nine o'clock; and, if any house or shop was broke open or robbed, between that time and sun-rising, the loss was to be made good by the town; for which security, each householder paid four-pence a year; or, if he had a back-door, into another street, eight-pence. The horn is still blown, though the tax, and the benefits arising from it, are discontinued.

In the year 924, the manor of Ripon was given, by king Athelstan, to Wolston, archbishop of York, and his successors, where they had a palace; and, where they had a palace; and, where noble Park, situated near the town. The same king, successors, with the church of Ripon, the privilege of with this extraordinary sanction; that, who

ever broke those rights, which extended a mile on either side of the church, should forfeit life and extate; so, that the church, the town, and a circle of two miles diameter, were a refuge for all that fled to them; where they lived safe, from all manner of molestation; even from the king, his laws, or any person whatsoever.*

The boundary of the sanctuary, yet remaining, is marked by crosses, a mile distant from the church. One is called, Kangel-cross, i.e., Archangel-cross; and another, Sharow-cross; the third was called, Athelstan-cross.

In the year 950, this town and monastery were burnt, by the danes. The monastery was afterwards rebuilt, by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury.

In the year 1085, 20th of William I,† Thomas, archbishop of York, held this manor, including the mile of saint Wilfrid, in demesne: Here he had, then, one mill, value ten shillings; one fishery, value three shillings; eight villeins, or tenants; ten borders, or those that had no lands of their own; with six ploughs, ten acres of meadow, and a little wood. Of this land, the prebends held fourteen oxgangs, round the church.

^{*} The privilege of sanctuary was totally abolished in England, in the year 1848.

[†] Domesday-book.

In the year 1318, the scots' army arrived at this town, where they halted three days; and raised a contribution, from the inhabitants, of 1,000 marks. The year following, when famine and the sword, with all their direful attendants, lay heavy on the land, the same unwelcome visitors again appeared; and, demanded that ransom, the poor inhabitants were now unable to give; the consequence of which, was, the burning of the town and church; and, the death of many of the people, who fell by the sword of those fierce invaders.

In the year 1405, king Henry IV. resided some time at this town, to avoid the plague, which then raged at London.

In 1604, king James gave a new charter to the town; constituting it to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, with 24 common council-men, and a town clerk; by which, the ancient government was altered; and Hugh Ripley, being the last vigilarius, or wakeman, became the first mayor.

In the year 1604, the plague being very fatal at York, the lord president's court was removed from thence, to Ripon.

In the year 1617, king James passed through this town, and lodged at mr. George Dawson's; where he

was presented, by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, with a gilt bowl, and a pair of Ripon spurs, value five pounds.

In 1633, king Charles I. passed through Ripon, on his way to Scotland.

In the year 1640, this town was appointed for the meeting of the scots' and english commissioners, to treat for peace; the scots' army, having taken Newcastle, and entered into the bishopric of Durham; and, the king's army then lying in and about York. After sitting three weeks, the parley ended; and the english lords condescended to pay the scots £50,000, for the maintenance of their army, for two months, till matters should be finally settled, by the english parliament.

In 1643, this town was garrisoned for the parliament, and governed by sir Thomas Mauleverer, bart.; whose troops defaced many of the monuments, and other ornaments, in the minster. A party of the king's horse, from Skipton-castle, under the command of sir John Mallory, beat up sir Thomas's quarters; attacked, and dispersed his main-guard, in the market-place; took some prisoners, and about 20 horse.

1647. King Charles passed through this town, under

BIPON.

in from the scots army, in his in Northamptonshire.

spire that stood upon saint Wilbwn down; which, falling upon arched roof, and did other great safter this, the two spires, at the sdral, were taken down; and the

f parliament was obtained for criver Ure, from its junction adgate-green; on which, a numbered, to the great convenience in and neighbourhood. These seems, greeries, and other ike back lead, butter, &c., &c.,

volunteers were raised, and the ppointed officers; viz., captain, mants, honorable G. V. Hobsty

**n-hall was creeted; in 1798; seorporation, from mrs. Alass of Studies; royal.

· Cathedral

liocese of York; whereof, the

hing is patron. It was preserved from the general ruin, at the dissolution of religious houses; and, the revenues regranted, by James I., for the support of a dean, and six prebendaries, besides petit cannons, and singingmen. It is a large, handsome, and venerable, gothic pile; in the form of a cross, extending from east to west; having, at the west end, two uniform towers, 110 feet high. In the centre of the cross, is the great tower, called saint Wilfrid's; of the same height as those before-mentioned. On the north-west angle, is placed a cupola, for the prayer-bell to hang in.

LENGTH of the fabric, from east to west, within the walls, 266 feet 4 inches.

LENGTH of the body of the nave, from the west door to the choir door, within the walls, 165 feet. Breadth of the nave, the ailes excluded, 40 feet 7 inches. Height of the nave, from the floor to the square, 69 feet.

LENGTH of the side ailes, north and south, 110 feet 8 inches. Breadth of the side ailes, from the pillars to the wall, 17 feet 10 inches. Height of the walls of the side ailes, from the ground to the square, 37 feet 3 inches.

VESTRY,—length, 28 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches.

CHAPTER-HOUSE,—length, 34 feet 8 inches; breadth, 28 feet 8 inches. Above these, is the LIBRARY.

St. Wilfrid's Needle, is a passage, leading to a

small chapel, under the pavement of the great tower. Length of the chapel, is 10 feet 6 inches; breadth, ches; height, 9 feet. This place is supposed seen used, in former times, for the trial of secused of incontinency; and, also, for pe-

west end of the choir, are the stalls, for the dean, and prebendaries. The dean's stall right hand, the sub-dean's, on the left; and, of them are assigned to the prebendaries, by a er each.

choir, appropriated to the use of the mayon and eleven other stalls, for the use of the interest, and, below these, on each side of the archbishop's choral, choristers, and

east window, are the following arms, of noand gentry, with several of those of the deans. bends of this church:

Porteus, lord bishop of London; Robinson, antham; Norton, lord Grantley; Ingilby; Icke; Lawson; Aislabie; Weddell; Blackett; Bawson; Wood; Oxley; Johnson; Allandaworth. Wanley; Waddilove; Meek, and worth.

Chantries, in this church :

Exobert Kendal.

The chantry of the holy Trinity, above the choir; founded by sir William Plumpton.

The chantry of the holy Trinity, below the choirs founded by John, a canon of saint Peter's churchs York.

The chantry of Thomas, the martyr.

The chantry of saint Andrew; founded by Jeffrey Larder, and David Walker.

The chantry of saint Wilfrid; founded, also, by Jeffrey Larder, and David Walker.

The chantry of saint John, the evangelist; founded by John Sherwood.

The chantry of saint James, the apostle; founded by William Cawood, and John Dene.

The chantry of saint James; founded by William Clint, and William Leeds.

Monuments:

In a chapel, north of the choir door, is an elegant monument of white marble, representing sir Edward Blackett, bart.; with a lady, on each side, standing in a mournful attitude; viz., Mary, his first lady, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne, esq.; and Mary, his second lady, daughter of sir John York, of Richmond. He died, anno 1718,

In a chapel, south of the choir door, are monuments and inscriptions, to the memory of the following persons: SIR JOHN MALLORY, of Studley-royal, knight; obit 1655.—The right honorable ELIZABETH

AISLABIE, daughter of John, earl of Exeter, and wife of William Aislabie; esq.; obit 1733:—The right hos norable John AISE ABIE, of Studies royal; obit 1742.

—EEIZABETH AISLABIE; daughter of sir Charles Vernon, knight, and second wife of William Aislabie; obit 1780.—WEELEAM AISLABIE, esq.; obit 1781.

NEAR one of the pillars of the great tower, is a bust, with the Following inscription: "Here lies, entombed, the body of Hugh Ripley, late of this town, werehant; who easthe last wakeman, and thrice mayor; by whose good endeavours, this town first became a majoralitie.

If lived to the age of 84 years, and died in the year of our Bord; 1687."

In the east window of the north aile of the choir, are the arms of Deering; under which, is a handsome nonument, to the memory of doctor Heneage Deering, 40 years residentiary dean of Ripon; ohit 1750.

In the Aile, south of the Choir:

An hatelaument, to the memory of SIR ROGER ECKWIT H. Late of Aldbrough, bart.; who died, at pon, in 1 700.

A month ament, to the memory of ROBERT POR-75, gentleman; obit 1758.

month ament, to the memory of EDWARD RICH-

bust _ much defaced, to the memory of Mosss

FOWLER, bachelor of divinity; the first dean of this church.

A copartment, with the arms of Dawson and Proctor, to the memory of PRISCILLA DAWSON, daughter of sir Stephen Proctor, and wife of George Dawson: 1622.

An hatchment, parted per chevron crenelle, or, and azure, three martlets counterchanged; to the memory of Jonathan Hodgson; 1700.

UNDER an elegant bust, placed near the south door, is the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM WEDDELL, ESQ., OF NEWBY; in whom,

EVERY VIETUE THAT ENNOBLES THE MIND WAS UNITED,

WITH EVERY ELEGANGE THAT ADORNS IT; THIS MONUMENT,

A FAINT EMBLEM OF HIS REFINED TASTE,
15 DEDIGATED.

BY

HIS WIDOW:

- " Whom, while awaits, while yet also strays:
- " Along the lonely vale of days?
- " A pang, to secret sorrow dear,
- " A sigh, an unavailing tear!
- # Till time shall ev'ry grief remove,
- " With life, with mem'ry, and with love.":

OBLT 1789.

North Aile, of the Nave:

A marble monument, to the memory of ANN HUT-

NEAR the north door, is a very ancient altar-tomban which, and on which, are two whole length figures, said to represent sir to CHINSON; 1730. sent sir William Markenfield, knight, and his lady.

A marble monument, to the memory of FRANCIS WHITE; 1776.

A monument, to the memory of ELIZABETH NOR-Monument, to the memory of ELIZABETH, 1774.

Widow of Thomas Norton, of Grantley, 1774.

South Aile, of the Nave: South Aile, of the Nacconstant of grey marble;

South Aile, of the Nacconstant of grey marble;

and a man, and a man, singures of a man, singures South Aile, of grey man, and a man, and a man, and a man, are sculptured, the figures of inscription realism. There is no this tomb was the wall, is an altar-tomb of a man, and the figures of an area of a man, and a man, and a man, and a man, and a man, area of a man, in a grove of trees.

There is no this tomb was informs; but, tradition prince, son from Palestine; tame in a grove of trees.

There is this tomorphisms this a grove of trees.

In a grove of tr died at Ripon, on his return a lion, larity of lived at Ripon, on his return a lived at Ripon, on his return a lived at Ripon, larity of lived at Ripon, l died at Ripon, on his return a lion, liarity of whence, he brought with all the familiarity of callow him with all the callow him died at Ripon, on his return a lion, so whence, he brought with him the familiarity of docile, as to follow him with all the GRACE. Thirth Monument, to the memory of Mas. Thirth niel. to the memory of mas. Thirth, monument, to the memory of Thomas Stains, csq., of Thomas Stains, csq., and the memory of the memory of Thomas Stains, csq., of the memory of the me

o is county; obit 1771.

monument, to the memory of CHARLES FLOYER, esq.; obit 1766.

Armorial Bearings,

The Windows of this Church.

South Cross:

AZURE, a stag's head erased, with a branch in his mouth, vert,—Redshaw.

North Cross:

Arms of Lindley, Staveley, Burton, Greswold, Hook, Littleton, Paris, Drake, and Wilkins.

South Aile, of the Nave:

Goodrick, Swale, Wandsford, Tancred, and Lewis.

North Aile, of the Nave:

Vivian, Welbury, Norton, Mallory, Ingilby, Hutton, Proctor, Dawson, Ingram, Wentworth, Burwell, and Lister.

South Aile, of the Choir:

THE arms of Driffield; under which, is inscribed: Christopher Driffield, 1733; and Ann, his wife, 1753.

The Library:

HERE is a large collection of books, chiefly old di-

TI executed was baintings on wooden party V.; H. E. d. Ward III. S. On wooden party VI.; Richard II. Han vinity; and the tollowing the second with the vinity; are
nels, well executed;
nels, well execute mels, well

rylv -; Henry v.; Elizabeth his

rucen Mary. ryIV-; IIeryIV-; Riemann

woodville; Riemann

queen, and Margaret

tharine Parr; Anna; his Heart Ward Not Elizabeth

and queen Mary

M. Henry VIII.; Ca.

Seymour; Elizabeth his

Seymour; Elizabeth

Seymour; Eliz woodville

woodville

queen, and Margaret

tharine Parr; Anna Pole mother and IV, Elizabeth

whis and queen Mary.

Minarter

Seymour; Edward

Edward

A MONGST many other Tord.

JACET JACET TO THE CRIPTIONS here, are the following remarkable other

CUJUS ZACHARLAS JEPSON, CUJUS SET AS FUTT 40.

PER PAUCOS & A A S FUIT 49.

Here lieth the body of Mark and VIII.

Sampson Lupton, of Braisers, Supton, late wife Here lieth the overy of Markaret Lupton, late wife The Sampson supron, of Braising who departed this life Braising woods, in Nethern as second of November.

Tale: who departed this life. The second of November, and grandmosther to above and, lived to be 1718, in the vain year of her age: and, lived to be the baptizing of her first above 150 children; and, and, hid had

The deptizing of her for above 150 children; and standard Brandchild, the child had Este baptizing where First Erandchild, the child The hospital of saint Many Magdalen, with the THE INSPERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL AND CHARLES MADE TO THE HOSPITAL AND CHARLES MADE TO THE TOTAL AND The hospital, and chapel of this having in Anna'sthe arms

THE hospital, and chapet of saint Anne, in Address of this building, are the arms and date. sir Solomon Swale, With the initials S. S., and date,

THE free-school, in Anna's-gate, founded by Edward VI.; finished, and endowed, by queen Mary, 1559.

THE chapel of saint John, on the south side of the town.

THE hospital, in Skelgate, for twelve poor boys; founded by Zacharias Jepson, 1672; whose epitaph, is in the preceding page.

Arms of Ripon:

Gules, a bugle-horn, stringed and garnished, or; the word RIPON, of the last; the letters I and N, in pale; R and P, in chief; and, the letters P O, in fesse. N.B. The mouth-piece of the horn, to the dexter.

This town was formerly noted for the manufacture of spurs, said to be the best in England; whence the proverb, "As true steel, as Ripon rowels;" but, this is now entirely discontinued.

THE mayor is elected yearly, upon the first Tuesday in January; and, enters into his office, on Candlemas-day. To support his dignity during that period, he has the rent of certain lands, with the toll of corn and grain, sold in the market; which toll, was given to the wakeman and his successors, before the conquest, and confirmed by Henry VIII, in the year 1533.

THE archbishop of York, has a court here, and his prison, for the liberty of Ripon. These premises stand

ELLSHAW-HILL.

the site of the palace, on the north side i and here, by his majesty's commission, pointed, who hold sessions, and act in nner, for the town and liberty.

speaking of Ripon, says, "The old town by north and east, as I could gather, by the best of the town, now standeth by with. The very place where market-stede, of the town is, was sometimes called by reason of holly trees there growing. They stood, where is now a chapel of our bottom, one close distant from the new

est end of the town, is a remarkable tumu-

ELLSHAW-HILL;

Asingle tree now only remains; and, the will probably disappear, in a few years, as see openings made into it, for the purpose of and and gravel. It's shape was nearly that whose circumference, at the base, is about and, height of the slope, 220 feet. The one continued mass of sand, gravel, small and human skeletons, in alternate stra-

tas, from the base to the summit. Here is a tradition, that this mountain was formed out of the ruins of the old monastery; but, the great quantity of bones, without the least appearance of lime or rubbish, forbid this conjecture; it must, also, be remembered, that some coins of Osbright, and Ella, two northumbrian princes, were found in this hill, in the year 1695, which were preserved by the archbishop of York; and, afterwards given, by the prelate, to that learned and ingenious antiquary, mr. Thoresby, of Leeds. These coins were of brass; eight of which, made one penny; and, it is very possible, might have belonged to some person, whose remains are here interred.

THE danes, under the conduct of Hinguar, and Hubba, about the year 867, entered Northumberland, and proceeded towards York. In the course of their march, they were opposed by an army of northumbrians, led by Osbright; who, with Ella, another saxon prince, then held the government of this principality. A sharp engagement ensued, which ended in favor of the danes;—Osbright, and a great part of his army, were alain. The conquerors continued their march to York, where they presently arrived, and took up their quarters. Ella being informed of the overthrow of his co-partner, Osbright, and learning where the enemy were posted, collected all his force, and advanced towards them. The danes, hearing of his approach,

marched out to meet him; and, at a place, says

Brompton Brompton, called "Ella's croft, interious:

March 91 March 21, 867, were again where eight northumbrians slain on the spot, together with eight northum Drake earls, and observes, there is no such place is the place; and york; here, the earls, and a very great number of soldiers.
observes. York; here, then, it is probable, is the place; and that, in this true that, in this turnulus, were deposites in arms, still ella, and his called mat, in this turnulus, were deposited the remains still were deposited in arms, still were deposited the remains of arms, still were deposited the arms, still were deposited in arms, still were deposited the arms, still were deposited to arms, still we and his unfortunate associated in the called "Ellahawe-hills" q. d., Ella's hills MARKENFIELU; the seat of a famarker formerly the seat of an old
formerly the remains of an old
formerly the remains of an old
that nor the remains of an old the remains of an old the r miles from Ripon, are the remains of an old the rity on the name.

mily of that name. Here are ufficient to On the party of hall, surrounded by a most manning of arms, now party of hath once been variety. cen a spacious mansion. The party or are several was a private oratory, or are several ward wall. are several within the new Sir lated October 19. The property of the new of t by time; with Heary Sir Mynian October 1, the reign of th chapel by time; within the privile dated to be buried to the reign of place here body the church of the reign his will his in in in the mand the field.

She made directed the reign and of the thereby shint that church and of the thereby shint to that church and the buries.

There of shint to that church and the buries and the buries of shint to the church at the church at the buries of shint to the church at the buries of shint to the church at the church at the buries of shint to the church at the buries of shint to the church at the church at the buries of shint to the church at the churc lord of this point here body the church of the his will his is in the bridle.

The made his will his is in the bridle.

The made directed drew, and of the alter of wint to that church and of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the alter of wint to the saddless atom of the sad thereby directed rise in the church of in the pridle, and bridle, and that church and of the altar of saint to that church said the custom, is hat.

A begun to the borses the custom, is hat. thereby direct Andrews unch, and bridle, a

<u>939</u>

before Ripo 🕦 🕏 of his With **lid**

tle of Floodden-field, in 1513 lowing lines, written on that occas Next went sir Nyninn Noxt went sir Nynian Markely In the year 1569. Thomas Marker and the gueen Elizabeth, his en the rebellion against queen Elizabeth, forfeited.

The rebellion against queen Elizabeth, forfeited.

The many other, this forfeited; and he, with many others, his coreign country. to take refuge, in a foreign country. was granted in a foreign country. was granted in a foreign country. was granted to the chancellor, Egerton; and was purchased of of in that father in the chancellor, Egeron, and of Bridgewat, ill, till it was purchased of the first lord Grantley. of Bridgewater, by the first lord Grantley. NEAR Oree miles south-west of Ripon, THIS elec TUDLEY-ROYAL:

John M. Int villa formerly belonged to the coded by that of P. Ly of Tens electron TUDLE 1

Sir John Dant villa formerly belonged to this loyalty who was succeeded by that of I distinguished him bis loyalty to who was succeeded by that of who died to libry, knight, distinguished him he left a son, named this loyalty to who was succeed who died to llory, knight, distinguished to harles I.; he left a son, named to harles I.; who died to the left a son, named the died of the city of you he died in the die by which the died in the left a son, name as George that a six daughters; of whom the died in the died he died he or, and six daughters; of who was Georgia the disable, of the city of you was Georgia that this estate came into that who was I had be died of this or the issue of this or John, who Mon, John William Rawlinson; af the Walt. Coadly, Jan John War 1674. The issue of the Month of the office S. P.; and John, who died S. P.; and John, who daughter of sir William Rawlinson; and William Ra William; Mary, married to

STEP ID LEY-ROYAE.

of Beach, esq.; Jame, married sir ngsby, beach, William, married Elizabeth, of Johns, and in his father's life-time; Elizamied to Enarles Allanson, esq.; Anne, to awrence S. P.; Judith, S. P., any Marian.

principal cost of attention here, are the. grounds, and as the grounds, and as the grounds ago; and, ago; and, ig been cell and ago; and, ig been come at a small distance from the house, i. They are several pieces of water, suprasmall brook, that runs by Fountains-abbey. a small wood. In the small wood. In ghtful recesses, are several buildings, so placed. ghttul received points of view, from the different The wide extended plantations, are judicious The wide biect of the landscape becomes new; part, the part, the words as cend, with tufts of part, the over the verdure; in another, they ately rise with tall woods covering their brows; stely 11 stream wanders in one place, with and, in another, falls in cascades. wre == ==

on The Cold-Bath,

it - building consisting of two rooms

d- Stare-grounds, are said to consist of 1000 acres.

The bath is ten feet long, eight feet wide, and four feet six inches deep. Dressing room, is thirteen feet long, ten feet broad, and seven feet high: Furniture, green and white. Near this place, under the shade of a grove of tall pines, at some distance from each other, are placed two statues, one called "The conquering;" and, the other, "The dying gladiator;" said to be the models of those, erected to the memory of the Horiatis, and Curiatis, at Ruise.

FROM hence, passing through avenues of lofty pines, beeches, and sycamores, to

Constitution-Hill,

You have a fine view of the lake, and moon-pond, adorned with the statues of NEPTUNE, the WEESTLERS, BACCHUS, GALEN, HERCULES, and ANTENDE.

You are next conducted to the

Temple of Piety;

Brautifully situated; and, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding scenery. Over the chimney-piece, is a representation of that admirable instance of filial piety—the daughter preserving her parent's life, by milk from her own breast, as related by Valerius Maximus, book V., chapter 4.

Passing by the octagon, and gothic towers; and,

observing new beauties, at every opening through the trees, you approach the venerable ruins of Foundations abbey; whose ancient splendor, is seen in its wull and columns, falling columns, falling walls, and imperfect arches.

RETURNING from the abbey, enter an avenue of . yew and laurel; at the end of which, the trees statue of PRIADUR. statue of PRIARUS, nearly concealed by the trees, you come to the

An elegant building, on the front and MALICE; and the figures of ENVI carved, the figures of ENVY, HATRED, those malevoseemingly intending to seemingly intending to intimate, that the putside, and malevolent dispositions should always remain on the first and never be suffered to.

Here are the suffered to the su and never be suffered to approach the first the first the are three well-proach is a status. Here are three well-proportioned rooms: in the in the north the first.

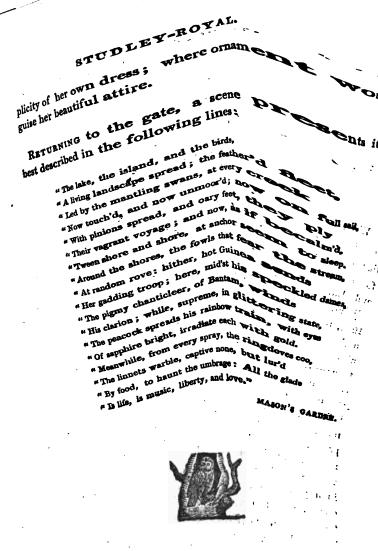
Here are three well-proportioned rooms: in the in the in the in the in the in the new-piece. is a statue of VENUS, OF MEDICIS; horseback, in the habit of at ney-piece, a painting of a man, on his arm:
habit of a turk, with second room, with a hawk upon his arm: sopha;
second room, within an alcove, is an elegant soging
The third, seemen independent The third, seems intended for the purpose of arranging and preparing the and preparing the viands, for the banquet.

THROUGH C This whole scene of luxuriant the movement.

To of page 10 the page 10 the proper the pro this whole scene of parkety, isnt luxurisnt follow the luxurisnt propen adapted to follow propen adapted to follow the superior proper and humour her different proper. and humour her different property where

and humour and enriched, where

her decked out and enriched, in the size and humour her and enriched, white sime with the sime of the sime



Ruins

OF

TNTAINS - ABBEY;

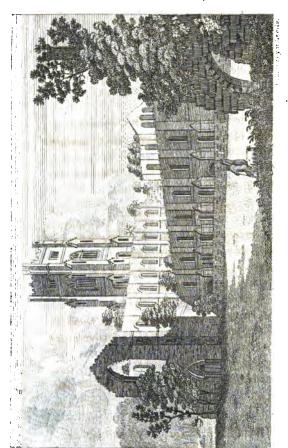
NOOF

are, certainly, the grandest and most except, perhaps, those of Glastonbury, kingdom can produce. This abbey was in 1192, for monks of the cistercian order; 11t with stone, taken from the rocks in the The fabric was begun about the year John de Ebor, the abbot, who laid the foundraised some pillars; -John Pherd, the next arried on the work, with the utmost expedihn de Cancia, his successor, finished the and instituted nine altars therein, adding ed pavement, built the new cloister, the and the house for entertainment of the the aile of the most eastern transversed he church, were many columns of black th whitespots; in the CHAPTER and REFECe pillars of the same sort. This last John, died 1245; whence it appears, that this fabric was ess than 40 years. Marmaduke Brodelay. ot, surendered this abbey, in the year had a pension of £100 allowed him. It's

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FOUNTAINS ABBEY from the SIW.

cord, then amounted, according £908; and, according to Speed, to THE length of the church, from sept, is 186 feet shably by THE length of the church.

351 feet. The transept, is 186 feet altar, probably by the pen had a BEFORE the transept, is Toolston Toolst Pavement, Henry, first Lord Perchange, ar 1315. Was interred, in the year 1315. On the left side of this altar, carred on the figure of holding a scroll, on the is the figure of this array the date of this array holding a scroll, on which BEHIND the altar, is the CIRCUMAMBULATORY 132 feet long, altar, is the circulated and 36 feet broad. In the way of pillars. once support of the year of the year by two rows of pillars.

In the year by two rows of pillars.

In the year by two rows of pillars.

In the year by two rows of pillars. In the year of pillars.

In the year of pillars.

In the year of pillars.

In the year of pillars.

In this room was covered, was covered, was covered. of the year of pillar painted pay 1790, and 1791, this room was gured, in with which it was covered, with which it was covered, broken and for painted pay 790, and 1791, this room with which it was covered, broken and also, were for gured, pay 790, and of the abbot with which it was covered, broken and other depth of the about the places; here, also were for the control of the about the places; here, also were for the control of the about the places; here, also were for the control of the the abbot of was discovered broken other and described by places; here, also were for the described by places; other and de la la la places; most of will be brass plated the brass plate single with which they were inlaid following inscription the two following inscriptions SU AL ESCIT DOMINUS JOHANNESS PONTIBUS. ARBAS DE FONT IBUS.

VIII. DIE DECEMBRIS.

FOUNTAINS-ABBEY.

is tenth abbot, John, was created abbot in the 203, and died about 1209; as John Pherd, the 1th abbot, succeeded to the abbacy in that year, sening the above grave, nothing was found, exscull, and a thigh bone.

Second Inscription:

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS JOHANNES, XII. ABBAS DE FONTIBUS.

Is was John de Cancia, who was created in 1219, ied about 1245.

sof slates, well cemented together; these covers not above eighteen inches below the pavement rave-stones, which are of grey marble, mixed par, are raised some inches above the pave-they are six feet in length; two feet broad, at and eighteen inches at the feet.

ER the CHAPTER-HOUSE, was the LIBRARY, BIPTORIUM, where the monks used to write.

The Refectory,

pining-room, is 108 feet by 45; on one side, is the READING-GALLERY; (for, a portion of rewas always read, to the monks, during meals.) front of this gallery, is a very neat console, form of an expanded flower.

The Cloisters:

A vast extent of straight vault, 300 feet long, and 42 broad; divided length-ways, by nineteen pillars, and 20 arches: each pillar, divides into eight ribs, at the top, which diverge and intersect each other, on the roof, in the most curious manner. Here is a large stone bason, the remains of a spouting-fountain.

The Dormitory;

On, eleeping-room; of the same dimensions as the cloisters. This place contained 40 cells.

Cloister-Garden,

Is 126 feet square, enclosed with a high wall, and planted with ever-greens. This garden, probably retains more of it's original form, than any other part of these ruins.

Over a window, on the west side of the steeple, is the figure of a thrush, standing on a tun: This is a rebus, allusive to the name of the founder; Thurstan, archbishop of York. On each side of the steeple, the following inscriptions remain legible:

On the east side:

SOLI DEO IHU. XTO. HONOR ET GLIA. IN SCLA. SCLOR.

West side:

AGNO. DEI IEU. XTO. HONOR ET GLIA. IN SCLA. SCLOR.

POUNTAINS-ABBEY.

North side:

IT FORFITURO DEO NOSTRO IN SE-ULA SECULORUM, AMEN. IOR ET OLIA. IN SECULA SECULORUM.

South side:

D HONOR ET GLEA. IN SECUL'A SECULORUM, AMEN.

e large ruins, here and there are seen, s, amongst the trees and bushes, detatchonce the appendages of this great house.

th side of the abbey, stood seven yew-809) growing, except the largest, which n, some years ago: The circumference of one of them, is 26 feet 6 inches, et from the ground. They all stand other, as to make an excellent cover, o that of a thatched roof. Under these old, by tradition, the monks resided. the monastery; which seems to be very we consider, how little a yew-tree inar; and, towhat bulk these are grown. ill-side was covered with wood, which is cut down, except these trees, it seems eleft standing, to perpetuate the memoks' habitation there, during the first winsidence.

THE following, are the names of such persons, as occur to have been interred, in the church of Fountains:

WILLIAM DE PERCY, father of Maud, countess of Warwick; Henry de Percy, who died the 8th of Edward II., was interred before the great altar; Robert de Masham; William Ducket; Robert de Sartis, and Raganilda, his wife; Serlo de Pembroke; Alexander, brother of Allen de Edlingthorpe; Lambinus de Stodelay, and Eleanora, his wife; William de Hebeden; Oliver Busey; Alice Mauliverer, of Alverston; Robert le Paumer; Adeliza Pipard; Henry, son of Robert de Merking; Roger de Stapylton; and, Francis Beauvais.

This abbey, with all it's appendages, when complete, took up twelve acres of ground; two, of which, are occupied by the present ruins;

W. I doe love these ancient ruines...

We never tread upon them, but we set
Our feet upon some reverend history;
And, questionless, here, in the open court,
Which now lies naked, to the injuries
Of stormy weather, some men lie interved.
Lov'd the church so well, and gave so largely te't.
They thought it should have canopied their bones,
Till domesday; but, all things have their end:
Churches and cities, (which have diseases like to mee),
Must have like death that we have?

FOUNTAINS-ABBEY.

logue of the abbots, of Fountains.

l'a names.	Time of creation. Anno.	Vacated by.
ichard		mort.
ichard, the second	. 1159.	m.
enry Murdoch	1143.	resig.
auricius	. 1146.	r.
horald	. 1146.	r.
ichard, the third	,	mort.
obert, abbot of Pipewel	1 1170.	m.
rilliam		m.
llph Hagett		m.
hn	. 1203.	m.
hn Pherd	. 1209.	resig.
hn de Cancia, (of Ken	1219.	mort.
ephen de Eston		m.
'illiam de Allerton'	. 1252.	m.
dam	. 1258.	m. *
lexander	. 1259.	m.
eginald :	-	m.
eter Ailing		depos.
cholas		mort.
lam		m.
mry de Otely		m.
bert Bishopton		m.
illiam Rygton		m.
alter Cokewald		resig.
bert Copegyrie		mort.
CahaPlara	TOAR	THE CO

POUNTAINS AND \$6, Robert Moulton, or Mon 1346. m. 27, William Gowe 1369. 28, Robert Burley resig. 1384. 29, Roger Fraunk 30, John Ripon 31, Thomas Passelew ... resig. 32, John Martin 1442. mort. 33, John Grenewell, S. T. P. 34, Thomas Swinton 1471. resig. 35, John Darneton 1478. 36. Marmaduke Huby 1494. 37. William Thirske, B. D. . 1526. 38, Marmaduke Huby 1537. 39, Marmaduke Brodelay, or Bradlay, suffragan bishop of Hull. 1537. An account of the plate and store, of the monastery, taken a little before the dissolution: Total value of plate, in the church - 519: 15: Total of plate, in the custody of] my lord abbot - -Total in the BUTTERY Total in the FRATER Ditto, at Brimham

245

Burton's Monasticon
X 3

£ 708 :

he	Comains of the	monastery:
772	Quarters of wheat	L

12 quarters of rye.

184 quarters of oats.

392 loads of hay. NARIES, 128 quarters of com.

ed cattle.... 96 86 79

dred yards west of the abbey, stands

FOUNTAINS-HALL;

Was built out of the ruins of that religiby sir Stephen Proctor, one of the esby sir Stephen Proctor,

ames I.. On each side of the front, is a
which, extends a attled tower; between which, extends a dorned with statues. Over the entrance, dorned with statues.

ests; first, a stag's head; second, an otter, them. the motin it's mouth; and, between them, the mot-Proctor family:

RIEN TROVANT GAINERAY TOVT.

Cularstair-case, of stone, in each tower, leads Tooms; few of which, are now in use. The om is hung with tapestry, representing The. directions to Vulcan, concerning the making of Achilles's armour; Jupiter, and Ganymede; and the rape of Proscrpine.

In the chapel, is an ernamental chimney piece, representing the judgment of Solomon. In the windows, are great numbers of armostal bearings, beautifully stained on glass; with the names of the persons, to whom they belonged. They seem chiefly intended, to trace the pedigree of sir Stephen Proctor. The following account of margiages, is, also, there inserted:

SIR THOMAS MIWRAY, knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Nicholas Finche, knt.; and had issue, Adam and John:

Adam Miwray, esq., married the daughter of John Crimpes; and had issue, Jeffrey.

Thomas Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Prierhead, married Mary, daughter of John Proctor, of Winterburn; and had issue.

Thomas Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Grace, daughter of Thomas Nowel; and had issue.

Sir Oliver Miwray, of Tynbridge, in the county of Kent; married, and had issue, Godfrey, and Jane.

Godfrey Miwray, married the daughter of Richard Kemp, esq.; and had issue, Thomas, David, and Margaret.

Stephen Proctor, of Frierhead, married the daugh-

Product and bearing at the of the growth of

TOUNTAINS-ELALLE-

Lamberde; they had issue, Gabriel, others.

A Mistray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, maraughter of Hugh Flemynge; they

Proctor, of Frierhead, mar-Sughter of ______ of Munckroyd

First window:

Ames of

Saint-John Clifford, and Calthrope and Flint Wharton, and Clifford Hughes Chalmslay, and Clifford Clifford Atton, and Fitz-John Het and Alton Clifford, and Bohun
Boynton, and Clifford
Derby Derby, and Clifford
Fitzbarden, and Da Cornwall. Atron

Circular window:

cross, or a chief, charged with three be-

Marce cinquefoile.

Third window:

ofter, with a fish in it's mouth. Greene.

Langdale, and Miwray

Greene, and Wake Greene, and Polington Greene, and Foliad Proctor, and Finche Middleton, and Proctor Thirkeld, and Aston Pickering, and Lowther Greene, and Broughton Miwray, and Crimpes Miwray, and Nowel Bancke, and Proctor Flemynge, and Thirkeld Pickering, and Lascelles Miwray, and Durell Proctor, and Ellis Miwray, and Ellis.

Miwray, and Kemp Proctor, and Lamberde Miwray, and Flemynge Clapham, and Proctor Proctor, and Winterburn Thirkeld, and Huddleston Thirkeld, and Engilby Dudley, and Thirkeld Huddleston, and Cleburn Bedenham and Miwray Radcliffe, and Huddleston Thirkeld, and Lumley Miwray, and ---Prector and Hammerton Thrognel and Miwray Huddleston, and Curwen Huddleston, and Fenwick.

On the first of May, 1540, king Henry VIII. granted, by letters patent, to sir Richard Gresham, and his heirs, the dissolved monastery of Fountains; with about 543 acres of land, and all the liberties and privileges thereto belonging.

In the year 1596, William Gresham, esq., sold this estate, to Stephen Proctor, of Warsall, esq., for 4500L; from whose heirs, it passed, by purchase, in the year 1622, to sir Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, in the county of Durham, knt., for 3595l.; who sold the same, in the year 1625, to Humphrey Wharton,

FOUNTAINS-MA DE:

Gillingwood, esq., for 3,500l.; of whomit was pur-Meed, in the Year 1627, by Richard Ewers, of South outon, in the County of York, for 4,0001; whose ughter, and County of York, aughter, and sole heiress, Eliza, married John Menney, esq., e Messenge Newsham. This cotate remained in he Messenger Newsham. This estate romen John lichael Messenger Samily, till the year 1760; when John Aislabic, dichael Messer Lawily, till the year 1767; illiam Aislabic, of Sturing Ser, esq., sold it to William Aislabic, sq., of Studies, tor 18,0001

JOHN, the street, for 18,000k.

Ide secreta. Sidest son of captain Riemanger, was nade secretary to the queen of Charles L; which post, se held till L. to the queen of Charles L; which post, ied in the call death, in the year 1668; and, lies but in the call death, in the year 1668; and lies but in Paris. ied in the church of mint Eustace, in Paris.

BEFORE We take leave of Fountains-abboy, it may tot be improper to mention HENRY JENEINS, that his all instance of longevity, who was often at this able instance of longevity, who was ablot.—

The last ablot.—

The society of an-D Lyttleton communicated to the society of an-D Lyttleton communicated to the solid from Prians, December 11, 1766, a paper, copied from Graham, bart, Prians, December 11, 1766, a paper, bart, bart, beusehold book, of sir Richard, Graham, bart, which, says, Norten-Cenyers; the writer of which, says," orten-Cenyen; the writer of Jenkins was upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was the had often ined him, in his sister's kitchen, where he came be about 150 years old; and, he had often and found facts, in chronicles, agree with Count. He was, then, 162, or 169: Sent to North-Allerton, with a horse-load of an for the battle of Floodden-field, with which a for the battle of Floodgen-new, under the call boy went forward to the army, under the call

Stade How I क्ष्य भिरुक Hen

POUNTAINS-HALL.

meat, by measure) and a great black jack nk. Jenkins could neither read nor write: ecember, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale; onument was erected, to his memory, in an epitaph composed, by doctor Thomas master of Magdalen College, Cambridge:

BLUSH NOT, MARBLE,

TO RESCUE FROM OBLIVION,

MEMORY OF HENRY JENKINS;

A PERSON, OBSCURE IN BIRTH,

T, OF A LIFE TRULY MEMORABLE;

FOR.

ENRICHED WITH THE GOODS OF NATURE,

IF NOT OF FORTUNE:

AND HAPPY, IN THE DURATION,

OT THE VARIETY, OF HIS ENJOYMENTS;

AND. THOUGH

'ARTIAL WORLD DESPISED AND DISREGARDED
HIS LOW AND HUMBLE STATE,
THE EQUAL EYE OF PROVIDENCE BEHELD,
AND BLEMED IT,

WITH A PATRIARCH'S HEALTH, AND LENGTH OF DAYS;

TO TEACH MISTAKEN MAN

ESE BLESSINGS ARE ENTAILED ON TEMPERENCE;

A LIFE OF LABOE; AND, A MIND AT EASE:

HE LIVED

to the amazing age of 169.

NEAR Fountains, is

MICHAEL-HOW-HILL,

A lofty eminence, partly covered with wood. Upon the summit of this hill, was a chapel, called "Saint Michaels de Monte." In the year 1345, it was agreed, between the chapter of Ripon and the abbot and convent of Fountains, that the said abbot and successors, should have divine service celebrated in the said chapel, and receive the oblations there; for which, the abbot, &c., were to pay, annually, to the chapter of Ripon, 2s. 6d. The chapel, after the dissolution of the monastery, was taken down, and a gothic tower erected on the site; from which, is a very fine prospect of the surrounding country, to a vast extent. Upon a stone, which was in the wall of the chapel, but now placed over the door of the present building, is inscribed:

Soli Des Honor et Gloria. 19: H.

The two last letters, are supposed to be numerical; the M, to signify 1,000; and, the H, 200.

SEVEN miles from Studley, is

HACKFALL;

From Hag, a witch; and fall, a descent, i. e., The witches' valley. No situation seems more calcu-

HACEPAEL.

for the supposed resort of hags and faries, than tom of this deep, sequestered, gloomy vale.

- "Where many a glade is found-
- 'The haunt of wood-nymphs only;
- For, here, if art hath ever enter'd.

Twas with unsended of foot, .

Printless, as if the place were hallow's ground?"

I rivulet, rising at some distance, runs into ody glen, and forms, at the entrance, three ill pools; and, in issuing out of them, makes ttle cascades, judiciously varied in their ien hastens, with precipitance, to the river bottom of the dale; rushing over heaps of ebbles, which obstruct it's passage, and titude of falls, continually differing in On the right, rises a very steep hill, under-wood; through which is seen, a onsiderable height. On the top of the picturesque situation, stands a ruined

Mowbray-castle.

ne walk is formed under a shade of a on a steep bank. At the bottom

Fishers'-hall;

om, built of a petrified substance; vast amphitheatre of woods. The

river Ure is now seen, whose noise had been heard hefore, roaring over heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks, by it's fury, when swelled with rain: It runs here, in a curve, round a point of high land on the opposite side, cloathed with hanging wood from the brink to the water's edge; but, is soon lost, between the woody hills.—From the entrance to this place, is half a mile, all the way a gradual descent; Fishers'-hall, being situated 450 feet below the highest point, in this wild romantic region.

RETURNING back a little way, a path to the right, leads through a fine wood of lofty trees. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till you come to a building, on the brink of a practipice, and on the highest part of the hill, called

Mowbray-point:

HERE, indeed, a most noble scenery opens. A vast extent of plain, enriched with corn, meadows, and groves; a tract of unequalled beauty and fertility. In front, are Hambleton-hills, with the Scar, called "The White-mare;" the town of Thirsk, almost under it; and, North-Allerton, to the right. The whole vale is finely scattered with towns, churches, and villages. Yark-minster is:seen, distinctly, at the distance of more than 30 miles. Mr. Gilpin observes, that,—"Here nature bath wrought, with her broadest

The ample; the composition perfectany where, an exfull of beauties and so free from
of which this view is composed,
tirely lost it's ancient name, The vale
bis valeextends from York, almost to
Durham; is adorned by the Swale,
and is, certainly, one of the noblest
y, of the kind, in England."

Provements of this place, which include scres, were begun by the late William about the year 1746.

behind this building, called "Castle-hill," ains of an encampment, evidently roman; a square, defended, on one side, by the hill; and, on the other, by a deep ditch, tide. The ruins of the Prætorium, shew in a heap of stones.

THREE miles north of Hackfall, is

MASHAM:

from which family it passed, by marriage, it of Scroop, of Bolton; and, afterwards into ient family of Danby: William Danby, eq., Elegant seat, and extensive gardens, are about

a mile distant, being lord of this manor. In the church, which is a very neat building, is an organ; also, several monuments; to the memory of persons belonging to the families of Danby, Wyvil, &c.. This town hath a market on Wednesdays; and, a fair for sheep and cattle, on the 17th and 18th of Sept.

ABOUT two miles north-east of Hackfall, is

WEST-TANFIELD:

WHICH, with another village, called EAST-TAN-FIELD, not far distant, was, before the conquest, in the possession of *Torchil*, and *Archil*, probably danes. William, the conqueror, gave both these villages to Allan, earl of Richmond; they afterwards became the property of the family of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry IV... This family bore for their arms, azure, three chevronels, brased in the base of the escutcheon; and, a chief, or.

ROBERT, LORD MARMION, married the heiress of this family; and, succeeded to these lordships. John, lord Marmion, having been very serviceable in the wars of Scotland, obtained a licence to make a castle of his house, situate in Tanfield-wood. This John, died in the year 1322; and, was succeeded by Robert, lord Marmion.

Avise, sister and heiress of Robert, married sir

The porter's lodge, remains to this day; of which, mg. Grose has given a view.

MASHAM. pencil; the parts are ample; the composition perfectly correct: I scarce remember, any where, an extensive view so full of beauties and so free from inlts. The part of the source remember, any which is composed, th not yet and of beauties and is composed, Mowbray. The vale which this view name, The vale Mowbray. This valeextends from York, almost to confines of Durham; is adorned by the Swales of the noblest the Ure; and is, certainly, one of the noblest b of country, of the kind, in England."

t 150 and late William t 150 acres, were begun by the late William bie, esq., about the year 1746.

a hill, behind this building, called "Castle-hill," le remains of an encampment, evidently roman; Orm is a square, defended, on one side, by the Of the hill; and, on the other, by a deep ditch, outside. The ruins of the Prætorium, shew Deelves in a heap of stones.

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MASHAM:

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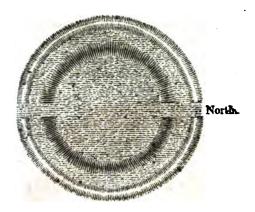
AVISE, sister and heiress of Robert, married sir

The porter's lodge, remains to this day; of which, mr. Gross like given a view.

WEST-TANFIELD.

hose son, John, lord Grey, died seized s.
Philip Fitzhugh, esq., in King-George irginia, is at this day, called Marmion,

nborough-moor, near Tanfield, are the three ancient enclosures, all of the same; the most perfect of the three, is situated and of the moor, and, is of a circular form, feet in diameter; and consists, first, of a art, 42 feet in breadth; secondly, a ditch, de; within which, is a flat area, 500 feet in



shop Gibson, in his edition of Canden's Britansupposes such enclosures to have been tilting-cirand, gives an engraving of one of them, with

D. Grey, died seized in King-George called Marmion, Tanfield, are the all of the same three, is situated Facireular forms esists, first, of a secondly, a ditch, t area, 300 feet in

JOLDESBURGH.

STAGE VI.

ldesburg.—Ribstone.—Deighpe.—Hunsingore.

->-

DESBURGH;

nt village, two miles from Knaresn from York. This manor, one
ning eight carucates of land; with
ngs in length, and four in breadth,
le conquest, by Merlesuan; after
h Pagnel, whose servant Hubert,
had here one carucate, seven vilshery, at the rent of five shillings
ifterwards came into the possession
ho held it of the king, in capite;
same to Richard, afterwards na-

gh, knt., died about 1325: He

, esq., married; and had issue,

esq., married Elizabeth,

there. So miles west of Braisw.

daughter of sir Henry had issue, Richard, & Richard Goldesburg ter of sir William Ingi Thomas and Ja Thomas Goldesburg ter of Thomas Boynt William, Richard, R. William Goldesbur mr. Peter Slingsby, of inue, Anne, his sole Edmond Keighley, o Richard Goldesburg and heir-male to his gabeth, daughter of Head; he was living Susan, Jane, Elizab Of he kat, maria Wenty stawas A Palbot Golde Ayabot Goldesb District Treland The ned county The traction of the state of th

COLDESDURGH.

but whether by marriage or purchases ar: Hatton of Goldesburgh, kut, one of the consister. the Coldesburges of Goldesburges of Westminster. into son of sir Richard, we highthe 19th and 20th years of Beginsent of foot, for the war Sevenor of Knaresbrough cutter ent, for Knarestrough: Aman, Qualification that constitutes & Officer. He married, first, Apr. lliam Westworth bart, sister to 3 and had issue, Bichard, and Ann, Byerley, esq.—and, to his second aghter of sir John Jackson, of owandrelictof Francis Williams hire; by her, he had no issue, arston-snoor, 1644, Manchester's this neighbour hood; amongst lieutenant, Whalley, who took sburgh-hall, sir Richard, the his regiment besieged in York that city, to the forces of a were conducted, accorapitulation, by a convoy of way of Knaresbrough, to Goldesburgh, Whalleymet liscourse with the officers after some time headdressed himself to sir Richard Hutton, entreating him to leave the army, and return with him to his own house and family, at Goldesburgh; but, not choosing to trust himself in the power of an avowed enemy; and, being firmly attached to the royal cause; he passed by his house,* his lady, and family; and, after some months spent in toilsome marches, and continual actions, was stain at Sherborn-fight. October 15, 1648;

Ann, daughter of sir Richard Hutton, marrying Anthony Byerley, esq.; with her, this estate passed into that family.

THE honorable Robert Byerley, married Mary, daughter of Philip Wharton, of Edlington, esq.; and had issue, Robert, Philip, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.

From the Byerleys, this estate passed, by purchase, to Daniel Lascelles, esq.; after whose decease, it devoted to his brother, Edwin; ford Phrewood; and, is now the residence of James Starkey; esq...

Goldesburgh-hall;

A LARGE and noble structure, built by the Mattons, at least 200 years ago, standing in the middle of a spacious court-yard, encompassed by a very high

[•] Misschester's here, being questered in the villages between Kangers, brough and York, Goldssburgh must, at that time, have been in a state of defence; or Whalley could not, with safety, have remained there, within two miles of Knaresbrough, then a gentlem for the ling.

COLDESBURGH.

essible only through a strong and lofty riking specimen of the mode of building, me, when the hospitable mansion still is form, some traces of caution and appearance of landscapes, interspersed with ruins trophies. The DINING and DRAWING areally of the same dimensions, 40 feet by g the recesses; there is, also, a smaller of the same dimensions, 40 feet by 26 feet by 20; from each of which, using view of verdant fields and shrubbed by wood.

pital mansion in these northern parts, was her a fortress, or had near it a building, a defence, as a strong hold to flee to, in Many of them, consisted of one with an exploratory turret at each corticular of Ribstone and Plumpton, were Goldesburgh-tower most probably Diece of insulated ground, 105 feet long attended on the south side of the village.

The church

y. dedicated to saint Mary; rated, in the

ing, over the south door, is compared of

COLDESBURGH. two comic circles 3 two demicircles; the other cuted. His griffon's heads; well excellent the other cuted. two emircircles the other cated. Hungifon's heads; well desburghs; thin evidently saxon, we do lates burghs, thin griffon's heads; the oldest within well desburg within are thearms of the on glass and inscring are the original trained on glass and inscring are the original trained on glass and inscring are the original trained on glass and the original trained on glass and the original trained on glass are the original trained on glass and the original trained on glass are the original trained or glass and the original trained or grant (evidently saxon) we goldes bur Within inscription are the arms of the on sis an abit. It is a construction of the one of the same of the one of are the arms of the on glass inscription are the arms of the on the paverner with th attar, on the paverner is an elegant more of ROBERT is are WEEKS Jegant money mory of Robert is BLAKE; obit, on the north wall, nemory of ZACHAR is an inscription, nemory of ZACHAR is any date. mory of Rose wall, is BLAKE, and any date, to memory of ZACHAR is any tany date, to memory of the chancel, with LDESBURGH, the floor of the chancel, with the chancel of th memory of Rachar is an inscription, road and memory of the chancel, without any date, to the floor of the chancel, without Esburgh, the gin of a flat stone, gin of a flat stone, floor of the chancel, without and under the chancel and under the cha of blackmarble; and the following is of sir wanter state of the following is stones of black marble; and the following is cut the arms of Byerley. THE HON, ROBERT BY CHIT, 1726 MARY BYERLEY; OBIT, 1726-MARY BYERLEY; OBIT, 1725 PHILIP BYERLEY; OBIT, 175 2 ANNE BYERLEY; OBIT, 1755-On the south wall, is a beautiful monume memory of ELIZABETH and ANNE BY EST lest of this family. The figures of Faith are fined adorning the urnof the deceased, artist. and do honor to mr. Wilton, A neat monument of white marble, to the of Daniel Lascelles, esq., who die 1784; aged 70 years.

nument, under an elegant arch, is RIBSTONE. to the memory of 12 persons, of the amily, whose names are inscribed on the north side, also, in a small recess, ivate chapel, are the figures of two ars, in the usual position, with legs across, ely armed; on their shields, the arms of azure, a cross patonce. On the outceeple, are several shields of arms on the is Goldesburgh, impailing a maunch; on oldeshugh, impailing three bars; on the Goldesburgh, impailing three bustards,

the finest views this country affords, is highest part of Goldesburgh-field, a level ultivated country, bounded by hilly grounds, all the variety of a rich landscape; the prinects in which, are Allerton-park, the tower, co-hill, Hay-park, Conyng-garth, Scrivenpark, the towns of Knaresbrough and Harroad Harlow-hill, all ranged in a semi-circular behind which, the mount of saint Michael is itself, beautifully mantled with wood.

Two miles from Goldesburgh, is

RIBSTONE:

seat of sir Henry Goodricke, bart .. This ma-

was held, before the suan, probably dane the possession of Wing Robert, lord Ross, freign of Henry III.; estate upon the knight the dissolution of the renowned Charles whom it was purchasin the year 1542.

THE family of Go argent, on a fesse guld guardant, sable; a flet guardant, sable; a flet cents of the field. Con cents of the field. Con it ion, issuant holding in his gules; and, bolding in his gules; and, Supporter, helved, or Supporter, are Fortior leone justus;

tions, at Nortingle,

Percy, reduced the Dauphin of France,

married the daughter of Thomas Stickford, esq., in Lincolnshire, and settled in that county; where, after six generations, William Goodricke, of East-Kirby, in Lincolnshire, married to his second wife, Jane, the heiress of mr. Williamson, of Boston; by whom, he had three sons, and a daughter; the sons were John, Thomas, and Henry, ancestors to the present barenet; which Henry, purchased Ribstone, and other lands in Yorkshire, of the duke of Suffolk: He married a daughter of sir Christopher Rawson; and died, in the year 1556; and, was succeeded in his Yorkshire estate, by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, in the year 1579. He married Clare, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Convers, esq.; and, was succeeded in his estate, by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff, in the year 1591; and married Meriola, daughter of William, lord Eure. He died, in the year 1601; and, was succeeded in his estate, by his eldest son, Henry Goodricke, knight; who married Jane, daughter of John Savile, knt.; and had issue, Savile, John, Francis, and several daughters.

SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, knt., succeeding his father, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet; August 14, 1641. He took up arms, in the cause of Charles I.; and, at the attack on Bradford, in Yorkshire, December 18, 1642, had his horse killed under him, and himself dangerously wounded. He was afterwards taken, and imprisoned, first, at Manchester, and then in the tower of London; from whence, he

TEas Stickford, esq., in county; where, after ricke, of East-Kirby, second wife, Jane, the Boston; by whom, he the sons were John, to the sons baronet; tobe present lands and other lands olk: He married a on; and died, in the bis Yorkshire estate, sheriff of Yorkshire, Clare, daughter of esq.; and, was Richard, who was a married Meriola, He died, in the n his estate, by his Sight; who married "Certifue his far Jaronet; Auparinter, the cause of the came york & killed un-

MINISTER !

PENET COS DRIVER! HIS COURT THE SECTION HEMINA BUNCHING PURINGENIUM, CONTY if he had good some wild four think hier if He 19993 mail: war widewooded by his widest item. ally han elle personer hith theretely where whe . is shirebelt of Goodel, tempt George Hamild f his majesty't most honorable privy wouldth: sirted in the Maco Johnson, is relations of Robert, Singley (and) and have, univers, Henry and a iter who died in the similar . He died, Angust Bel right deprint the gold of Maintan 1770s. Bentriordiship tribanity, the Hotlandy analytikeb in the syst; living this dester John, where ded : Henry and three daughters, Mariot, Mary, William to the second Hereky Gosparok a the six de liaronet; marriinstrodicities recognic daughter of the late right James Portendie, and heice to the earl of Cleri goidide, benoused, pode debvirgade beirach. w. the present tomonet.

Ribstone-hall;

Programme and the

TUATED on a fine eminence, nearly encompassed it river Nidd; and, commanding a wide, extendand beautiful prospect. All the apartments are finished; and, throughout the whole building, ince and utility are every where united. In the part, are the following pictures:

IE virgin, at work, attended by angels; copied

by Pietro Angeletti, from the pope's domestic chapt Rome. The descent of hibits one of the most is imagination can conceive from an original in the Rome, by Daniel de Vo Guido; in the palace of One of Helen's attenda worite little dog; anot els; whilst a slave is en Attention to such s proves a levity of ch dy in a state of elop Guercino, in the st Didb is represented herself on a sword in distress, to her the mischief, flies seenat a distance, are the work of Si sioner to the king Rome. Apiadne aby Theseas, and ly relieves her fro well known, bec attend Bacchus, eributes.

RIBSTONE.

of Aurora, by Guido, in the palace of in Rome: Appolo is represented in his rawn by four horses, and the hours dencing efully round him. A copy of Aurora, by in Villa Ludovice; belonging to prince o, in Rome: Here Aurora, herself, is sated ariot, with the hours before her, a putting ars: Behind her, is the figure of an old man, represent night. A copy of the Aldobrandial ; an antique painting, found in the baths of Rome; now in the villa of prince Aldohranhich gives name to the work. The marriage n and Paris; taken from a most elegant basn an antique vase. and the paint of the paint

e DRAWING-ROOM, are several good pictures, ancestors of the family. Constitution of the Consti

CHAPEL, are the following monuments: tablet of white marble, fixed against the wall, eription, in latin, to the memory of Richard ke, esq., his lady, and a numerous issue; 59. () the about the property of the contract of

opposite wall, is a monument, to the memolenry Goodricke; who died, in the year 1768. Charles of the same of the House of

e front of the altar-table, is inscribed:

bagging property as the second second ient church of saint Andrew, was required and embellished, by sir Harry Goodricke, in the 19th of king William, our deliverer from popery and slavery; who, with Mary, his beloved wife, design to be interred, in God's appointed time, in the new wault, at the west end of this church. She was daughter of colonel William Lagge, and sister to George, lord Dartmouth; and, has lived with her husband, in great union, near 26 years. 1706.

On each side of the alter-table, is a tomb, supposed to cover the remains of two knights templays.

In the chapet-yard, is a very curious repulchral monument, of the standard-bearer to the ninth roman legion; which was dug up in Trinity-gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1666. In his right-hand is the eneign of a cohort; and, in his left, a measure for corn. It was communicated to the public, by mr. Thoresby, in the Philosophical Transactions; and, from thence, inserted in the late edition of Cambden's Britannia.

RIBOTONE.



ription includes the name and office of the d, the usual abbreviation, H. S. E., for *Hie* i. e., Here is placed.

- 15

The place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the "RIBSTONE-PARK MAPPING" The original tree was raised from a pippin, brought from France; from which tree, such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this, and many other comtice. Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains it's value, being preferred before every other apple this country produces. The old tree is get standing; and, in the year 1787, preduced six bushels of fruit.

On the left hand, as youngereach the house, is the much admired or renteral. On a Tanta, whose quincipal limb, extended a fact from the bole: And, mounthe chapel, in a large mulberry-tree.

- On the ripe, or bank of the river, here was, formerly, a marble quarry; from which, probably, the sill-lage derives it's name—Ripe-sten.

Two miles from Ribstone, is

NORTH-DEIGHTON:*

In this village, on the estate of sir John Ingilby,

• It hath been the custom of migrators, in all ages, to give names to the lands, in their new settlements, similar to those left behind them, in their native country; hence this, and the adjoining village, may have, in commensationing, hence the property of a hundridge chieffitin; as there is a village of the curse-name, in the province. wylarge tumulus; the base of which, is et in Circumference; and, the height of about 70 feet: On the top, is a flat area, 21 by 13 broad. About a quarter of a mile ce, is another tumulus; the foundation of ppears to have been laid with large unhews custom > Peculiar to the danes. There were ner tum wal i in the neighbourhood; of which, vestige remains, except their names, which retained in the fields where they stood; viz., ry-hill, Maunberry-hill, Ingmanthorp-hill, and On viewing the circumjacent counrow-hillis marrifest, that no situation could be more arly adapted, for the meeting of hostile armies. at time any such conflict bappened, or who the contending nations, do not appear; yet, it probably have been one of those many engageis, which happened in this neighbourhood, during axon heptarchy.

"The stranger shall come and build here, and remove the heaped-up earth: A half-worm sword shall rise before him; and, bending over it, he will say, "These are the arms of chiefs of old, but their names are not in song." Onlar.

DEUMENTS of this kind, are of the remotest

Clames obtained a complete Victory. over the saxons and scale, — 2020.

3

antiquity; they were sometimes raised over the remains of persons of the highest dignity; and, oftentimes, by the soldiers, over the bodies of their fellows slain in battle; it being a custom amongst the nothern nations, that every surviving soldier should bring a belimet full of earth, for this purpose. These monuments, and often the places where they were erected, were named after the person or persons there interred. Of this kind, was the tomb of Hamlet, as described by Saxo; "Insignis ejus sepultura, ac nomine campus spud justiam extat." Which field, we are told, is called "Amlet's Hede," to this day.

Half a mile from hence, is

KIRK-DEIGHTON:

In this manor, before the conquest, were 16 carucates of land, a church, and a wood one mile square. After the conquest, Ralph Pagnel had 12, and Erneis de Burun four carucates here. It afterwards came into the possession of the barons Trussebuts; from whom. it descended to the Ross's, of Ingmanthorp; and, by them, to the Manners's, earls of Rutland. Many of the families of Ross. Thornton, and Palliser, were interred in this church. Over the south door, are the arms of Ross, cut in stone. Above the entrance into the chancel, are two shields of arms; on one of which, are those of Manners, afterwards dukes of Rut_ hand; on the other, are those of Manners and Ross,

other quartenings, displaying the prince the time urriages of the Magnets and Ma Robert Manners reserved Edward heir, George, ind, lord Ross d, lord Ross; whose gon Ross.

his mother. his mother, became lord France, and attended anied Henry VIII. into Terrouen and Tourney; onarch at the sieges of allumed to, same and server and expedition seems to a course, and the state of the state tation of two fortified towns, and the shiplds HIS church is a rectory; of which with a very handis patron. It is a rectory; huilding distance.

The spire. respire, which is seen to me an eagle of his seen to me, representing the seen to me, representing th walls and steeple, are some steeple, are an east and histories are some presenting a man, in shape a man, in shape are some presenting a man, in shape are some presenting a man, in shape a man, in s representing a man, and a dragon, with the presenting a man, and a dragon, with the presenting a man, and a dragon, with the present others, we unrough the presenting a man, and a dragon, with the presenting a man, and a dragon, with the present others, we unrough the present others, we unrough the present of the presen INGMANTIFOR The possession of ABOUT a mile distant, was shown this Here Robert Rose
the ford Rose bearing the Robert Rose

Trussebut, was whom this Here Robert Rose

the lord Rose bearing the robert Rose

The life is the robert Rose and Rose bearing the robert Rose

The life is the robert Rose bearing the robert Rose

The life is the robert Rose bearing the robert Rose

The life is the robert Rose bearing the robert Rose

The life is the robert Rose bearing the robert Rose

The life is the robert Rose bearing t DEFONS Trusselment, from this Here Robert in the lord Ross; absolute which says are site of the limit Beat, for margination, which says are site of the limit beat, for margination, which says are site of the limit beat, for margination, which says are site of the limit beat, for margination, which says are site of the limit beat, for margination, which is says and the limit beat. the lord Ross; abracharious.

The reat, for many gain, at he kneed, in 1992, traced, in 199

ABOUT four miles from Deighton, is

COWTHORP:

At the time of the general survey, 20th of William I., there were in Coletorp, three carucates of land, and three villeins; held, by Godefrid, of William de Percy; a church, and a wood half a mile square. The whole manor was one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was afterwards held, by Adam Fitz-John de Walkingham, for the fourth part of a knight's fee, of Robert de Plumpton, who held it of the heirs of Percy.

On the 13th of February, 1455, licence was granted to Brian Roucliff, patron of this church, to demolisk and prostrate the same; and then, to erect one at another place; because the said old parish church was too far distant from the town: accordingly, the present structure was completed, and consecrated on August the 17th, 1458. The first rector that occurs, for the old church, is Richard de Roukesburgh, instituted in May, 1289. The church is dedicated to saint Michael; and valued, in the king's books, at 381. 2s. 5d.. In the choir, on a large flat stone, are the effigies of a man and woman, bearing betwixt them, the model of a church. This appears to be in memory of Brian Roucliff, one of the barons of the exchequer; and his lady, the founders of this church.

GUY RAWCLIFF became possessed of this estate, by marrying Johan, sister and heiress of John Burgh, or Brough: The families of Snowsdale, Hammerton, and Walmsley, have successively been lords of this place.

ROBERT, the seventh lord Petre, married Catherine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heiress of her brother, Francis Walmsley, esq.; by which marriage, this estate came into that noble family; Robert Edward, the ninth lord Petre, being the present owner.

In the east window, are the following arms, beautifully stained on glass: viz., Plumpton, Hammerton, Ross, of Ingmanthorp, Roucliff, and Burgh.—In the choir, Ingilby and Roucliff, Ross and Burgh.—On the south side, Roucliff and Gorz.—On the north side, Ashton, Hammerton, and Tempest.—On the sides of the font, are those of Plumpton, Roucliff, Ross, and Hammerton.—And, in the window of the steeple, are those of Roucliff:—In the chancel, are several of the same shields of arms, repeated, with the addition of those of Ashton, and Standish.

AT a very-small distance from the church, are the remains of an enormous tree, called

The Cowthorp-Oak:

TRADITION speaks of this oak being in decay, for

many generations; whi common assertion, that ing; another, in perfect

By a monument, ere
De Lawarr, in New-Fore
we are informed, that so
whence the arrow glance
was existing, in the rer
living; that event happe
naturally suppose the oak
cident happened. We m
compute, that the life of
tain to 1,000 years.

It is certain, that of a the vegetable world, the o slow advances, and solid foremost in the scale of du

IT is said, of the celebrate in Cumberland, and those hamshire, that a coach material boles; but, concerning the evident, from the measure, ed for the purpose, two coathrough it's bole.

THE leading branch fell, 1718; which, being meast found to contain five tons, as

BEFORE this accidental are said to have extended to

COWTHORP.

which reminds us of the ancirested Xerxes to admire it, when
the and, under whose spreading
court reposed themselves.

cumference of this oak, close by
ards; and, it's principal limb exthe bole. "When compared with

Cowthorp, in former ages, could deer, equally superior to the rest of as the soak is to all the trees of the forest. not far from this village, anno 1749, by some persons digging, about four feet ad of a stag, with the horns entire, of so a size, as to excite the curiosity of great people, who flocked from all parts of the to view them; they measured, from ne horn to the other, full six feet. They in the possession of the reverend mr. f owthorp; and, afterwards became the person at York; from whence, they were some other curiosities, to London; and, auction. The horas were purchased by Tanter, and deposited in that gentleman's seum; which museum, after his decesso, by government. Private Sanst o have

HUNSINGORE. Anous half a mile from Cowthor site side of the river Midd. HUNSINGOR In the manor of Hulsingoures Erleis de Buruns and three oxganger Jong, and One broad; hillings shillings borders, and three Ploughs; the possessions the possessions shillings. me possession of that order, Goodricke; estates hereabouts, situated on a mountain; on a mountaine rearrant of these terrant of these vere flat area, stood the mansion tensive prospect. stroyed in the civil wars of Probable, as it is well know a very active part on the s THE church here, wh is a rectory, dedicated to rilous times. in the king's books, at 5 rickes bartes is Patron.

STAGE VII.

Harrogate, to Plumpton—Spafford.—Wetherby.—Thorp-Arch.—Bramham-park.—Haslewood.—Tadcaster.

- Marie Comment

THREE miles from Harrogate, on the right of the road, leading from thence to Plumpton, is the village of

FOLLYFOOT.*

WHERE a family of that name anciently resided, till the reign of Henry V.; when the heiress, Oliva de Folifaite, married John, ancestor of the present EARL MOIRA.

ABOUT half a mile west of the village, stands ...

Rudding-hall;

COMMANDING avery fine view of the surrounding

e Folic, a broad sword; and Fryt, an action. We frequently find names given to battles, in ancient times, expressive of some particular circumstance, relative to each; as, the field of battle-axes, fought at Hackendown, in Kent, in the year \$53; the nattle of the spure, in France, 1513, &cc.,

country. This house, about 60 years ago, was the property of mr. Williamson, of Wetherby; from whom it passed, by purchase, to mr. Craddock, and he sold it to mr. James Collins, who added much to the building, laid out the pleasure-grounds, planted the avenues, and built a very curious rustic gate-way, consisting of three arches, large and lofty. The heauty of this portal, was much increased by the ivy, which grew up on each aide in great abundance, insinuated it's branches into every cavity, and spread it's foilage all over the wall. It is much to be regretted, that this singular pile was blown down, in the year 1790. At this house resided, successively, the reverend mr. Thomas Lamplugh, Brice Fisher, esq., lord Lincoln; general Mostyn, and the counters of Conyugham.

FROM mr. Collins's representatives, the house, with 500 acres of land, passed, by purchase, to Thomas Wilson, esq., brother to the bishop of Bristol; after whose decease, it was purchased, in the year 1788, by Alexander, lord Loughbrough; from whom, it descended to James, earl of Rosslynn; who sold this estate, to the honorable William Gordon: That gentleman took down the old house, and begun the erection of the present elegant mansion, in the year 1807: The length, is 114 feet; and, the width, 69 feet. In the front, is a very handsome portico, supported by pillars, of the deric order.

The case is a second as a seco

There a mine was at dissining-fail, is a place,

Beier let :

the marit a suming while is circular and Inschilik

element - wil.

Die ir wie and mearing it.

The same of the village, and sin this piece of game, same to make my thin, as a pane where a production of the distance and which was been such that distance and which was been such that they beginned.

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and the second of the limited goods. The second of the sec

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"stone, with two towers belonging to the same." One of these towers remained, till about the year 1760; when Daniel Lascelles, esq., having purchased the estate, took down the tower, and began to build a large house here, which was carried several stories high; when, happening to purchase the Goldesburgh estate, he took up his residence there; and, the unfinished building, at Plumpton, was taken down to the ground. The stables, with other offices, remain; and, an elegant little ledge has since been built, in the kitchen-ganden.

These place is much resorted to, during the summer months; on account of it's beautiful pleasure-grounds; which, for singularity of situation, and diversity of pleasing objects, has not it's equal in Great-Mainin. It consists of about 20 acres of insegular ground, interspersed with a great number of rocks, standing in detached pieces, of various forms and magnitude; in the intervals are planted, a great variety of the most beautiful exergreens, and flowering shrubs; through which, the welks are carried, in different directions, all over the place.

THERE is a fine lake, at the foot of the rocks, forming many curious inlets. Seats are placed, in different situations; from whence, the spectator may, with the greatest advantage, mark all the beauties of this remantic scene; which affords a solemn, but pleasing

their shield, with the difference only of an escallo shell, inserted in the centre of each fusil, in token of their subordination.

NIGEL DE PLUMPTON had the whole lordship of Plumpton given him, by William Estotville, kord of

Knaresbrough, for a gelding of £5. value. Parka De Plumpton engaged with the barons

SIR ROBERT PLUMPTON MARRIED LINCY. in the war against king John. of William, lord Ross; and died, 18th of Edward II. Sin ROBERT PLUMPTON, knighted 4th of Edward
Li maniel III.; married liabel, daughter of Heart, and York. and sixter to Richard Scroop, archbishop of York

NR WILLIAM PETERTON behanded along with his words architecture Scroops of John Lamphophs and arread enhances, on York for taking more spirite. Many IV. 1415-

We down the rapper had several indicated the several s of John dide of Badied read of France 1884. ANALYTIC WAS PROVIDED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P Shrinking the same of the same HIT AND THE SECOND OF THE PARTY Miles were the second of the s

We be a second of the second o Planton and district the second secon MAN MANAGER THE SAME AND A SAME A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Brydone's description of a beautiful garden, formed out of a quarry, at Syracuse.

One huge mass of rock, insulated by water, which measures near 50 feet in length, without a joint, shows the possibility of finding obelisks here, even higher than those at Boroughbridge, which are helieved to have been carried from hence, as being of the same grit.

In the time of Edward, the confessor, Gamelbur, a saxon or danish chieftain, had two carucates of land here; and arable land, sufficient for one plough.

AFTER the conquest, William de Percy claimed two carucates here, under whom, Eldred de Plumpton held, it; at which time, there were eight villeins, (slaves) and 10 borders, (husbandmen.)

GILBERT Twon, at the same time, claimed two concates of taxable land here, and arable, for one plough; which was half a mile in length, and three furlongs in breadth. The rent, in the time of Edward, the confessor, was 20s.; but, at this time, was only 5s...

THE manor of Rofarlington, near Plumpton, was also held of William de Percy, by Eldred de Plumpton; and then contained two carucates and two exgangs, of taxable land; three villeins, and five, borders; and a wood, one mile in length, and nine furflongs in breadth.

THE family of Plumpton, holding their lands of the Percys, as mesne lords, bore the Percy's arms, on

PLUMPTON.

the difference only of an escallopthe centre of each fusil, in token of

LUMPTON had the whole lordship of a him, by William Estotville, lord of for a gelding of £5. value.

PLUMPTON engaged with the barons, ust king John.

T PLUMPTON married Lucy, daughter ord Ross; and died, 18th of Edward II. T PLUMPTON, knighted 4th of Edward sabel, daughter of Henry, lord Scroop, ichard Scroop, archbishop of York.

chbishop Scroop, sir John Lamplugh, thers, at York, for taking arms against 105.

of Bedford, regent of France, 1424.

JMPTON, temp. Henry VI., married Elidaughter of Thomas, lord Clifford, in kipton; she being then only seven years he dying before she attained her 12th afterwards, by a dispensation from the to his second brother.

AM PLUMPTON, knighted 19th of Edried Jane, daughter and co-heiress of agham, of Wintringham-hall, inKnares-

brough. This gentleman was a steady adherent to Edward IV.; from whom, besides many other favors, he obtained a licence, to castelate his house, at Plumpton; and, to have free warren, in all his lands there.

THE last heir of this family, was Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, esq., who was possessed of several considerable estates in Plumpton, Rofarlington, Knaresbrough, Ribstone, and Brame, in the county of York. He died at Paris, May 8, 1749, unmarried, intestate, and without issue.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, one of his sister's sons, being insane, and incapable of joining in any conveyance, an act of parliament was obtained, for settling his wife's undivided moiety of the estate, in trustees in trust, to be sold, for the purposes therein mentioned; and soon afterwards, they joined with mr. Palmes, the other sister's son, and mrs. Cicily, and Ann Plumpton, in selling the whole of the two manors of Plumpton and Rofarlington, to Daniel Lascelles, esq., for the sum of £28,000.

CICILY, and Ann Plumpton, were both nuns; and, living in the english convent of benedictines, at Cambray, in Flanders, in the year 1783.

HALF a mile from Plumpton, is

Brame-hall; + .

Now a farm house; but, formerly the residence of

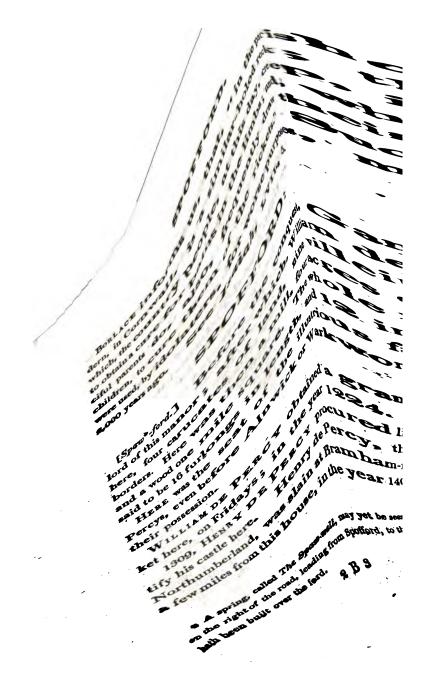
Now the residence of mr. Thackwray.
 † Brackan; a dwelling, on the side of a hill.
 2 R 2

a branch of the very ancient family of the Cholmleys; whose arms, painted on glass, yet remain in one of the windows of this house. Richard Cholmley resided here, in 1658; Henry Cholmley, 1686.

ONE mile from Plumpton, on the right of the roadileading from thence, to Spofford, at about 100 yards distant, stands a rock, of a singular shape; it's circumference, about 90 feet, and altitude, 24. There is a large perforation, quite through the rock, five feet wide, and near six feet high; in the centre of this cavity, is a bason, two feet deep, and four feet in diameter. Such perforations are supposed to have been used, by the druids, to initiate and dedicate their children to the offices of rock-worship.



This rock stands in a low mershy situation; called, at this day, Holl-hada



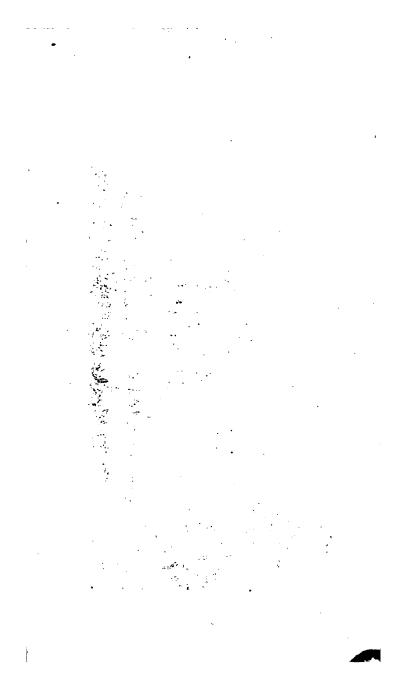
Cowton, 1462, so fatal to Henry VI., in tonget a great many others, were than the arthumberland, and sir Richard Percy, his their estates were laid waste, and every amging to them entirely destroyed, by the amquerors.

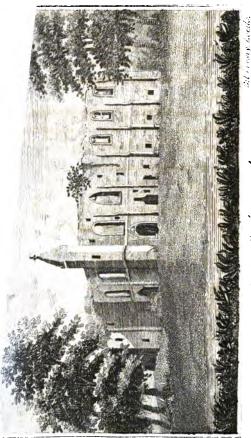
Dobserves, that "the manor-house at Spofsore defaced, in the time of the civile warrs, lenry the sixth, and Edward the fourth; by Warwick, and marquis of Montacute," heir of this great family, being in his minom his father was slain, was committed to the London, till the 27th of October, 1469; was brought before the king, at Westminster, the oath of allegiance; whereupon, he was ar restored to the estates and dignities of his in He was unfortunately murdered, by a his house, near Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, 1489.

having lain in ruins some time, we find this again made tenable; for, in the year 1559.

Ord Percy, obtained a licence to fortify his Spofford and Leckenfield. It is most promise mansion was demolished in the civil wars of as Sampson Ingilby, esq., steward to the Northumberland, resided here, about the

and 16, from east to west. The situation is





on a sloping bank, ending on a low wall of rock, within the castle, affording convenience for lower apartments.

THE hall, which has been a most magnificent room, is 75 feet in length, and 36 in breadth; the windows are arched, like those of cathedral churches. It seems to have been built about the time of Edward III.; when the idea of the castle, began to give way to that of the palace.

HERE, no doubt, have often been repeated, those scenes of festivity so frequent in our ancient baronial castles, and described in the following lines:

" Lord Percy made a solemn feast,
In Spofford's princely hall;
And there came lords, and there came knights,
His chiefs and barons, all.

With wassail, mirth, and revelry,
The castle rung around:
Lord Percy call'd for song, and harp,
And pipes of martial sound.

The minstrels of that noble house,
All clad in robes of blue,
With silver crescents on their arms,
Attwat, in order due.

The great achievements of that race,
Taey sung their high command;
How valiant Manfred,* o'er the seas,
First led his northern band,

Manfred de Percy, the first of this family, we have an account of He was a nobleman, of danish extraction; a great chieftain, who made irruptions into France, before Rollo, the dane, anno 886.

FORD.

Normandy, came; castles won,

conquiror's fleet, d his powers; ang saxon bride,© and towers.

e holy-land, t, and dy'd; escent won... i's pride.

ne list'ning crowd;
's song;
and war, became
tongue."

yards, from the west from

hurch

1 to All-saints. The first ry de Evesham; December, is John Tripp, D. D.. The n. outh wall, under an elegant the mutilated effigy of a

ighter to Gerpatric, earl of Morthum. sear Scarborough, &c.,

knight, his legs across, and hands elevated; at his fe lies a lion: On his shield, are five fusils, charged five escallops; the arms of Plumpton, of Plumpton AGAINST the wall, are three elegant marble me ments, with inscriptions, in memory of John Mid ton, grand-son/of sir Peter Middleton, knight; 1770; Marmaduke Middleton, esq., 1757; Elizabeth Haggerston; sister of the above, and of sir Camaby Haggerston, of Haggerston, in County of Northumberland; obit, 1770. On the outside of the church, upon the north are the ancient atms of the Percys; and, on the s are those of Percy and Braban

San Diagram Testamentary burials, in this church:

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, OF Stockeld, 14 Nicholas Middleton, of N. Deighton, 1500.—W Middleton, of N. Deighton, 1500. ford-park, 1648, an Bichard Paver, of Branc, Middleton, of Stockeld Prane. Middleton, of Stockeld, 1561
William Schryms of N. Deighton, 1556:

He was intered in the science of the shape of t side of the choir, with some particular imagery on

John sione; and, his arms on the four corners.—John ver, of Rrame 1144. ver, of Brame, 1578.—William Plumpton, of Plus the state of the state of A SHEET IN SECTION

WETHERBY.

om Spofford, on the right, is STOCKELD:

lescended from Hipolitus de Brame,
1; who was living in the reign of
ert de Brame, had issue sir Peter,
of the family that took the name of
ad issue, sir Adam, who was living
—A statue of this knight, in armor,
of Ilkley. Sir Peter Middleton, was
the county of York, 1334.—Sir Wilof Stockeld, was high-sheriff, 1526.
; fretty, sable, a canton of the sen a wreath, argent, and sable; a
1 a pair of wings, argent. Motte—
kroit."

the house, and near the high-road, is ingular shape, 65 feet in circumferthigh, standing on the margin of a use the word Stockbeldt, for a misstatue; from which circumstance, of the place hath probably originated.

WETHERBY;

the river Wharfe, where the course as an angle, whose sides are, each, length. At the point of this angle,

atands the town; on that account, called, by our saxon WETHERBY. succestors, Wederbi. There are several places, situate **3**99 on different turnings of this river, with similar names in english, as Turn-head and Turnham-hall; one above, and the other, below Selby. Here is a market, on Thursdays; and three fairs, viz., Holy-Thursday, August the 5th, and the first Thursday after November 22. The chapel here, is in the patronage of the · rector of Spofford.

HERE is a fine bridge; above which, the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling in a grand sheet of water, over an high dam, erected for the convenience of the mills. Over this cascade, the salmon, in their way up the river from the sea, are seen to leap, with admi-

In the 20th of William L, this manor was in the hands of two norman lords, viz., William de Percy. and Erneis de Burun; the first, had three carucates. and the latter, two: William, a soldier, belonging to Percy, had two carucates of his chief; and, had then here three villeins, and one border.

ERNEIS DE BURUN, had here, at that time sockman, and four villeins. Here was also, a too half a mile square. It was afterwards given the knights templans; and forfeited, together with cetates in England, on the abolition of the order White, (sman) to come

vars of Charles I., this town was a garded bysirThomas Fairfax; who repulGlenham, in two attemps he made, to
irters here. The following account of
ed from the memoirs of that illustrious
ritten by himself:

• Wetherby, with 300 foot, and 40 horse. next design, from York, was to fall upon there, being a place very open, and 1 to assault, there being so many backiends enough to direct them, and give ce. About six o'clock. one morn-Lupon us with 800 horse and foot: the bout favoring them so much, that our notice of them, and no alarm was were ready to enter the town; which asily do, the guards being all a-sleep in in the beginning of the war, men were of duty, as they were ignorant of it. and, going out of I of the town, to Tadcaster, where my Then one came running after me, and emywas entering the town; I present-> the house of guard, where I found not at their arms, as I remember, two and two pikemen, who stood with me, > mas Glenham, with about six or seven Enore, charged us; and, after a short, counter, in which, one major Carr

was slain, they retired; and, by this time, more of " the guards were got to their arms. I must confess. "I knew no strength, but the powerful hand of God. "that gave them this repulse." " " " After this, they made another attempt, in which " captain Atkinson (on our part) was slain. And, here again, there fell out another remarkable Providence: during this conflict, our magazine was blown up: This struck such a terror into the enemy, believing we had cannon, which they were before informed we had not, that they instantly retreated; and. 4 though I had but a few horse, we pursued the enemy 4 some miles, and took many prisoners: We lost " about eight or ten men; whereof, seven were blown " up with powder. The enemy lost many more."

A little below this town, is a place, called "SAINT HELEN'S FORD;" where the roman military way crossed the river.

HALF a mile beyond Wetherby, on the left, is

Wetherby-grange,

THE seat of RICHARD THOMPSON, esq.. In the park, is a HERONRY; a thing, not very common in this part of the country: These birds build their nests on

Sir Henry Slingsby says, every one of the gentlemen had a shot at sir Thomas; who, in his turn, attacked them with his sword, retreating, eccasionally under the cover of his pikes.

tops of the highest trees; they are made of sticks, lined with wool; but, they will not give themselves trouble, when they can get them ready made, by poks; these they usually enlarge, and line within, ag away the original possessors, should they happened their fruitless claims.

THORP-ARCH;

ATED in a romantic and beautiful vale; through the river Wharfe rune; with a swift and rapid The houses, in the village, intermingled a; the cascade, seem through the arches of se; with the church, on the opposite shore, a very beautiful landscape.

ineral water, at this place, was accidentally, on the fourth of June, 1744, by John inhabitant of the village; since which time, en much frequented, by persons of all Monro, speaking of this spring, says, re, brisk, salt chalybeate, which proves having a strong sulphureous smell. An yielded one ounce and six drachms of 25 grains of which, were a white altable rest, see salt."

derives it's name from the family of r De Arches; who came in with the had several estates in these parts. It

has sometimes been called *Ivet-Thorp*, from Ivetta, the wife of William De Arches; who gave, to the nuns of Monkton, some lands in this place, and a wood, enclosed, that reached from hence to Wetherby.

The hear 1791, a very large and elegant building whiterected here, for the reception of company, and called "The Horel," the proprietors of which, not meeting with suitable encouragement, it hath since been opened, by a society of gentlemen, as a commercial and literary seminary.

Bramham-park,

In this neighbourhood; formerly belonged to Rebert Bensen; esq., afterwards lord Bingley; who built
a stately house here, and greatly increased the park;
by purchasing some estates adjoining to it; and laid out the ground in a very elegant manner, according to the taste of that time. It belonged, afterwards, to
George Fox Lane, lord Bingley; who married the
daughter of the preceding lord; and had the title revived in him, in 1762. He died, 1771; and his only
son, in 1768; so that the title is extinct. It afterwards a
became the seat of sir John Goodricke, hart, who
dying in the year 1789; and his lady in 1793, this extate devolved to James Fox, esq.

On Bramham-moor, are large remains of the roman way, called "Watting-street;" from which computes:

HASLEWOOD.

vers viæ vicinalis, by Thorner, Shadwelli et-Lane, and Hawcaster-Rig, to Addle. ... OF NORTHUMBERLAND, in arms against rrived with his forces, in Febuary, 1408, -moor, being attended by the lord Barishop of Bangor, and the abbot of Hales, h a great number of other gentlemen. Rokeby, then high-sheriff of Yorkshire, an army, met the rebels near Haslewood; d, and the sheriff gained a complete vicurl was slain in the field, and lord Barle prisoner; who died, a few days after, of The abbot of Hales being taken in arms. it York, with many others of his party. Bangor* experienced a milder fate: for. ns. his life was spared. For this service. ed sir Thomas Rokeby, the manor of all it's appurtenances, during his life.

HASLEWOOD:

vas held of William de Percy, by the he time of William, the conqueror; day, continued regularly in the male at house; except for a short time, in y HL, when it was in pawn to Aaron, or the sum of \$500.; who made a con-

gor a ring was found, not far from hence, supto one of these ecclesiastical marriors. Vide arch, 1806.

of a debt, due to her (or a deept, in disc) TADCASTER. of a debt, due to her, (or assigned by the crown) ment of the money has received it again, ment of the money, by a very curious deed of veyance, remarkable for it's brevity.

In the chapel, here are many monuments, it tions, and coats armorial, chiefly consisting Vavasours' arms, with their quarterings. Agai south wall, is a raised monument, on which,

figures of mine different persons of the Vavasour On a raised tomb, within the altar-rails, figures of two knights, cut in stone; the first legged; cach in a coat of mail with a sword his side, and a large shield with the Vavasour's

Fuller, in his Account of British Worthies, speaking of the Vavasours, observes, that, with miles of Haslewood, there were 165 manor-h 979 Woods; 38 parks; two chaces of deer; 120 and brooks; well stored with fish; 76 water-mill grinding corn; 25 cont. He also adds, that both the cathedrals of Li and York, may be seen

TADCASTER;

Transmite from Thorpore Arch and nine from I hath & market on Wednesdays

This town is Vol. 6, p. 339.

posed to have been the Calcaria of the romans; as the distance from York exactly corresponds with that given by Antoninus, in his Itinerary. Many coins, of the roman emperors, have been found here; and the place is still famous for it's lime-stone. Here was a castle, in former ages; from the ruins of which, we are told, the present noble bridge was erected, near 100 years ago:—The middle of this bridge, is the outbounds of the Ainsty; and may be said to be the very out-port, or gate of the city of York, on that side.

A grant, from Edward II., of certain lands, to the priory of Knaresbrough, in the year 1918, concludes "Teste rege, apud Tadeastre."

THE trench, which surrounded this town, and of which there are yet some remains, was probably thrown up, during the civil wars of Charles I., by the troops, under the command of the earl of Newcastle.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX relates, that, on his hearing the earl, with 4,000 men, was advancing to attack him, in Tadcaster, where he lay with only 900 men, the town being quite untenable, he marched out; and, a sharp conflict took place, which lasted from 11'o'clock in the forenoon, till it was quite dark, when both parties drew off. Sir Thomas retreated to Selby, during the night; and, the earl of Newcastle took possession of Tadcaster, where the royalists remained, till near the commencement of the siege of York. There were slain, on both sides, about 500, but none of note, except one captain Lister, who was shot in the head.

by a musket-ball: In Thoresby's Ducatus Leod., there is a remarkable instance of filial affection, relating to that gentleman—His son, passing through Tadcaster, many years after, had the curiosity to inquire where his father was buried; and, finding the sexton digging in the choir, he shewed him a skull, just dug up, which he averred to be his father's: The skull, upon handling, was found to have a bullet in it; which testimony of the truth of the sexton words, so struck the son, that he sickened at the sight, and died soon after.

The church

Is a vicerage, dedicated to saint Mary; and, formerly belonged to the abbey of Salley, in Crayen, The earl of Egremont, is now patron.

HENRY OBRYEN, the last earl of Thomond, in Ireland, was, in the year 1714, created baron and viscount Tadcaster. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset; but, dying without issue, in the year 1742, the title became extinct.



ROAD TO BOROUGEBRIDGE.

STAGE VIII.

Sate, to Boroughbridge.—Newby.—
ornton-bridge.—Topcliffe.



OM Harrogate to Boroughbridge, 10 miles; the in general, very good; the fine enclosures of and, on each side, with the lofty trees, and well-bedge-rows; render this ride exceedingly plea-

R two miles from Knaresbrough, is HAZELon the top of which, was formerly the gibbet, the execution of malefactors, within the honor of

Bour a quarter of a mile farther, on the right of a road, in a low situation, is the place where it is posed stood, in former times, butts, for the purse of exercising the youth of Knaresbrough, and villages, in the practice of archery. The land is joining, is, at this day, called Butter-hills."

PASSING the village of FERRENSBY; OR theleft, is

LOFTHORES-HILL, the pleasant seat of Charles Slingsby, esq.t. Three miles from which, is.

MINSKIP.

.: Minerskep, a hamper, or basket, anciently used as a measure for corn; in making of which, the people of this village, may, at some former period, here excelled.

. The baskets of Britain, it seems, were admired in Section of the section Rome, more than 1700 years ago, as they are particularly noticed by Martial, lib. xiv., c. 49.

- a Barbara depictis veni bascanda Britannis,
 - " Sed me jam masult dicere Roma suam."
- "A basket I, by painted britons wrought; "And now, to Rome's imperial city brought."

In the 20th of William I., here were two carucates of arable land, three villeins, and two ploughs.

One mile from Minskip, is

ALDBURGH,

Now a small village, where once stood Issue, the capital of the brigantes, in british times; whose origin might probably have been from the banks of the river Isere, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Savoy and Piedmont. voy and Piedmont, passes through part of Dauphiny, and empties itself into the Discount part of Dauphiny. and empties itself into the Rhine, near Valence.
The brigantes were, for the Rhine, near THE brigantes were, for a long time, Li Enited within the counties of what are now called Tork, and Durham; but overcharged, in all probability, with their own numbers, about the commencement of christianity, they detatched a strong party across the hills, which extend from Derbyshire to Scotland, and, into the countries of Sistuntii and Volantii, beyond them. These, apprehensive of the invasions and providing against the danger, seem to have wise ly entered into a strict and intimate alliance. They entered, however, in vain; unable, with their united forces, to resist the vigour of the invaders, they were obliged to submit; when all that extensive region that is now divided into the five counties of Durham, York, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, owned their subjection to the brigantian capital, Issue.

HERE reigned, before the year 50, Venutius, and his queen; Cartismandua; who, in concert with her paramour; Volocatus; contrived to depose that brave but unfortunate prince. The brothers and relations of Venutius, called in allies; and, by their assistance, reduced Cartismandua to extremities. On her application to the romans, their light troops, and cohorts, were sent to her assistance.

In the mean time, Caractecus, king of the silures, famous for his military exploits, having defended his country against the romans, for nine successive years, was, at length, entirely defeated, and sought for pro-

Tacitus Ann., lib. xvi.,

[†] Who had been armor-bearer to Venutius.

tection amongst the brig power of Cartismandua; vered into the hands of h VENUTIUS being still a of the brigantian forces; lures, and other states, took the chief command a while, made a noble sta my, but, was at length de who also laid waste a great THE Victorious Agrico of the brigantes, about th consummate general ren them, erecting fortresses while, at the same time, I the affections of the brito of politeness and humani incitements to luxury encouraging and assisting temples, magnificent ga and places for public it is ABOUT this times it is ferring the situation to dation of Eboracum; t head quarters of the hear DION CASSIUS, the r

ALDBURGH.

e time when the emperor Severus kept nat city, says, "Eboracum was raised to dismity, under the roman government, had previously enjoyed under the brihis city came vessels, laden with corn enance of the pratenturas, by water, as bridge, about 250 miles; for which - Carsdike, of Lincolnshire, was maderepaired and lengthened by Carausius. Tixed to it. The Wharfe, or landing to have been near a turn in the river. where the boats do now frequently reces of coals, bricks, &c.; which would wards distant from the porta Borealis, or Here were large granaries, to lay un of the boats; from whence it was carried. along the great roman road, called Leethe northern garrisons. tinued in splendor for 300 years after namely, till the year 766; when the and burntit to ashes. + This marior apbeen again depopulated, with many indictive conqueror, after the siege of 3 23 210

e of this city, having been altered

and Richard of Cirencester, p. 27.

derwent a total change, by th Burc", (perhaps from some in their own country); and la 014-**Bure**,

They were On opening the ground, in of fire are. very evident; an antiquities that have been, th age, and age still frequently i tradition, that this city was f very sudden and unexpected

THE ground, where the ci it converted into corn-fields after ploughing, coins of var particularly after showers of a earth and sand from the m easily discovered. Of the coi are of gold or silver, but the generally of the following en sar, Claudius, Vespasian, Do Pertinax, Severus, Maximin Dioclesian, Constantine, Cal

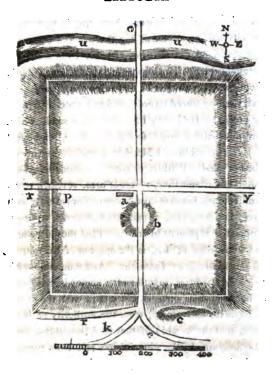
THERE have also been foun chains of gold, and many litt of divers kinds and figures; e Burch, a town of Zutphen. Bu

of Textl.

stums, lamps, of various forms; fragments of higheducts, covered with roman tiles, 16 inches long, 12 broad, and two thick; TEMALATED PAVEMENTS, of different forms and beauty, the largest and most entire piece of which, was found, some years ago, in digging the ground-work of a cottage: It is carefully preserved; and, with several other curiosities, remains for public inspection. The learned Roger Gale was of opinion, that these pavements were the floors of the banqueting-houses, or of the grand apartments, chief rooms, or baths, in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times. That the ruins of this ancient city have raised the ground, considerably above it's former surface, is very evident, from the situation of these payements, which are near two feet below the present icvel

In the year 1770, as some men were employed in throwing up a turnpike way, within this town, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, 1816 feet in length, and 24 in breadth; the two outsides, were exactly parallel to each other, running from cast to west; and, between them were several partitions. These foundation—wells, were of stone, strongly cementarise.

and five feet this case and five feet below the present



THE form of this city, was nearly a square: It's walls, which may yet be traced, measured, in circumference, 2,500 yards.

[•] See the above plan, copied from Drake:—a, The church,—b, Boroughkill,—c, Sindforth-hills—e, Erminestrees—y, Old road, from York, r, Road to Boloughbridge,—k, Rosif to Knaresbrough,—p, Tessalated pavements,—u, The river Ure.

ALDEURGE.

of March, 1794, the foundation of opened, for the purpose of procune west side, leading from thence to The breadth, was 15 feet; and depth, umber of feet below the surface. At red layers of red grit stone, in irreguid with lime and coarse sand, which seven feet deep; then, eight feet oles, bedded in blue clay, resting on Within, or near the foundation, were e time, pieces of urns, several querns, rns of deer, sawn off apparently with also, a small head of a cow, in brass, esent lo or Isis. That the old britons of Isis, is the opinion of Burton, in on Antoninus: And Sammes, in his ies, mentions two roman inscriptions, ; one, in Germany, and the other, proves, from the authority of Bocrorship of that idol, was introduced y the phœnicians; and from thence, ht into Britain, by some of the early Thames and the Ure, appear both to sacred to Isis, as the Wharfe was to itraction of the words Isis and Ure, rmination, are evident, in the name

idation for rebuilding saint Paul's cathedral, in osed a heathen temple formerly stood; several, sawn in a similar manner,

SEVERAL large stones, sur of a gate-way, were dug up, where it is probable the eastern month of October, 1808, as so ing, on the south side of this vi the road, leading from thence to anumber of urns, containing a together, with a lachrymatory, vestaria, and 18 human skeleton piece of money in it's teeth; an finger-bone; all in wonderful pre they must have lain there moret evident, that the bodies of those, tamed in the urns, had been burn was a thin strata of black earth, the whole gurface of the ground posited. burning, from the greeks; u became almost universal; but, . we came almost universal introduction about the and, fell into disuse, burning, tury, The place of tables, to by the law of the the law of the See Toyens

without the city. Several coins were also found, at the same time; amongst which, was a silver one, of Titus, in fine preservation; one of the emperor Demitian; one of Allectus, who slew his friend Carunius, at York, and assumed the government of Britain, in his stead, about the year \$00; one of Constantius, the father of Constantine, the great, who died at York, about the year \$06. Some of the urns were broke, by the carelessness of the workmen; the rest, together with the coins, are preserved by mr. Fliatoff, in his valuable masseum, at Boroughbridge.

Borough-hill,

FORMETELY near the centre of the town, but removed in the year 1783, was about four yands high,
and 100 in circumference. Several curious specimens
of testalated povement were preserved, for public inspection, on the top of this hill, till about the year
1780. Here, also, have been found bases of pilling,
roman goins, succiding westle, bunes, and horns of
beauts, mostly stage's from which, io is very probable,
that a temple stood here, in several times. Onethis
hill, in latter days, the inhalptants of this beautiful
used to assemble, on public business; and, particularly
for the purpose; of electing members, to represent
them in parliament.

Enwarm II. granted; to the inhabitants of this runnor, the power of judging malefactors, taken either within or without the liberties; and, that they should have a gibbet, for the execution of such as should be found guilty. The gibbet stood on an eminence, about half a mile from Aldburgh.

ABOUT 70 paces distant, from the south side of the old rampart, is an eminence, called

Studforth;

WHICH some suppose to have been an out-work, for the defence of the place: It's shape is nearly a semi-circle, and forms a lofty terrace, 200 feet long, and 10 or 12 feet broad. It is not improbable, but the present name of this hill may be derived from the latin stadium; a place, appointed for races and other exercises, performed by men, on foot. A noble work of this kind was built, by Domitian, at Rome; of which, this might be an humble imitation; erected by Agricola; his general, in Britain, about the same time.

The space from this terrace, to the wall of the city, would afford ample room for those recreations; and, the spectators would, from hence, have a full view of the youthful competitors, on the plain below, when engaged in their favorite exercises; the principal of which, was the Ludus Traje, said to have been invented by Ascanius, the son of Eneas, for the youth of Troy; and described by Virgil:

The second of the second of the

Again they close, and once again disjoin

to the troop to troop opposed, and the to line; "They meet, they wheel, they throw their clarts afar,

" With harmless rage, and well-dissembled

THE churches of Aldburgh, Boroughbridge, Myton, and Ouseburn, are supposed, by mr. Drake, to have been built out of the ruins of Isurium. quantities might also have been sent, by water, to York. Clifford's tower, and the walls of the castle, appear to be the very same sort of stone.

The church . Is a vicarage, dedicated to saint Andrew: The dean

"THIS vicarage of Burgh, is endowed with all the and chapter of York, are patrons. oblations of the parishioners, and with mortuaries, excepting of Tive cattle; it also hath the tithe of orchards and virgults, and increase of cattle, excepting the tithe of wool and lamb. In which respect, the vicar shall cause the mother-church, with it's chapels of Dunsford and Boroughbridge, to be honestly serv-

Or the outside of the vestry wall, is a figure; by some supposed to represent Pan, or Silvahus; but is, Supposed to represent Pan, or Suran of the Mercury; as part of the addices and the alce, on the cap, are yet herceptible: The Deight of the figure, is two feet five inches.

Le church-yard, is a grave-stone, placed on low

LDBURGH. store balusters, a woman, in the stone balusters, a woman, is cut, in the atti lengthfigure of saxon; in the attithe habit are on each side of tion, in this precaution, in this precaution, in this precaution, in the same of the rainwater: To the original figure that so much of the original figure.

The stone, which is eight inches

The stone, two in sevent long, and inches long, and two in several quarri marble, (found abounds with foss England,) England,) that church, is a fi brass; on which, brass; on which, his shield, the amor, bearing dancett, between one azure. Will. de Aldburgh. elosed in one of escap venerable that has the venerable of escap vener AGAINST the Borth wall, is a quity, in this kingdom. and over it, the arms of Mauley with several other quarterings. burgh resided in that spacious h Aldburgh-hall Some and sir B. Aldburgh-hall illiam, ted this mentions sir William mentions sir represented this both burgh, esq., representations of the name control of in the year 1645.

he

the year 1727; when the three daughters of the last male heir, married as follows:

Esther Aldburgh, to William Scruten ... 1606.
Elizabeth Aldburgh, to Peter Burnand ... 1705.
Mary Aldburgh, to William Ware 1717.
Some of whose descendants, are now living in the neighbourhood.

In this church were garlands, hungrup, it memory of young maidens and batchelors; a practice of very old date, and derived from pagan antiquity, with some variations. The heathens crowned their sepal-chres with garlands of flowers; and, the christians, im the earliest ages, placed the garlands at the heads of deceased virgins. In latter times, they were hung over the entrance into the choir; and the names of the deceased, inscribed upon each of them.—These garlands were meant, as a token of esteem and love, and an emblem of their reward in the heavenly church.

On the communion-table, stands a brass dish, on which are embossed, the figures of Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent; with the following inscription, round the border:

NIC MBARIAIZE HOSLUCKIZE. LVCNICHBAR.

Vicars of Aldburgh:

1316—William de Carleton.

1340—Roger de Giblington.

1349—William Anby.

1372—John de Wintworth.

1362—Robert Bonde,

1373—John de Kilburne.

History de Thorby.

280-Thomse Myton.

—Henry Arke.

1390—Alan Cochon.

4400—Robert Langhley.

1428—John Pape.

1430—Robert Bardsey.

1478—William Normanby.

1478—John Preston.

1487—William Shake.

1488—John Jackson

1524—William Garthing

1537—Nic. Holme

1541-Robert Marshall

1560—James Plummer
1569—Thomas Sowrbie
1585—Thomas Hundersley
1611—John Tapsell
1612—Richard Nightingale
1616—William Warde
1622—John Waddington
1629—Michael Gilbert
1677—Edward Morris
1720—Thomas Elcock
1730—William Bowman
1744—Francis Wanley
1750—Henry Goodricke
1801—Robert Wirell

THE register for this parish, begins with the year 1538.

THE late Mark Smithson, eq., of Aldburgh, who died November 21, 1789, left £100. per annum, to the poor of this place, for ever: This money is in the funds; and, the manner of applying the charity, is described on a large board, elegantly painted, and affixed to a pillar, at the north end of the church.

This borough, sends two members to parliament; the first return of which, was in the year 1542; when John Gascoigne and John Brown were returned. In the Parliamentary Journals, vol. x., anno 1690, is the following passage:

"RESOLVED, That the right of election, in the borough of Aldburgh, in Yorkshire, is not in the

ELLINTHORP.

but, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, at right to vote.

hands of Edward, the confessor; and, afin those of the conquerors: It contained,
three villages, Clareton, Hilton, and Burton,
cates of taxable land. In the year 1085, it was
the hands of the king, who had here six vilwith five ploughs. To this manor, also, perthe soccage of Ellinthorp, Milby, Fellescliffe,
Inall, Clifton, Timble, Wipeley, and Stainley.

elled _____

ELLINTHORP:

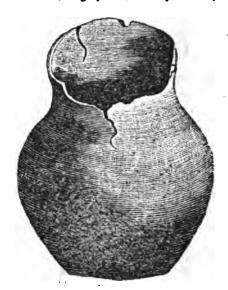
Dility; adel, (saxon) noble; ling, at the end denotes youth, as stripling, &c.; a title of ongst the english saxons, properly belonging this place, as having once been the resistance.

miles north-east of Aldburgh, was a furnu-

Deuil-Cross;

elevation was about 18 feet, and circum-

ference, at the base, 370 feet. It was broken into, some time since, to supply materials for the repair of the tùrnpike-road,* leading from Aldburgh to York. The soil consisted, first, of a black earth, and under that, a red sandy gravel; human bones, entire, and urns, of various sizes, containing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, generally very coarse; some ornamented, and others quite plain. The annexed print, is a representation of one of them, dug up here, in the year 1756; now



 The tumulus, by this means, hath quite disappeared; and, the place is now a sund-pit,

in the possession of Humphrey Senhouse, eaq., of Nether-hall, near Cockermouth. It was nine inches in height, and 32 in circumference.

In the year 1776, was found, at about 200 yards distance from this tumulus, a votive stone, of a very coarse grit, seven feet long, and 19 inches diameter; inscribed:



Various have been the conjectures, concerning this inscription; which has proved, hitherto, a crux criticorum. A learned antiquary, in a late periodical publication, has given it to Decius, the successor of Philip, in the empire: says, it is evidently a military stone; and fills up the void in the Roman History of Britain, in those disordered times of the roman empire, where history itself is almost silent.

Many coins were found in this tumulus, of various emperors; particularly of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan. The legend and figures, on two of them, wete a follows:



IMP. C.A.S. VESPASIAN AUG. COS. III...

Reverse.

S. C.

Fig.—An eagle, with it's wings expanded, standing on a globe.

CESAR AUG. F. DOMITIANUS COS. VI..

Reverse.

PRINCEPS INVENTUTIS.

Fig.—Health, supported by a column; with a serpent, in her right hand; and a goblet, in her left.

> ************** Vide Gent. Magazine, August, 1787.

It is very probable, that this was a public cemetery; and, when the custom of burning the bodies of the dead ceased, might still be used for the purpose of interment: Hence we may account for the great number of bones, on one side of the tumulus, separate from the urns; the great difference in the sizes of the urns, also seems to favor this conjecture. It's present name, Deuil, derived from the french, implies the place of mourning: Especially, as it was usual, in the early ages of christianity, to place a cross on almost every eminence; at which places, funeral processions used to stop, set down the bier, and use certain ceremonies, expressive of mourning and woe.

AT a small distance from Deuil-Cross, is a village, called

, MARTON;

(q. d., Mere-ton.) The mere or pool, which probably gave name to this place, is not now to be seen; but, is supposed to have once covered about 14 acres of marshy ground, now called "The Carra;" where, in making drains, pieces of boats and oars have been frequently found. In 1797, one whole boat was discovered, which was broken to pieces, in digging up, by the carelesness of the laborers: It appeared to have been one of those small boats, which fishermen usually fasten to the sterns of the larger vessels; and, in which, they preserve their fish a-live; as the bottom plank

had, similar to those, a number of round holes in it, for admitting the water. The romans set a high value on their vivaria. Pliny informs us, that a small villa, belonging to C. Hirrius, was, on account of the fishponds, sold for £ 32,291. 13s. 4d. Juvenal, sat, 4th, blames Crispinus, for his having paid an enormous price for a single fish.

..... "The lavish slave,
Six thousand pieces, for one barbel, gave:
Do scales and fine bear price to this excess?
He might have bought the fisherman, for less?"

THE distance from Isurium, makes it not improbable, that this may have once been a roman villa: The vicinity of the tumulus, at Deuil-Cross, which certainly contained the remains of persons of distinction, favors the conjecture. Some traces of the foundations of a large pile of buildings, may yet be seen, in a place, called "Hall-garth," near the church,

BOROUGHBRIDGE:

A market town, situate on the great north road, about mid-way betwixt London and Edinburgh; sends two members to parliament; hath a market, on Saturdays; and several fairs, annually; the principal of which, begins the 18th of June, and continues a week: Great quantities of goods are brought to this fair, particularly hardware and toys, by the manufacturers, from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and

name other parts of the kingdom. Here are, also, horse-races, amounty. The chapel is an ancient building, dedicated to usint James. In the market-place, stands a very neat fluted column, of the dericorder. The little rivulet which runs into the Ure, at this place, is named Two, perhaps a contraction of Tutelina, one of the inferior rural deities of the heathers, who had the tutelage of corn.

BEFORE the conquest, the great north road lay through the city of Burgh; and crossed the Ure, by a wooden bridge, opposite Milby. After the norman conquest, the road was turned, and a bridge of wood also erected, about half a mile above, and called Burgh-bridge. In process of time, houses were erected, for the entertainment of travellers; these increasing, formed a considerable village; which, at length, became a market town; and, began to return members to parliament, in the year 1557; RANULPH CHOLMONDLEY and CHRISTOPHER WRAY, esqrs., being it's first representatives.

THE family of Tancred possessed lands here, hefore the year 1900; their ancient manalon is now course verted into the Crown Inn.

THE following account of the battle fought here, betwixt the forces of Edward IL, and those of the dis-

^{5.} She had a temple at Rome, on Mount Appeting.

BOROU

contented barons, in Leland's Collectanea: AFTER this, Tho * counselid together, and the barons conc a castel of Thomas " land; but he utter might be thought & ligence with the sc remayne at his ca 4 Clyfford hearing th that, he wolde ki that place, excep " THEN Thomas went with them, o to Burghbridge. de Harkeley, wa es, and syr Sim p barons, where T g just quarel agay of if he wolde fave a that then he had ofusid his offer. " wolde sore rep " ley, whom Th " made knight, " " did the barons " other, one got " killed, with a "frede de Bohun; syr Roger Clyfford was sore wonded on the hedde; syr William Sulley, and syr Roger Bernefeld, were slayne. Then went Thomas Lancastre into a chapel, denying to rendre hymself to Harkeley, and said, looking on the crucifix, Good Lord, I rendre myself to thee, and put me yn-to thy mercy. Then they toke of his cote armoreres and put on hym a ray cote or goune, one of his mennes' liveryes; and, carried him, by water, to York, where they threw balles of dyrte at hym. And the residue of the baron's part, were persuid from place to place; and, to the chirch-hold was no reverence gyven; and, the father pursuid the sunne, and the sunne, the father.

"Ar this batayle were taken, on the baron's parte, syr Roger Clyfferd, sir John Montbray, syr William am Tuchet, syr William de Fitz-William, and divers other barons; and, sir Hugh Dandeley was taken the day after, and sent to the king; and after, put yn prison, and should have been put to deth, but, that he had married Gilbert of Clare's daughter, the kyng's niece; syr Bartholemew Badelesmere was taken at Stowe-parke, in the manor of the bishop of Lincoln, that was his nephew.

"THE kyng hearing of this discomfiture, cam
with the Dispensars, and other nobles, his adherents,
to Pontefracte. Syr Andrew Harkeley brought
Thomas of Lancastre, to Pontefracte, to the kyng;
and, there was put in a towre, that he had newly

made, toward the abbay; and, after juged in the " hall, sodenly, by the justices, syr Hugh Dispensar-"the father; syr Aimer, counte of Pembroke; syr " Edmunde, counte of Kent; syr John de Britayne; 44 and syr Robert Malmethor, that pronounced his " judgment: Then Thomas Lancastre sayd, Shaul Then a certayne Gascoyne . 44 I dy without answer? " toke him away, and put a pillid broken hat or hoode " on his hedde, and set him on a lene white jade, without bridle: Thus he was carried, sum throwing pelottes of dyrt at hym; and, having a freer precher, 46 for his confessor, with hym, on-to a hylle, withoute " the toune; where he knelid down, toward the este, on-tylle one Hughin de Muston caused him to turne " his face towarde Scotlande, wher kneling, a villayne, " of London, cut off his hedde; ii. cal., Aprilis, " A. D. 1321."

THUS fell one of the most powerful noblemen, England ever gave birth to; who constantly employed his power, in endeavouring to secure to the people, their privileges and liberties.

THE following noblemen were, also, executed, at Pontefracte, the day after:—Lord Warren de Lisle, lord William Touchet, lord Thomas Mandute, Henry de Bradburne, lord Fitz-William, the younger, and lord William Cheney; the lords Clifford, Mowbray, and Deynville, were executed at York.

On raising the banks, to prevent floods, at this

place, in the year 1792; a great number of human bones, with pieces of broken swords and other armor, were found, a little below the bridge; most probably, the remains of the stain, in this battle.

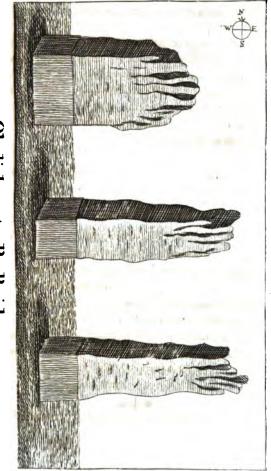
The memor of Aldburgh, of which this is a part, remained vested in the crown, from the conquest to the reign of Charles I.; when it was sold, by that monarch, to certain citizens of London; from whom, it passed through several hands, till the year 1701, when it was purchased, by John, duke of Newcastle; in which noble family, it still remains

A little westward of the bridge, are those stupentdons monuments of antiquity, called

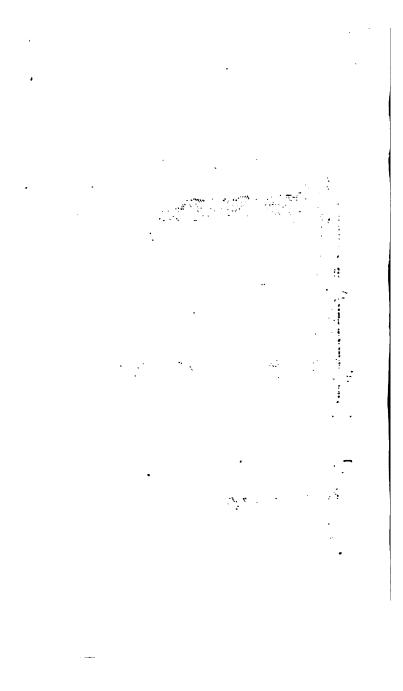
. . .

The Arrows

The years three large obelisks, of a pyramidical form, fluted towards the top, by their continual exposure to the weather. They stand nearly in a line, from north to south. Some have supposed them to be factitious, and not real stone; as there is no quarry of that sort of stone, within less than 10 miles of the place; and that they are too large, to have been brought from such a distance. This supposition is entirely removed, by the instance of the vast pile, at Stone-henge, whose stones were brought 15 miles; and, the obelisk before saint Peter's, at Rome, which is 85 feet in height, and was brought from Egypt, by the order of Julias Casar;



Obclisks at B. Bridge



or, the great granite rock, destined for the pedestal of the statue of the Czar Peter, the great, whose weight was 1200 tons. This immense stone being found in a swamp, the count Carburi, of Cefalonia, raised it thereout, and drew it upon rolling balls, several miles, by land, then embarked it on a float, and conducted it down to Petersburgh, between two ships; and, again disembarked it. "This work," says governor Pownal, "appears to me, not only the greatest operation of mechanics, which was ever effected in our world, but unique."

In the year 1709, the ground, about the centre obelisk, was opened nine feet wide. At first, a good soil was found, about a foot deep; and then, a course of stones, rough, and of several kinds, but most were large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, and so for four or five courses round; under these, was a strong clay, so hard, that the spade could not affect it; this was near two yards deep from the surface; and, a little lower, was the bottom of the stone, festing upon clay.* As much of the stone as was within ground, was a little thicker than that part exposed to the weather. The entire height, is 30 feet 6 inches, from the bottom.

will of Isuriam, being probles and clay, the 'primitive content of the britone; show them both to have been constructed by the same people; The knowledge of preparing and using time, was first brought here, by the romans.

The marks of the chisel, upon this, beneath ground, assure us they are not composition, but natural stone; and that, of the most common sort we have in the north of England, called the coarse rag, or mill-stone grit: Large rocks of the same stone, and from whence probably these obelisks were taken, are at Plumpton, before-mentioned, and within 10 miles of this place.

Dr. Stukeley supposes them to have been erected, long before the arrival of the romans in Britain; and, that here was, in british times, the great Panegure of the druids; the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Isthmian, and Nemean meetings, and games, among the grecians: and that those obelisks were the metæ of the races: The remembrance of which, is transmitted in the present great fair, held at Boroughbridge, on saint Barnabas's day. Dr. Stillingfleet was of opinion, they were british deities; and grounded it, upon the custom of the phænicians and the greeks; -nations, that were undoubtedly acquainted with Britain, before the arrival of the romans; who set up unpolished stones, to the honor of their gods. The origin of all idolatry, is almost the same. The Mercury of old Greece, was not that winged herald, now represented, but a square stone; nor was Bacchus more shapely. Before the

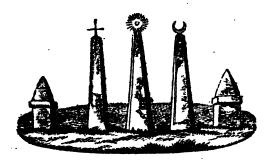
time of Dædalus, the were worshipped by all

PERHAPS it will not b conjectures that have obelisks, to suppose t mans; and used, by the the horses turn, at the sition will appear the der their form, their other; in which, w these remains, and makes it almost was of an oblong fo standing in a line, w distances. The fir their course, was ca this, was placed the tor and Pollux, as that of a dolphin, also, the swiftest of the chariots stood person who preside starting, by dropp chain of the Hermi ward; and, whoe course, was victor. such, as to keep th See doct

of these obelisks, is nearly the same as those remaining.

SUPPOSING a course to be formed, of an oblong figure, including these obelisks, as before described; seven times round such course, would be about five miles.

THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS, AT ROME.



THE circumstance, also, of their foundation, deserves our attention; being bedded round, with the same materials as the walls of Isurium, i. e., pebbles and blue clay; which evidently shows them both to have been the work of the same people. As to the ornaments, which might once have adorned the summits of these obelisks, we cannot expect to see the least vestage of them, at this day.

THE NORTH OBELISK, is 18 feet high; and is supposed to weigh near 36 tons.

THE CENTRE OBELISE, is 199 feet distant from

the first, 92 feet 6 inches high; and, supposed to weigh 50 tons.

THE SOUTH OBELIER, 360 feet distant from the middle one, is 22 feet 4 inches high; and, supposed to weigh 36 tons.

THREE miles from Boroughbridge, is

NEWBY:

SITUATED on the eastern bank of the river Ure. In the time of Edward I., Alexander de Nubie held this territory; who was succeeded therein, by Roger, his son and heir.

In the reign of Charles II., sir John Crosland, knt., was seated here; who died, in the year 1670, and was buried at Ripon; where his monument remains.

HE was succeeded by sir Edward Blacket, hert., eldest son of sir Walter Blacket, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, bart.; who rebuilt the house, at the expence of £32,000. He was thrice married, had a numerous issue; and, was succeeded, in title and estate, by his som Edward; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, sir Edward Blacket; bart.; he died, in the year 1718, and was buried at Ripon.

HE was succeeded, in this estate, by John, his second surviving son; who sold it to Richard Weddell, esq.: He was succeeded by William Weddell, esq., his son; by whose death, April 29, 1792, this, with other estates, devolved to the right honorable Thomas Weddell Robinson, lord Grantham.

THE mansion is of brick; and, commands a fineprospect over the country, almost to York. The situation was chosen, and the building designed, by sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1705.

THE avenues, shrubberies, and walks, are disposed with the utmost elegance.

In the Hall

Is an organ; on the front of which, is a faun, presenting his syrinx. Above the organ, stands a lion, with a cupid, seated on his back, playing on a lyre; the harmony of which, seems to divest the royal beast of his natural ferocity, agreeable to the words of the poet:

- " Music has charms to sooth a savage breast;
- "To soften rocks, and bend the imotted oak."

OVER the fire-place, is a picture of saint Margaret, by Carracci: A fine landscape, with a large group of cattle, by Rosso de Tivoli: A large inlaid table, of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble, to the number of 171 pieces; also, two other tables, of egyptian granite.

The Parlor,

TWENTY feet square; a chimney-piece, and table, of egyptian granite. Over the chimney-piece, is a full-length picture of mr. Weddell, when at Rome, pointing to a statue of Cleopatra; Thomas, the first ford Grantham, and his lady; and Thomas, the late lord Grantham, by sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Dining-room,

SixTY feet, by 20; the ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted pillars, with enriched capitals, divided into compartments, painted in a very beautiful and pleasing manner. Passing from hence, through the anti-chamber, you enter

The Drawing-room,

FORTY feet, by 26. This room is hung with the richest, and most beautiful tapestry, in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world; exciting the admiration of every beholder: Here nature is exactly copied, and the figures and flowers, represented as accurately as under the finest pencil. The two pier glasses, are eight feet long, and five broad; under each, on a gilt frame of excellent workmanship, is a large table, of the most beautiful verd antique marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments, by cornices, elegantly worked, and gilt; in the divisions, are Phaeton, attended by the hours; Diana, and her nymphs; and Venus, and the Graces; all by Eucchivo.

The Library,

Twenty feet square. Over the chimney-piece, Apollo, rewarding poetry.

The Statue-gallery:

Thus repository, consists of a suit of three apart-2 F 3 ments; the first, is square; the second, a rotunds. with a domed ceiling; and, the third, another square. The statues, are as follow: A beautiful Venus, antique, of delicate workmanship, inimitable grace, and sientific proportion; it is, indeed, the jewel of this collection: Apollo, an antique whole-length statue, resting himself against the trunk of a tree, after having destroyed the serpent, Python; A Silenus, with a skin full of wine: A small muse: A girl, crying. with a bird's nest in her hand: A bust of Hercules. placed on a tripod, with three basso-relieves, of various figures of bacchantes, upon it: A dacian king: A boy, laughing, with a bird in his hand, very fine: Epicurus: Galatea: A bust of Caracalia: A statue of Geta: A bust of Septimus Severus: Ganymede, offéring a small bird to an eagle: A woman, incognito: A brutus: A fine statue of a muse: A bust of Caligula: A very fine statue of Minerva: A Faustina: A bust of Jupiter: A piping boy: A figure, representing the four elements: A negro's head: An immense antique sarcophagus, of veined marble, grey and white; 20 feet in circumference, nine in length, five in height, and three in width; which will contain 214 gallons: It rests on four large feet, representing the paws of a lion; above each of which, is carved, a head of one of those animals.-When this extraordinary, and very surious vessel was found, we are told, it contained some remains of a human skeleton, enclosed in a sheet of silver. Two small sarcophaguses; one of which, is or-

namented A bust with of Med on a satyr, when the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bassor pent in the victor, and the bust with the bu bust of the basso renevos the on a tri

of a satyr, victor;

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The server of Herman Book 18.

The server of the ser which a store takes a bust of Local tress; (a which head: no tress) (a state of Head: Note the same of Head: Melans Brutus. Hermo book of Grumns of the same in most beau most beau most beau sicilian jash behind when the pilas of ture of Judi. Melams Bro soft the same; most beau with pilas of cture of Judich on a girl ble, with piles a pictiby Calar on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble, with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of Judich on a girl ble with the same is a picture of the same i Two pilas of cture of Judich on a gild shewing to have this, people representing the shewing to have this people representing the shewing to have this people representing the shewing the shewi Two pilasters sicilian was personal most beauth on a gild on a gild on a gild on a gild shewing H.

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Above the of triumph of Aug. Antoning.

head to the of triumph triumate Ze. ble, with the is a Ple; by and shewing Harden with the people representing with On each a large this, people representing with On each Antoninus I head to lie vo; triutunate Zen Clian,—What basso relie the portunate in chair the passon of the people in chair the profession of the people in chair the profession of the people in chair the people Above the of triumate Zen Clian,—When the other, in chain bia, queen the other, put we have but univer. head to the of triumate Zenelian,—When basso relie the fortunate lian,—When the other, but unfive, in chain, bia, queen of trious, a captive, Bed Of gold the other, but unfortune chains obja, que trious, a captive, Best Bed of gold. Best Bed or goid. TWENTY FOUR feet square; hung with TWENTY FOR the flowers hung with on which, are represented and foliage, other figures, are represented and foliage, are represented and foliage, other figures, are represented and foliage, are r etin 4 and beautiful colors, with side, is a dr lons: It beautiful colors, with aide, is a of suitable elegance; with a of suitable elegance; and a of suitable elegance; with a of suitable elegance; and a rs of a lion's south a sao ad very curious stained some rein a sheet of

Lodge, in the Flower-garden:

A billiard-table: Abust of Ariadne: A bust of Bacchus. Over the chimney-piece, is a basso-relievo of Apollo, pursuing Daphne. On the wainscot, are a number of paintings, representing monkeys, in a great variety of whimsical habits, and various attitudes.

RETURNING from Newby, to Milby, four miles; and from thence, four miles more, through a level country; Brafferton-hall, and church, appearing on the right, you arrive at

THORNTON-BRIDGE HOUSE:

THE ancient mansion was taken down, and rebuilt, about the year 1804. It had been successively the residence of the ancient families of Courtney, Nevile, and Strickland. Sir Thomas Strickland, of Thornton-bridge, was created a knight banneret, in the field, by king Charles I.: He was one of the privy council to king James II.; whom he followed into France, and died there: He was interred in the church of the english nuns, at Rhoan; where a handsome monument was erected, to his memory.

THE arms of this family are—sable; three escallope, within a bordure, ingrailed, argent. Supporters.—On the dexter side, a stag; on the sinister, a bull, with a star on his breast. Crest.—On a close helmet, a full-topt holly bush. Motto.—"Sans mal."

ONE mile from hence, are the villages of

HELPERBY & BRAFFERTON:

Whose church, dedicated to saint Austin, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Swale; a river, famous, in the early ages of christianity; wherein, Austin or Paulinus, about the year 620, baptized their christian converts, to the number of 10,000 men, besides women and children; from which circumstance, this river was styled, The Jordan of England.

On the south side of the chancel, are the arms of the Neviles, and other quarterings, carved on stone; and underneath, in Saxo-monastic characters:

ORATE PRO ANIMA RADULPHI NEVILE, FUNDATOR-

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.

On the largest bell is, also, inscribed— RADULPHVS NEVILE, ARMIGER, I. H. s., 1598.

In the window of the chancel, painted on glass, are the arms of Nevile—Impaling, azure; a cross botone, or.

AT the distance of three miles, from Thorntonbridge, is

TOPCLIFFE:

WRICH Leland thus describes: "It is an uplandish

town; whose pretty manor-place, stands on a hill, about half a mile from the town, almost on the ripe of the Swale." Here is a fair, for sheep, July 17; and, the day following, for horses, and horned cattle.

In the year 949, the states of Northumberland assembled at this place; and, took the oath of allegiance to Eadred, the west saxon; who was the first monarch, that was styled king of Britain.

WILLIAM DE PERCY had this manor, with many others, given him by the conqueror; and, had here, in the 20th of William I., 26 carucates of land, taxable; 35 villeins, and 14 borders. Here was then a wood, half a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole manor was three miles long, and two broad. Rent, £5.

THE mansion of this very ancient and noble family, stood at about half a mile distance from the village; the ruins of which, are now called

Maiden-bower:

In the year 1489, the parliament had granted king Henry a subsidy, for carrying on the war in Bretagne. This tax was found so heavy, in the north, that the whole country was in a flame. Henry Percy, the fourth earl of Northumberland, then lord lieutenant for Yorkshire, wrote, to inform the king of the discontent; and praying an abatement: The king wrote back, signifying, that the tax should be paid, to the utmost;

and no mitigation, whatsoever, allowed. This message being delivered, by the earl, with too little caution, the populace rose; and, supposing him to be the promoter of their calamity, broke into the house, at Topcliffe, and slew the earl, with several of his attendants.

This nobleman, married a daughter of William Herbert, the first earl of Pembroke; who, together with her lord, hath a monument in Beverley-minster.

THOMAS PERCY, earl of Northumberland, who raised a rebellion against queen Elizabeth, narrowly escaped being taken, at his house here; but, was afterwards seized and beheaded, at York, in the year 1572.

In the room 1616, the scattle army len in this point.

In the year 1646, the scots army lay in this neighbourhood; and, it was agreed, betwixt the english

a The following axtract from the Northumberland household book, containing the regulations and establishments of the fifth earl of Northumberland, at his castles, in Yorkshire, in the year 1818; shows what were then the viands of a morning meal, with people of the first distinction:

BREAKPASTIS FOR FLESH DAYS.

Breakfusts for my lorde, and my lady:

Furst, a loof of brede, in trenchors, two manchets, one quart of bere,
a quart of wine, half a chyne of mutton, or els a chyne of beif boiled.

BREAKYASTIS FOR THE NURCY;

For my lady Margaret, and mr. Yngram Percy;

Item, a manchet, one quarts of here, and three mutton hongs boiled.

BREAKFASTIS FOR MY LADY'S GENTYLWOMEN:

Item, a loof of household brede, a pottell of here, and three mutton
bonys boiled, or els a nece of heif belied.

parliament, and the scots' commissioners, that when 100,000 pounds were paid, by the former; and, the money arrived at Topcliffe, the later, with their army, should quit all their garrisons, on the south of Tyne, within 10 days.

On the 11th of May, 1646, king Charles I.; passed through this village, with the scots' army, on their march from Newark to Newcastle. The king dined here; and, took leave of sir Henry Slingsby, bart., one of his most faithful servants.*

The Church,

A vicarage, dedicated to saint Columbus, was granted, by William de Percy, in 1226, to the cathedral of York; the dean and chapter of York, are patrons. Here are several monuments; the most remarkable, are those of Thomas de Topclyff, and his lady, whose effigies, at full-length, on a grave-stone, inlaid with brass, are in the north aile. He died, 1365.

This family was very ancient, and seemed to have been attached to the Percys:—They bore, for their arms, per pale, or, and sable, three crescents counterchanged.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE, was rector of saint Mary's, castlegate, York, 1802.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE, rector of All-saints, in York, 1466.

Vide sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

STAGE IX.

Harrogate, to Brimham rocks.

Two miles and GATES al Robert Long wed, half from the fro BOND-GAT free-school; endowed a half from quartor, 344 librar hath ral Robert Long and a half from quartor, 344 library; that the year besides pamph; quartos, 344 library; aline year besides hair besides hair better and library; consisting placed interpretation of the placed interp duation, 344 ib at have year besides 15 pamphilets of consisting placed in a p besides pamphieta consisting intronents. OF Blood; in a near two teles instruments: of and 19 duodeci broad; in which which to be manuscribis lady, by product two teles placed in a Pheat Dea Is manus broad; in a Pheat Dea I wo teles his lady, by Mich, Poop kept in hard bis lady, by Mich, are the eight yard are the eight yard

And Patele Bond Gates school; and miles Walds Patoley bridge stambouse called Beationed in The Point one of the box Berambulation about two mil

HERE, tradition says, was originally a roman tower, or fortress; which was, afterwards, converted into Brimham-ore. Brimham-grange, a dairy-house to Fountains-abbey and, has lateland, has lately furnished materials, for erecting the present farm. which present farm-house, barn, and other offices, are situated at a are situated at the bottom of a small dale, on the western rivulet, which rivulet, which nearly washes the walls, on the western side. On the On the eastern side, are seen the remains of a canal, or fish In the eastern side, are seen the remaining policies canal, or fish-pond; which, they say, was supplied with water, by ed with water, by means of leaden pipes, conducted from a reservoir, means of leaden pipes, the summit of the from a reservoir, means of leaden pipes, and the summit of the from a reservoir, means of leaden pipes, conducted the summit of th from a reservoir, now a pond, at present, from the hill above: The port a hill above: The pond is separated, at present, from the hill above a stone of the summit of the summ high-road, by a stone fence; and is of squared grit stones;
THE house, and barreveral of the THE house, and barn, are built of squared grit stones; everal of these stores.

and barn, are built of squared grission on them; several of these stomes, have monastic characters: to some in roman, others. some in roman, others, in saxo monastic characters in saxo monastic characters in the preservation entirely to he use to which appears, as if they wed their preservation the use to which the the use to which the y were applied, and several are placed in the inside of building; for some enverted, and several are placed on the imide of a on the inside of a Co-house.



PAINE A M-ROLL the instributed in the cohon, the friday to the friday to the solones of the state of the solones of the solone reason of the sale of at this passes ally a selections and a selection of the selection of in this pale in this pale in this pale in this pale in the pale in this pale in the pale i in this person house in the had the ha lette of lette be From house; bad the best selection of this pats; weight and the best selection of the sele sland is to plate the salt; weight eight eight property of the salt; weight salt; sa sees, es and to the with cover on the; weight selts silver, and silver on the silver ounce of the silver on British on cess spoons, from British on silver spoons, from British on silver spoons, and spoons, ana PLATE Oble SILVE OF OUN BY ounces spot from Bri ounces spot from Bri en silver spou to a gar ham-hall, ab PROCEEDINGS You to a gate ham-hall, a leading to Brimben; i.e., High ROCKS:

(Brimben; ind up the belood.] On que ascendich problem. Brimben; ind up the him ood.] On q craggy path; and rudely ents a scene, raggy path; and rudely ents a scene, Nothing Dicturesque, and peholder. of nat. ent, beholder. Nothing Dicturesque, every beholder of nature one would convulsions of nature one would very beholder of nature one woods ome convulsions shaken the mean gular, could have shaken the mean gular burled and entangled, such other ense

blocks of prodigious density, into such confused piles and irregular positions and irregular positions, overspreading so extensive space. Two, in particular, seem to remain, as disruption Two, in particular, seem to remain, as perpetion monuments; to show, that this wonderful disruption was occasioned by a concussion was occasioned by a most tremendous earth space to the concussion of the earth space to the constant of the constant constant of the constant constant of the constant constan 352 es, appearing near 30 feet square; which leaving the rifted and disjoint and to bottom, all the square history and to bottom. rifted and disjointed, from top to bottom, the sand, existing projection opposite faces mited and disjointed, from top to bottom it in scale and opposite faces.

Surfacet wide; and, miter and, miterals are opposite faces.

Surfacet wide; and, miterals are opposite faces.

Surfacet wide; and, miterals are opposite faces. matus of about four feet wide; and, nity of as formed opposite faces. Such an exact conformity on and and such an exact conformity of a formed ones, depressions, depressions, as a such an exact conformity of a formed ones, and a formed ones, opposite faces. Such an exact conformity of as to monstrate that the together one ons, depressions, and lineaments, united, together one her were once block, scattered bready.

Some of tally, experience of the state of the state of tally, experience of tally, experience of the state of tally, experience of tally, experie together one begge compact which lie scatter in been from tally, exceed 21 for intending to have in the property of the proper and three in length, seem that the summer through the summer through the summer through the summer through the summer throught tached, and seciplified and considerable which stand to well the summer those lofty ranges common to the summer those lofty ranges and common to the summer those lofty ranges common to the summer than the summer those lofty ranges common to the summer than the s Copilated a sum or which season of this thought parties the common persons of extress the state of the season of this extremely the thought parties interstices between the common persons are season of this extremely the thought parties interstices between the common persons are the common persons Chose lotty in the common grit of sheets

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Sky pore particularly country = or lesse strata 🔿 gravel

Straty story of the cause are several in second and the cause of the cause And the transfer of the cause at the others, my and the cause of the cause show the folder the country which have sapped to the front in the several; two, supposed to the others, rom the several; two supposed to the others, row the several; two supposed to the others, row the several; two supposed to the others, row the several; the several; two supposed to the others, row the several; the se More and the care are several; two, suppose the several; two, suppose the others, much inferent the hoth. solves of the state of Bright are wholly are the ference of the state of Bright are wholly are the ference of the state of Bright are wholly are the ference of the state of Bright are wholly are the ference of the state of the sentitoric and, there are several, notes, of and, see wholly and, see are several, notes, of and, there are several, notes, and there are several, notes, and the are several, notes, and the are several, notes, and there are several, notes, and the are several, notes, and the are several, and Savition and the server at present white Position and two rear present; which, in s and contains a present, which, in a series are several, which is a Stratura, at their bottom, shall have be The y possess it in a few years more, after bottom, tempests their ntly, by tempests their ently, by tempests their ently, by tempests. shall have their bottom, shall have their bottom, tempests. The logar strate the idea of the last spaint or sixed. Point or pivot: the one of the party of the Dollie of phyor, the operations of troits Portowed from the operations of British red the ideal WHETHER the druids of ? with these astonishing rains seems better adapted to the se ON the first of May's last red the jdea. theology, can this road sun 3 these people as

kindle prodigious fires, in all their sacred places; and, performed sacrifices, with many other solemnities.

THE situation overtops the adjacent country; and. commands a most extensive prospect. Imagination here, might conceive, the aspiring castles of the giant Titans, and view the cloud-clapped battlements laid prostrate, by the irresistible hand of Omnipotence-those battlements, which Omnipotence alone was able to subvert. Here, too, fancy paints the vestiges of two noble amphitheatres; where a flat area, of near a circular form, is surrounded with a group of lofty columns; and, whose entablatures are beautifully mantled, with tufts of ling. But, the scenery is so various, from different points of view, and change of light and shade, that it is impossible either for language to give it adequate expression, or convey a satisfactory representation.

The cylindrical apertures, are very numerous, and of different diameters: Some perforate the rocky mass, entirely; others, reach only a few feet: But, two of them, called

The Cannon-rocks,

And exceedingly remarkable. The diameter of their perforations is about 12 inches; and nearly, if not accurately, uniform from end to end. One of them penetrates a huge bulk of rock, accessible at the lower end of the aperture; the more elevated extremity terminates at the opposite side, where the face of

the rock, is perpendicular; and, the opening, inaccessible, as well as invisible. To a person, stationed on this side, the voice of another, placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally; and, as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff. Immediately above this orifice of the cylinder. and, on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, and of equal dimensions; they are perfectly circular, of about two inches in width, and the same, in depth; and, might serve for the insertion of two pedestals, or props, which, it is not improbable, may formerly have supported the figure of some oracular idol; for these tubes, which are internally rugose, were capable of augmenting the sound of the voice, and giving it's tone a degree of almost supernatural vehemence, and terrible solemnity; and, by the artful management of the druid priests, might, occasionally, become instruments for the promulgation of oracular decrees.

An ancient monument of druidical superstition, is now to be seen, in Westminster; i. e., The stone, in the coronation chair; which was called, by the ancient irish, lieg fail; or, the fatal stone: "On which," says Toland, "the kings of Ireland used to be maugurated, in the times of heathenism, on the hill of Tarah:" Which, being enclosed in a wooden chair, was thought to emit a sound, under the rightful candidate; (a thing, easily managed by the druids,) but, to be mute, under a man of a bad title. The

druidical oracle, is in verse; and, thus translated:

"The lowland scots, have rhym'd it thus:

Except old saws do feign,

And wizard wits be blind,

The scots, in place must reign

Where they this stone shall find,"

ABOUT a quarter of a mile west of the great cannon-rock, is a druid circle, 30 feet in diameter; near
which, are several small tumuli, or carns; the largest,
not more than 18 feet in diameter: They are formed
of earth and stones; and, 13 of them, are ranged in
a circular manner. Two of them were opened, a few
years ago; when, some ashes were found, near the bottom of each, and, the stones bore the marks of fire.

HERE are, also, several large tumuli; one of which, about 80 yards west of the great cannon, measures 150 feet, in circumference: It is worth remarking, that the place, where most of these tumuli are found, is, at this day, called "Graffa-plain," i.e., The plain of graves.

The fellowing print, is a representation of a very singular rock, which must, undoubtedly, have been a rock-idol; or, a stone, consecrated to some principal deity: It is 46 feet in circumference, and seems to have been separated from the adjoining rock. The pedestal it rests upon, is, at the top, only one foot, by, two feet seven inches. The marks of the tool are, visible, in many places, particularly on the base of the pedestal, which has been shaped into a polygon, tending towards a hexagon; but, part of the sides has

been defaced, by time.

of shaping this rock, and
ther proof of the druids 1
of mechanism.*



NEAR this rock, is a la have been thrown down, i • Archaiologia, v outward surface, is a bason, 18 inches in diameter; and, also, a larger cavity, of an irregular shape. This fragment is two feet thick, 15 long, and seven broad. Near that very large rock, which appears to have been split from top to bottom, is another fragment, with a similar cavity and bason, on it's surface; which has also, been thrown down, from the adjoining rock. There is not the least doubt, but that most of the druidical altars, which the strength or art of man could subvert, were either thrown down, or otherwise defaced, by the romans, saxons, and danes; whilst many others, on the summits of our highest rocks, have withstood not only all human force, but the conquering power of time, and the rage of storms and tempests, through a long course of revolving ages.

THAT this was a place, set apart, for the celebration of religious rites, during the dark ages of pagan superstition, there can be little doubt; from the great number of tumuli seen here, similar in situation to those near Stone-henge, within view of the place of solemn meeting; and, the like consideration, that the moderns bury in church-yards, and consecrated grounds.

In digging for peats, among these rocks, have been found the roots and stems of oak, fir, and other trees: Branches of the holly, and mountain-ash, are now seen, in many parts of this place, issuing from the clefts of the rocks. Of plants, here are the cloud-berry, whorke-berry, wood-sorrel, climbing fumitory, branched polypody; and, heath, with white flowers.

In the centre of this most picturesque scene, is a house, with suitable offices: It was built, for the reception of company, resorting to the place, by the noble owner of the estate, William, lord Grantley, in the year 1792.

HAVING viewed these stupendous rocks, we can be at no loss in accounting for the Boroughbridge obelisks—Whether they were drawn from Plumpton, or Brimham, is a matter of indifference; here is certainly a source, for supplying great numbers of them.

THAT this place formerly abounded with all sorts of wild beasts, and birds, peculiar to the forest, is evident, from the following grants, to the monks of Fountains:

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, and Nigel, his son, gave to the monks of Fountains, half a carucate of land here.

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, Nigel and Robert, his sons, gave all Brimham, to the monks of Fountains; reserving to themselves, yearly, a buck, a wild-boar, a kid, and what birds they should take.

And, in the year 1280, Roger de Mowbray gave all the wild beasts and birds, in the whole forest of Brimham, for the use of the infirmary, at Fountains; and, allowed the monks to have their own foresters.

FROM some parts of this place, is an extensive view of the great vale of Nidd; at the bottom of which, the river is seen for many miles, till lost in it's various windings, amongst the distant mountains.

STAGE X..

Harrogate, to Allerton-Mauleverer.—Whixley.

—Kirby-hall.—Nun-monkton.—Benning-burgh.—Red-house.

ALLERTON*-MAULEVERER:

THE seat of a family of that name, for more than 500 years: The name, in ancient writings, is called Malus Leporarius Mal-leveror, or the Bad Hunter.

Arms.—Sable, three greybounds, current, in pale argent, collared, or.

WILLIAM MAULEVERER, the first of that name, after the conquest.—Richard, the first of that name, built the old church, here, dedicated to saint Martin. Sir John Mauleverer; obit 1400: He married Eleanor, daughter of sir Piers Middleton.—Sir Halneth was high-sheriff, 1420, and 1422: He married the

^{*} Allerton.—Nothing was more familiar, in former ages, than for towns, or territories, to receive names from that sort of wood, with which they abounded. Thoresby.

ALLERTON-MAT

daughter and heiress of Alex the sixth, married Isabel. daug enfield.—Sir John. married Ali Banks.—Sir Thomas. married of John de la River .- Sir Rici daughter of sir Robert Plumpton ed Eleanor, daughter of sir / Richard, high-sheriff, 1558. baronet, in the year 1640; toc liament; raised a regiment of foot, for their service; was go He marri afterwards of Hull: sir Thomas Wilbraham, knt.cond baronet, was high-sheriff the third baronet.—Sir Richar married Barbara, daughter of bart.: He died, in the year and heir, sir Richard Maulev aged 26 years, unmarried; a will, to his mother, the lady ed, secondly, John, lord Ar Cornwall; by whom he had is esq., master of the mint, and for Knaresbrough: He married by whom, he had several chi their infancy: He dying, in his estates to his lady; who and left this estate to William count Galway; from whom,

Robert, the present viscount; who, in the year 1796, sold it to his royal highness, Frederick, duke of York; who, with his royal brother, the prince of Wales, resided here, some time, in the month of October, 1787; and, in the month of June, 1789. The whole estate, containing 4525 acres, was purchased by colemel Thomas Thornton; who, in 1805, sold it to the right honorable Charles lord Stourton.

The House

Is an elegant massion, built by the duke of York; and stands upon an easy rising ground, within four miles of Knaresbrough, six from Wetherby, seven from Harrogate, and 18 from York; commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and well-cultivated country. The SREAKTAST, DINING, and DRAWING-BOOMS, are each 80 feet, by 20; the BALL-ROOM, is 45 feet, by 25.

The Park

CONTAINS 400 acres of exceeding rich land, vacompassed with a high wall of brick, four miles in extent; has a great variety of ground, and is well stocked with deer, and other game.

On a lofty eminence, shaded with trees, is an OCTAGON TOWER, consisting of two rooms. The entrance, is by a double flight of steps; both of which, and the terrace, round the building, are secured by

ALEER TO HARAD. The first room is! me great was a series of the great and a ser THE Break WOOD FOR THE WILL STATE OF THE BREAK WOOD FOR THE BRICK WOOD FOR THE BREAK WOOD dales, thick seem from the country tower, iron palitizades titl lake, see 12 Prospect of fields.

When distant in the distant is a see 12 prospect of the distant in the distant is a see 12 prospect of the distant is a see 12 prospect ens, charting the simple state of Jan

Goldesburgers tone, the seat diff, with a large extent of Ruares broad Str. ven-park, soon after Mauleverer, son to Wi It was rebuilt, by Richs In the east window year 1745. on glass: Moses, the rity. Religion, and t church. In the choir, for Apole-length Chica of Knights of Sellcompletely and whole-length of the WholeStapleton; and her second husband, John Hopton, of Hungerskill, esq.; she died January 31, 1703; and he, on the 24th of April following. The arms of Hopton, are placed at the head of this monument.

On a flat stone of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of sir John Mauleverer, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of sir Piers Middleton; he died, November 30, 1400.

The Priory

Was of the order of saint Benedict; subject to the abbey of Marmonstier, in France; founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Richard Mauleverer; who gave them the church here, and several parcels of land, with the mill, and mill-pool, in this village.—They had, also, lands in Dunsford, and Grafton.

KING HENRY II. exempted them from payment of all exactions of wapentakes, trithings, and danegeld; and from all manner of secular exactions, and foreign service. This convent was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI.; and, it's revenues settled on king's college, Cambridge.

Priors, of Allerton-Mauleverer:

1,	Sir John de Passu	•	•	•	•	,
2,	Dionis Kaburus	•	•	•	•	1362.
3,	William de Virgulto	•		•		1364.
4,	John Pratt, alias, Newport	•			•	1364,
5.	Guido de Bure					14

Offosia ested CLARO-HILL:* THE place, from is near the road from n eminence, called

THE place, from is near the from the hard the last the from the hard the hard the from the hard the hard the from the hard the ha hit, on the north sides of this wapen.

Here, in sexual people of this wapen. Here, in sex people concerns, rel.

Here, the public concerns, rel. sembly of the Public He laws of kin.

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transacting of all Public the laws of king obliged trict; and where district. trict; and where districts was obliged free man, in such a superitake courts. ee man, in such district take courts, the hundred, a spental III., discontinuous disco Thi hundred, of Edward county county of the 14th of Edward the county co

of the 14th of Edward to people meeting business, removed the people meeting usiness, removed the people is disting.
THE custom of THE CUSTOM OF WAPER, the CONFESS.

BOVERBOY OF THE CHARACTER OF THE CONFESS.

governor of the Edward, usual plant the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the laws of Edward to the usual plant in the u in the laws of Edwards the usual place appointed, repaired was there met, b. appointed, repaired was After he han that purpose; and, sons in that district. on some elevations and placed himself then approach. sons in that district. and placed himself then approached spear; each person which ca. spear; each person theirs which cere, ed his spear with theirs of armor, was looked upon to confi

Perhaps that instr-. Clarion, a trumpet. sall the people together. 2 H S

1

ty in one common interest; and, hence the term weapontouch, or, weapontack. On the top of this mount,
is placed a fane; the roof of which, in form of an octagon, is supported by 8 pillars, 10 feet high; and,
presents the idea of one of the ancient fanes, placed
in a similar situation, almost secluded from the public
eye, by the shady foliage of surrounding trees.

About half a mile from hence, near the village of Flaxby, is an eminence, called

TEN-LOW:

It's circumference, at the base, is near 600 feet; height of the slope, about 90 feet. On the summit, is a circular area, 12 feet in diameter. The situation, and wide extent of country seen from hence, seem to point out this hill, as very proper for a castrum exploratorum. The etymology also favors the conjecture; being probably derived from tent, to watch, or guard; and law, a hill.

Two miles from Allerton, is the village of

WHIXLEY;

Anciently Quizley; situated on the roman road, leading from Aldburgh to Abberford, &c.. It was, for several ages, the seat of a younger branch of

Thoresby's Ducat, Leod.

the Tancred family, who bore for ron, between three escallop-shell On a wreath, an olive-tree, vert, RICHARD TANCRED, esq., marrier of Jordan Bussey; had issue, cholas.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq. daughter of Gilbert Basset, esq.; and John.

HERBERT TANCRED, esq., mater of Hugh Stavely, esq.; had ter, Herbert, and one daughte

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., Knaresbrough, temp. Henry daughter of Oliver Aldburgh Walter, George, William, T and one daughter.

JOHN TANCRED, esq., m of sir Ralph Babthorpe; and one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, e
Edward III., married Aral
liam Ross, of Youlton; h
WILLIAM TANCRED
daughter of sir Thomas I
and had issue, two sons,

^{*} This pedigree is taken from at Whixley-hall.

HUGH TANCRED, esq., married Diama, daughter of Henry Southwell, esq.; had issue, two sons, and one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Alice, daughter of sir Richard Aldburgh, kut.; had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Margaret, daughter of John Slingsby, of Scriven, esq.; had issue, one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Anna, daughter of John Pullein, of Killinghall, esq.; had issue, four sons, and three daughters.

THOMAS TANCRED, eq., married Jane, daughter of Bernard Paver, of Branton, esq.; had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES TANCRED, esq., married Barbara, daughter of William Wyvill, of Osgodby, esq.; had issue,

Sie Richard Tancred, knt., married Mary, daughter of Francis Nevile, of Chevit, esq.; had is-

CHARLES TANCRED, esq., Francied Dorothy, daughter of sir Christopher Wyvill, of Constable. Burton, bart.; had issue, two sons, and four daughters.

CHRISTOPHER TANGRED, esq., master of the CHRISTOPHER LAGINATION HI., Married Catherine, harriers, to king view daughter of sir John Armytage, of Kirklees, bart.;

d issue, three some, — Sucers.

CHRISTOPHER TANCBED, esq., who died in Au.

Whixley, for men; each of annum. A so them; and the gether every de

Is 27 feet square for a function of the Chape pulpit, and read is allowed, for a times. The furning pictures of the a very remarkable to sir Richard Ta 1664.

Is a vicarage; of Knaresbrough

MR. DRAKE stones, brought marks of fire are building. It is,

370 Kirby-Hall, & NUN-MONKTON.

was burnt, with many other churches in this neighbourhood, by the scots, in the year 1519.

THE park-wall, and most of the houses, in this village, are built of pebbles; said to have been taken from the remains of the roman road.

Two miles from hence, is

KIRBY-HALL:

THE pleasant seat of Henry Thompson, esq.. In this elegant mansion, is a very valuable collection of paintings; many of them, by the most celebrated artists, ancient and modern.

THE mausoleum, in the church-yard, at Little-Ouseburn; and, the obelisk, at the place, called "The head of the river Ouse," were both erected by a gentleman of this family.

Four miles distant from Kirby-hall, is

NUN-MONKTON;

THE seat of William Tufnell, esq.. Here was a priory of benedictine nuns; founded, in the reign of king Stephen, by William de Arches, and Ivetta, his wife: The situation, is near the conflux of the rivers Ouse and Nidd. It's yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 85l. 14s. 8d.: The site was granted, in the 29th of Henry VIII., to John Nevile, lord Latimer.

midsummer. These estates continued to be possessed by this family, till about the year 1562; when Francis Slingsby, esq., purchased Red-house, and Scagglethorp, of Robert Oughtred, esq.. Sir Thomas Slingsby is the present owner. The house is situated on the southern bank of the river Ouse, about seven miles north-west of York; and, was built, by sir Henry Slingsby, in the reign of Charles I., except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father.—From the terrace, is a fine view of York, it's cathedral, and neighbourhood:—Through the avenues, in the park, are seen Benningburgh, the seat of mr. Earle; Nun-Monkton, the seat of William Tufnell, esq.; Allerton-park, and tower, the seat of lord Stourton.

On the south front of the house, is inscribed:

PRO TERMINO VITE, SIC NOS NON NOBIS.

On the west front:

PAULISPER ET RELUCEBIS: ET 1988, M. R. 29, 1652.

UNDER which, is the figure of a setting sun.

At a small distance from the west front, is the place where, some ages since, stood the ancient mansion. The site is 50 yards, by 25; encompassed by a wide and deep moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages; when every capital mansion was a fortress.

E SO-ESOUS in the raid die of this area. cut in stanc, a dutch status X 3 in months of 1 property of see. Henry Slingsby. distance. in the Scallowing inscription

HEDID WIN THE PLATE ON AC dinthe ground: THE KING BEING THER

called the "Star-ci beautifully stained Slingsby, and Mallory; second, Slingsby, and Mallory; third, Slingsby, and Vavasour; and temperance, and for ing a carved chimney-piece; in the div are symbolical representations of the executed.

But, what chiefly engages the att. The Breat Staircase gers, is

Which is in the same state the WHICH is in the same it, about the Henry Shingsby, describes in the memory est Henry Stingsby, description memory appears by a passage in the five feet appears by a passage above five feet or in width: The posts, of ei post, a crest is set,

- " friends, and my brothers-in-law; and, upon that
- " post that bears up the half-pace, that leads into the
- " painted chamber, there sits a blackamoor, (cast in
- " lead, by Andrew Karne,) with a candle-stick in each
- 44 hand to set a candle in, to give light to the staircase."

Crests.

A wivern, sable, resting his foot on a fleur-delis.—Pembroke.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, through the favor of James I., possessed, as a reward for his great skill in the arts of hunting and hawking, a prodigious estate, not less, at that time, than £18,000 a year. His manner of living was sumptuous, beyond example. His dog-kennels were superb; and, his stables vied with palaces: But, his falconry was his chief pride, which he furnished, at a wonderful expense, with birds of game, and proper persons to manage, train, and exercise them. He was lord chamberlain, to Charles I.; but, at the commencement of the civil wars, joined the parliament, and was, by them, promoted to great litonors. He died, 1649.

A coek, gules, armed, or.-VAVASOUR.

SIR WALTER VAVASOUR, eminent for his loyalty to king Charles L. He married Ursula, daughter of lord Fauconberg; and was, therefore, brother-in-law, to lady Slingsby.

A talbot, argent.—STAPYLTON.

BRIAN STAPYLTON, esq., married Frances, sister to sir Henry Slingsby.

Red-House,

An otter, proper—WATTERTON. THOMAS WATTERTON, esq., married Alice, sig., ter to sir Henry Slingsby.

A cock, or INGRAM.

THOMAS INGRAM, esq., eldest son of sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple-Newsome, married a sister to lady

An eagle, azure, wings expanded.—Bethell. SIR WALTER BETHELL, knt., married Mary, sister to sir Henry Slingsby, bart.. Colonel Bethell, was a brave and gallant officer, in the service of the

A satyr.—Metcalf.

SIR THOMAS METCALF, knt., married Elizabeth, eister to sir Henry Slingsby.

A phoenix, argent—Fenwick.

Sir John Fenwice, married Catherine, sister to sir Henry Slingsby; whose son, colonel John Fenwick, was slain at Marston-moor, 1644.

A stag's head, armed, or. Dom. FAUCONBERG. THOMAS BELLASYSE, the first viscount Fauconberg, was lady Slingsby's father. His younger son, John, being created lord Bellasyse, of Worlabye, in the county of Lincoln, distinguished himself in the civil wars of Charles 1. civil wan of Charles I; for whom, he raised six regiments of hore and foot, was one of the chief commanders at the battles of Edge hill, Newberry, and Bristol; Naseby, and, at the sieges of Edge-hill, Newberry, — specific of York; and Reading and Bristol; of chief, of Was governor of York; and Commanders - In chief, of all the forces in Yorkshire; lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of Newark.

A wivern, gules-Com. Cumberland.

HENRY CLIFFORD, the fifth and last earl of Cumberland, was a sealous man, in the royal cause, against the parliament. He died at York, 1643.

An owl, argent-Savile.

SIR WILLIAM SAVILE, a great sufferer for the cause of Charles I. He fortified and garrisoned his house, at Thornhill; which was taken, and demolished, by the parliament forces. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal; a lady, remarkable for her zeal and attachment to the royal cause. Sir William died, 1643.

A lion, azure-Com. Northumeerband.

Algernon Percy, tenth earl of Northumberland, installed knight of the garter, in 1635, was the king's chief minister, and high-admiral. When the army had subdued the king, he had the charge of the king's children. This earl was also high constable, at the coronation of Charles II.: He died at Petworth, 1668.

A lion's head, erased, sable-Dom. FATREAX.

LORD FEDINANDO FAIRFAX, one of the meet able and experienced of the parliament generals; honored and respected, by all parties.

Alion, vert, sejant—SLINGSBY.

This was, probably, the crest of sir Charles Slings-

by, kat.; a relation of air Henry's, who was alain at Manton-moor.

A young Megro,

With this Inscription:

Si nullis tenebris laboriose

Cessant pectora palideque curse

Thin maquam tepedo annuunt copori

Q Di, quis segir unt lesus quieti.

In the year 1633, the king, being at York, honored this house with a visit; and condescended to sleep there, for one night. The bed-stead, on which the royal guest reposed, is still preserved, with the same blue silk damask hangings, and furniture; almost covered with tufted fringe, of silk and gold.

On the 24th of August, 1665, the duke of York, (afterwards king James IL,) being then at York, honored sir Thomas Slingsby, bart, with his, and his duchess's company, at Red-house; where they were pleased to stop, and take a dinner; as appears, by a passage, in sir Thomas's memorandums, about that time.

The Chapel;

A very neat building, paved with black and white marble. The seats, and pulpit, are oak, embellished with gothic prnaments. In the east window, above the communion-table, are the following paintings, on glass: who consecrated this chapel. The arms of the universities, of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the centre of the window, are the Slingsbys' arms; with 15 quarterings.

On the south side of the chapel, are two windows: In one, are the heads of five of the apostles; and, in the other, the figures of faith, charity, and justice; also, the arms of the king of England, and the prince of Wales.

The neighbouring church, of Moor-Monkton, is a rectory; of which, the lord chancellor is patron. The steeple was built, and the bell, which weighs upwards of nine hundred-weight, was given, by sir Henry Slingsby, bart, about the year 1638.

RETURNING from Red-house, to the post-road, leading from Green-Hammerton, to York, observe, at the distance of two miles before you, a rising ground, marked with several plumps of trees; and, famous for having been the scene of contention, betwixt two numerous armies, in that memorable action, called

The Battle

MARSTON-MOUR:

WHICH was fought, on the 2d of July, 1644, be-

tween the forces of Charles L, and those of the parliament. The latter were drawnsup, on the side of the hill; called Marston-field, then covered with ryes extending their front, from Marston, to Tockwith,? a distance of three miles: Their right wing, was commanded by sir Thomas Fairfax; the left, by colonel Cromweller the main body, bydord Fabrican The royal army wejerdrawn up, in the plain, beltw Marston-field: Their right wing, commanded by princs Rupert; the left, by the marquis of Newcastle; the main body, by general lord Goring, air Charles Lucas, and general Porter. The signal, in the king's army. was to be without sither band, or scarf: . That of the parliament's, in white paper, for handkerchief, in their hats. + .: A cannon-shot, from the parliament's army!

The army moving down the hill, in brigades of 800 1000, or 1200 men, descended into the plain; and, advancing towards the royalists, suddenly made a halt; when an awful silence ensued, both armies expecting who should begin the charge, there being a ditch, and a bank betwixt them.—The parliament's forces, not withstanding the disadvantage, made their way over the ditch, and began the attack. Prince Rupert, with the left wing, broke, like a storm of itresistible further into the right wing of the scots, led by sir

Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicke-

t ibidi

Fairfax, routed and pulsued them quite out of the field: Sir Thomas, with a regiment of lances, and about 500kof his own horse, made a stantil, for some time; but at length, they were put into confusion, himself wounded, and his brother killed: While this was doing, on the left of the king's army; the lord Goring, with the main body, charged the parliament's foot: One brigade, commanded by majorgeneral Porter, being mostly pike-men, not regarding the fire of their opponents, charged in a close and firm body; and, overturning all that came in their way, and breaking into the middle of the parliament's troops, filled all with terror, and confusion; insomuch, that the three generals, thinking all had been lost infied, and quitted the field. But matters went not so well with the right wing of the king's army; for, Cromwell* charged the earl of Newcastle, with a powerful body of horse: and, though the earl, and those about him, did what men could do, yet there was no withstanding Cromwell's horse; but, like prince Rupert's, they bore down all before them: † The earl was routed, and driven quite out of the field. Sir Thomas Fairfax rallying his dispersed troops, they fell all together, upon the foot, in the centre. General lord Goring, behaved like a soldier; but, being fomaken by his horse, and

Cromwell advanced to the charge, from the cow's warren, at Rilton-breame, where he was posted, with five hedies of herse.

[†] Memoirs of a cavalier.

hemmed in, on all sides, he was totally routed. An hour after this, the prince, returning too late to recover his friends, was obliged, with the rest, to quit the field, to the conquerors; and retire, towards York. It being late in the evening, when they arrived at Micklegate-bar, caused a scene of confusion, beyond description; none being suffered to enter, but those of the garrison:—This caution, made the admittance tedious, and slow; while many of the soldiers, fainting under wounds, fatigue, and anxiety, filled the air with several of distress. The engagement listed near four hours; commencing, at about seven b'clock, and ending, near eleven.

The parliamentarians remaining on the field, the earl of Manchester rode through the ranks, thanking the troops for their gallant behaviour; the success of which, he extorted them to ascribe to the Lord of hosts; told them, he was sorry it was not possible, at that late hour; to administer to their many necessities; but that, at day-break, every needful attention should be paid, both to friends and enemies: The dawn approaching, discovered the wide extended heath, scattered all over with the bodies of the slain.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS, being a prisoner, was desired to point out such bodies, amongst the slain, as he wished to have selected, for private interment. In performing this mournful office, sir Charles only

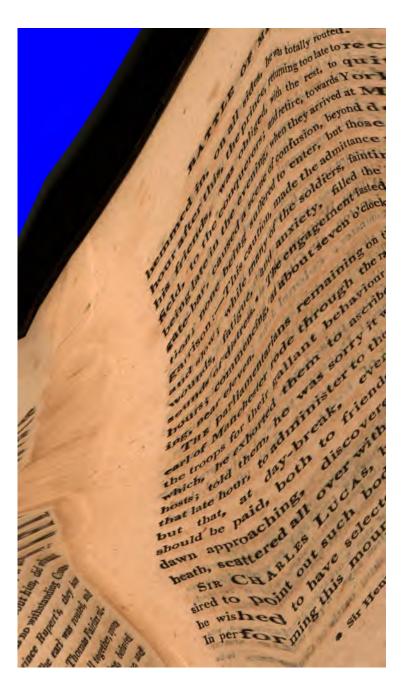
Sir Henry Slingsby's memeirs.

LATTLE OF MARSTON-MOOR.

Outed and pursued them quite out of the Thomas, with a regiment of lances, and of his own horse, made a stand, for some at length, they were put into confusion, ounded, and his brother killed: .. While this on the left of the king's army; the lord th the main body, charged the parliament's brigade, commanded by majorgeneral Pormostly pike-men, not regarding the fire of Onants, charged in a close and firm body; and, and breaking their way, and breaking iddle of the parliament's troops, filled all and confusion; insomuch, that the three thinking all had been lost, Hed, and quitted But matters went not so well with the right be king's army; for, Cromwell charged the Newcastle, with a powerful body of horse; Sh the earl, and those about him, did what do, yet there was no withstanding Crom-> rse; but, like prince Rupert's, they bore L before them: † The earl was routed, and iteout of the field. Sir Thomas Pairfax raldispersed troops, they fell all together, upon In the centre. General lord Goring, behaved · Letier; but, being forsaken by his horse, and

advanced to the charge, from the cow's warms, & Bil-Where he was posted, with ave bodies of house.

of a cavalier.



STAGE XI..

Harrogate, to Blubber-houses.—Brandrithcraggs.—Bolton-abbey.—Skipton.

BLUBBER-HOUSES:

A HAMLET, about mid-way betwixt Harrogate, and Skipton; which evidently takes it's name from the blue berry, i. e., whortle-berry; a fruit, with which the moore hereabouts abound.

A mile from this village, on the right of the road, leading from thence to Skipton, is

BRANDRITH*-CRAGGS;

A range of rocks, situate on the edge of a precipice, overlooking a deep and extensive vale, called "Kex-gill."† Here is a rocking-stone, whose weight is probably 20 tons; and yet, is easily moved, with one hand:

[•] Brand, (saxon) a piece of burning wood.

[†] Probably a corruption of kirk, an old word, for a consecrated place and gill, a deep valley, with a small brook at the bottom.

On the summit of one of the highest rocks, is a bason,* three feet six inches in diameter, and twofeet in depth: Here are, also, several other basons, of smaller dimentions. If we suppose these rocks to have been once shaded with oaks, this place would then exactly answer the description, given of the sacred groves, and rock altars, of the most ancient idolaters.

MR. BRAYANT tells us, "that the egyptians looked upon fragments of rocks, with a degree of veneration; and, some of them they kept, as they found
them, with, perhaps, only an hieroglyphic; others,
they shaped with tools, and formed into various devices:" Again, he says, "it was usual, with much
labor, to place one vast stone upon another, for a
religious memorial. The stones thus placed, they
oftentimes poized so equally, that they were affected
with the least external force; nay, a breath of wind
would sometimes make them vibrate."

- " Mark yon altar!
- "Those mighty piles of magio-planted rock,
- "Thus rang'd, in mystic order: Mark the place,
- " Where, but, at times of solemn festival,
- " The druid leads his train. There dwells the seer...
- " In yonder shaggy cave; on which, the moon
- " Now sheds a side-long gleam; his brotherhood
- " Possess the neighbouring cliffs:
- " Mine eyes descry a distant range of caves,
- " Delv'd in the ridges of the craggy steep."

PROCEEDING towards Skipton, six miles, you arrive at Bolton-bridge: On the right, are the ruins of

BOLTON-PRIORY;

SITUATED on the southern bank of the river. Wharfe. The church was built in the form of a cross; the steeple being in the middle: The cloisters, confessor's house, dormitory, &c., were upon the south side. On the west side of the cloisters, was a square court: Over one of the remaining door-ways, is carved, on a verge:

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MCCCCXX., R.*
BEGAN THIS FOUNDATION.

On the north side of the choir, the family of Clapham had a vault, where their dead were deposited.

THE steeple, at the west end, is a late erection, and covers the old front; where service is now performed. There are many coats armorial, about the edifice; amongst which, are those of Clifford, Nevile, Percy, &c..

This priory was founded, in the year 1120, for canons regular, of the order of saint Austin, by William Meschines, and Cecilia de Romeli, his wife, baroness of Skipton; and, sister to the noble youth who lost his life, in crossing a place, called *The Stride*,

about a mile from hence, which is the cleft of a rock, in the bed of a river; and, through which, the river, in summer time, entirely passes: It was in stepping over this gulpli, with a led greyhound, the animal not making it's effort in the passage, at the same time with it's master, checked the step of the unhappy youth, and precipitated him into the torrent. In Bolton-hall, was formerly a picture of this young gentleman, with the greyhound standing near him.

This priory was dissolved, the 11th of June, 1540; and, in 1543, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland; in which family it remained, till 1635; when Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Renry, the last earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard, the first earl of Burlington, carried the demesnes into that family; whose daughter, Charlotte, sole heiress, married, in 1748, the duke of Devonshire, father of the present duke.

HERE remained in charge, in the year 1553, the following pensions, to the last monks of this priory.

						£.	8.		d.
To Christopher Leeds	•			•		6:	13	:	4
To William Wytkes									
To Thomas Casteley	•		•	. •		6:	13	:	4
To Thomas Pickering	•			•	•	5:	6	:	8
To William Maltham						5:	6	:	8
To John Cromoke.						5:	6	:	8
To Edward Hill						<i>5</i> :	6		8
To John Bolton	•	•	٠.			5:	6	:	8
G	•	K	۰						

			£.	s.	ď.
To George Richmond.			5;	6:	8
To Robert Knaresburgh			5 :	6:	8
To Robert Beurdeux .			4:	0:	0

Arms.—Gules, a cross patonce, vaire, argent, and azure.

Six miles from Bolton-bridge, is

SKIPTON,

In the west-riding of Yorkshire, and wapentake of Staincliffe. This town is called the capital of Craven, a district, said to contain the following towns and villages: Keighley, Kildwick, Gargrave, Long-Preston, Settle, Clapham, Ingleton, Starbotton, Kettlewell, Craven-cross, Bolton-abbey, Addingham, Ilkley, and Otley; including a circuit of near 100 miles, remarkable for it's lofty mountains, rich vallies, and luxuriant pastures.

BEFORE the conquest, Elsi was lord of Sceaptone, (q. d., Sheep-town,) and Carltone; where he had 18 carucates of land. Earl Edwin had, also, four carucates here, at the same time.

AFTER the conquest, Gamel and Elric held it, of Ilbert de Laci; who had here, 20th of William L, nine villeins, and three borders. Here were four

^{*} Krave, (danish) the cape of a cloak; when applied to situation, a high place, as Kraven, a mountainous country. Aravier, to climb up.

acres of meadow; and a wood, six furlongs in length, and five in breadth.

THE church, and ancient castle, were probably both built by Robert de Romeli, lord of the honor of Skipton: By failure of issue-male, this honor fell to William Fitz-Duncan, earl of Murray, who married Romeli's daughter; and, it passed, with their daughter. to William le Gross. In the reign of Richard L, it belonged to Aveline, daughter of William de Fortibus, who married Edmund, earl of Lancaster; but, on the forfeiture of it, by their son Thomas, for treason, against Edward II., it came to the crown: And. though the Clifford family were amongst the adherents of Thomas, earl of Lancaster; yet, in the year 1330, Edward III., by an act of parliament, pardoned all who had been concerned in that rebellion; and granted this castle and lordship, to Robert, the sixth lord Clifford, brother to Roger, the fifth lord, who was beheaded, at York, in 1321. Gratitude, for so singular an act of clemency, seems to have firmly attached that renowned family, ever after, to the royal cause; and, may then have occasioned the choice of their motto-Desormais; q. d., From hencefarth.

ROBERT, the seventh lord Clifford, succeeded his father, and served in the battles of Cressy, and Poitiers; obit, 1362. Roger, the eighth lord, was one of the wardens of the marches towards Scotland; obit, 1389. Thomas, the ninth lord, was expert in military affairs; and famous, for his exercise in deeds of

arms; but died before he was 30, leaving his son, John, the 10th lord; who, like his father, was highly famed for military knowledge. He attended Henry V., into France; and was slain, at the seige of Meaux, in 1422. Thomas, the 11th lord, was slain on the king's part, in the first battle of saint Alban's, 1455. John, the 12th lord, was a commander, at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460; where, flushed with victory, and fired with revenge, he was hurried on to the perpetration of a deed, that cast a shade over all his former honors: -The fate of the young earl of Rutland, only 12 years of age, who fell that day, by his hands, will ever be remembered, as an event that marks the ferocious manners of those times. Three months after the battle of Wakefield, that nobleman was himself slain, by an arrow, at the battle of Towton, aged 26. Henry, the 13th lord, on account of the hatred the house of York bore to his family, was concealed amongst the mountains of Cumberland, in the disguise of a shepherd, from seven years old, till he arrived at his 32d year; when, in the first parliament of Henry VII., he was restored, in blood and honor, to all his baronies, lands, and castles. This nobleman was a principal commander in the great victory, gained at Floodden.

He died, in 1523.

[&]quot; From Penigent, to Pendle-hill-

[&]quot; From Linton, to Long Addingham;

[&]quot; And all that Craven coasts did till,

[&]quot; They with the lusty Clifford came," '

Henry, the 14th lord, was created earl of Cumberland, in 1525; who, when the rebellion broke out, in the year 1537, wrote to the king, informing his majesty, that, though deserted by the neighbouring gentry, and above 500 others, he was still determined to defend his castle of Skipton, against the rebel, Ask, and his whole army." Queen Elizabeth bestowed the order of the garter on his grandson, George, who signalized himself; by the active part he took in the war with Spain.* This carl dying, without male issue, the honor of Skipton, with other great estates, devolved to his daughter Anne, who was married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset; by whom, she had Thomas, ford Buckhurst, who died young; and two daughters, Margaret and Isabelia.

In the civil wars of Charles I., this town and eastle had a considerable share, being a garrison for the king, commanded by sir John Mallery, of Studley. Amongst the various actions that took place here, at that time, the following seems the most remarkable:

In the month of February, 1645, a party of about 150 horse, marched out from this garrison, under the command of captain Hughes; and came suddenly

At an audience, after one of his expeditions, the queen, perhaps designedly, dropped one of her gloves; his lordship took it up, and presented it to her; she graciously desired him to keep it, as a mark of her esteem? The earl adorned it with diamonds, and were it in the frent of his high-erowned hat, on days of tour aments. This is expressed in a fine print of him, by Robert White:

upon the enemy's quarters, at Keighley, surprised the guards, got into the town, and took near 100 prisoners, 60 horse, and other booty.

COLONEL LAMBERT happened to be quartered in the neighbourhood; and, hearing of the alarm, came with all speed, attacked the royalists, recovered all the parliamentary prisoners, and most of the booty, the enemy had taken; killed 15 on the spot, and took about 20 prisoners; wounded and took captain Hughes, killed his lieutenant, and pursued the rest to the gates of Skipton-castle.

On Lambert's side, were lost, in this service, captain Salmon, one of his best officer's, and eight dragoons.

On the 20th of December, 1645, this castle was surrendered, to the forces of the parliament; having held out longer than any other, in the north of England. The garrison were permitted to retain their arms; and, to march either to Newark, Oxford, or Hereford.

AMONGST the rest of the inhabitants of this town, who suffered, for their attachment to the royal cause, we find some, who were obliged to compound for their estates.

[•] Journals of the house of commons, April 30, 1646. Resolved, That Shipton-castle, in the county of York, being a castle belonging to the earl of Pembroke; that it be recommended from this house, and referred to the said earl, to place a considerable number of his own servants, in the said castle; to be kept and maintained there, at the proper cost and charges of the said earl; and, that the said castle be kept only as a place for habitation, and not as a garrison.

			£.		· s.		d.
Henry Currer, gent		•	158	:	17	:	0
Henry Gudgeon, gent			100	:	0	:	0
Robert Gudgeon, gent.			90	:	0	:	0
Samuel Swyre			41	:	10	:	0
William Bowcock			32	:	13	:	4
William Gudgeon			30	:	0	:	0

The lady Anne Clifford, having lost her second husband, the earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1649, came down into the country; where she remained till her death, in 1675, in great honor, and prosperity, sometimes in Yorkshire—sometimes in Westmoreland, to the great benefit of both counties. At her coming, she found five of her castles, and the tower of Barden, thrown down, and demolished. The castle of Skipton was immediately repaired, as appears by an inscription, over the door, at the west end of the building.

WHEN an insolent minister would force a person of his choosing, into one of her boroughs, she sent him the following animated answer:

"I have been bullied by an usurper,—I have been neglected by a court; but, I will not be dictated to, by a subject. Your man sha'n't stand.

Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery."

JOHN TUFTON, the second earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of the earl of Dorset, by lady Anne Clifford, brought this castle and lordship

into that family. The battlements, over the gateway, are formed of large letters, composing the motto of the Cliffords.

In a square court, within the castle, stands a very aged yew-tree; whose spreading branches cast a dark and solemn shade, over the whole place. It is to be remembered, that the yew-tree was held in great veneration, at Halifax, and the neighbouring towns, in days of yore; perhaps, the tree in question, may derive it's peculiarity of situation, from that circumstance—Be that as it may, we cannot but observe the similarity of situation of this venerable yew, to the laurel, in one of the courts of the palace of Latinus, as related by Virgil:

- " Just in the centre of the most retir'd
- "And secret court, an holy laurel stood;
- "For many years, religiously preserv'd,"

THE bottom of the stem, is encompassed by a square base of stone-work, charged with shields of arms: From hence, the passages wind round the towers, to the different apartments; some of which, are hung with fine ancient tapestry.

THE HALL is well constructed, having two fireplaces, and spems to have been calculated for hospitality: The whole edifice, at present, appears rather like a place designed for a comfortable dwelling, than a fortification.

The Church

Is a vicarage, dedicated to the Holy-Trinity; of which, the dean and canons of Christ-church, are patrons. Here are some monuments, inscribed to the memory of the Cliffopds:

HENRY CLIFFORD, first earl of Cumberland; obit, 1542.—Henry, second earl; obit, 1570.—George, third earl, 1605.

ROSAMOND, the fair and beautiful mistress of Henry II., was the daughter of Walter, the first lord Clifford, who died in 1215; more than 100 years before the family became possessed of this lordship.

HERE is a good market, on Saturdays; and, the following fitirs, viz., March 23; Palm-Sunday eve; Easter-eve, the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter; Whitsun-eve; August 5; November 20, 21, and 22; besides the fortnight fairs, for sheep, all the year round; at each of which, some hundreds of those animals are sold; the town still retaining, in a remarkable degree, that branch of trade, for which it was famous many ages ago:

For the natural curiosities of Craven, see "Hut'ton's Tour to the Caves;" and "Hurtley's description of Malham, and it's environs."

Port de le destro districte :

STAGE XII.

Harrogate, to Farnley.—Newhall.—Otley.—
Ilkley.—Denton.—Weston.

->>e

${f A}_{ m BOUT}$ nine miles west of Harrogate, is

FARNLEY.

THE seat of Walter Fawkes, esq.. The house, which hath lately been rebuilt, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, above the river Wharfe: The gardens, shrubberies, and plantations, are well laid out, and very extensive.

The Hall

Is an elegant and handsome room, 37 feet, by 24; with two recesses. The walls and ceiling, ornamented with paintings and relievos, in the antique taste.

Breakfast-room.

ORNAMENTED with 18 large drawings, of a variety of romantic scenes, in Switzerland, and Italy; admirafily well executed, by Warwick, and Smith.

FARNLES

THIRTY-SIX feet, by 24, and 18 hig. THIRTY-SIX Teet,
by Taylor, except the medallions, which are in a most masterly manner, by Le Brun. The in a most masteriy me is supported by four elegant fluted columns, with corinthian capitals. Chimney piece, of italian ble, and excellent workmanship, which does hono the artist, mr. Fisher, of York.

Drawing-room;

THIRTY-THREE feet, by 22, and 17 high; hun with the new invented flock paper; and ornamented with the following pictures: Over the fire-place, portrait of lord Cottington, by Cornelius Janses the left below, is a small landscape, by Cupp: the fire-place, a magdalen, by Guido. picture, that once belonged to the family pres Tenci, in France; below, is a sea-piece a calm, at sun-set; by I. W. Turner, esq the right of the fire-place a madona, by below, a view of three first-rate men of the straits. L. m a full-length of the duchess of Arember after the part on, by Vand... Opposite the pair fant son, by Vandyke; this Picture is preservation; and, a capital specimen abilities: On the left, is a group of cattles. Vandervelde: On the left, is a Scoup of cat clined on a mattress. Herman clined on a mattress, by Carracci: Over

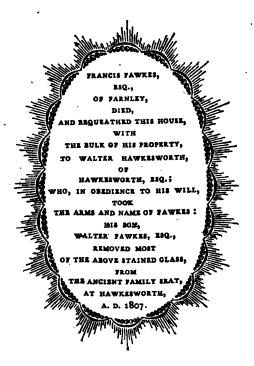
door, a portrait of James L, (master unknown): Over the right-hand door, a sea-piece, by moonlight; Monime: Over the library door, dead game, by Weenix: On the left, Susanna, and elders, by Guercino: On the right, ships, in a gale of wind, by Backhuysen.

A most elegant Window,

In the first square of which, are the initials of John Hawkesworth, who served under Richard Pons, a norman lord, at the battle of Hastings; whose second son, Walter Pons, marrying the heiress of the lord-ship and castle of Clifford, in Herefordshire, became the first lord Clifford.*

On the opposite side, are the initials of William Hawkesworth; with a date, 1220: Below, are beautifully displayed, the principal quarterings, and intermarriages of the families of Hawkesworth, and Fawkes, with the following inscription:

Taken from a pedigree of the family of Hawkesworth, attested by the king, at arms, 1649.



Library:

TWENTY-FOUR feet, by 22, and 17 high. A choice collection of books; and, a great variety of well-executed prints, by Gilpin, Varley, Turner, &c..

HERE is one of those extraordinary mandates, sent under the privy-seal of king Charles I., requesting the loan of a certain sum of money: It is directed to

Thomas Fawkes, esq.; dated, April 11th, 1626.
RAPIN gives a list of the names of a number of persons, who were sent to prison, for refusing to comply with the royal request.

ABOUT two miles from Farnley, is

NEWHALL:

THE seat of Thomas Clifton, esq., barrister at law. This estate was the property of the Fawkes's, so early as the time of king Edward L. It afterwards became the seat of Edward Keighley, esq.; who married Anne, sole daughter of William Goldesburgh, of Goldesburgh; and had issue, Leonard Keighley; who sold this property to mr. Proctor, a gentleman of the law, about the year 1589; of whom, it was probably purchased, by Edward Fairfax, esq., the celebrated poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I.. His merits were so great, that Waller professed to have learnt, from him, the art of versification: His eldest brother, was sir Thomas Fairfax, baron of Cameron; who signalized himself, on many occasions, in the wars in Germany, against the house of Austria. Sir Charles, his younger brother, was slain at the siege of Ostend. While his brothers were thus honorably employed abroad, an invincible modesty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the shady groves, and natural cascades of Denton, and the forest of Knaresbrough, before all the diversions of court, or camp, His sons

but were slain in the war were bred scholars of the real scale of their veins, their veins, their veins, their part, and sea; Montage Coalley, the that

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Place.

Called Gallow Aill. GRAMMAR SOROOKS THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THEIR SEAL THE The lating The latter part of the latin, er's no and a corporate ch and a palm. branch, HERE is a markets

saints: The living is in the gift of the lord chancellor. Here are several ancient monuments; and, a very great many more, of modern date; amongst the former, we observe those belonging the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. The first vicar that occurs, for Otley, is Galdfrid Bridlington, 1267.

AT the end of the town, going to Leeds, is a hill. called The Chevin: which rises, on the right-hand, high over the road; and, affords one of the most beautiful prospects, that is any where to be seen, or imagination can form an idea of-A wide and rich vale, extending many miles; the river Wharfe meandering through it, and shewing itself, in a broad stream, in various and long reaches-The town of Otley-SIR HENRY IBBETSON'S, MR. VAVASOUR'S. MR. FAWKES'S, MR. CLIFTON'S, and other seats, are dispersed in it-The hedge-rows are ornamented with trees-The enclosures are corn fields, or verdant meadows-The dark mountains, about Skipton, are seen behind—Opposite, and towards the right, the hills about Knaresbrough and Harrogate, shew their lofty summits.

Six miles from Otley, is

ILKLEY:

THE Olicana of the romans; which was rebuilt, in Severus's time, by Virus Lupus, lieutenant and pre-

prætor, in Britain; as appears by the following inscription, dug up near the church:

IM SEVERVS

AVG. ET. ANTONINVS.

CES. DESTINATVS.

RESTITVERVNT. CVRANTE. VIRIO. LVPO LEG. E
ORVM PR. PR.

THE following altar, dug up here, also shews that the second cohort of the Lingones was stationed here, by it's inscription, made, by their præfect, in honorof Verbeia, the goddess or nymph of the river Wharfe.

VIRBELM.
SACRVM.
CLODIVS.
PRONTO
PREF. COH.
II. LINGON.

For Gildas writes, that, in that age, "rivers were-loaded with divine honors, by the blind people of Britain." Seneca likewise informs us, that altars were also erected to them: "We worship (says he) the heads of great rivers; and, altars are erected at the first emersion of a considerable stream out of the recesses of the earth:" And, Servius says, "All watera had their particular nymphs, presiding over them."

This place is much frequented, in summer, on ac-

count of it's excellent cold-bath; which is supplied by a fine spring, that issues from the side of a mountain, near the town.

On the opposite side of the river, is

DENTON;

THE seat of sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, bart.; beautifully situate on the banks of the Wharfe, formerly the residence of the family of Fairfax; but, purchased by the grandfather of the late sir James Ibbetson, bart., the same who built the present elegant and noble mansion, near the site of the old one: This is the third manor-edifice, within memory; the first being consumed, by fire, from the carelesness of a servant; anno, 1734; having previously escaped destruction by the hands of prince Rupert, who passed this way, with his army, a few days before the battle of Marston-moor; and, was prevented from destroying the house, by the sight of a picture of one of general Fairfax's worthy ancestors.

THE ancestor of the present baronet, remembering that the first mansion narrowly escaped being destroyed by the ravages of war, and was, at last, entirely consumed by fire, chose the following motto, for the front of this house.

QUOD NEC IOVIS IRA, NEC IGNIS, NEC POTERIT
FERBUMA

Which, nor the force of light ning can annoy, Nor fire, nor desolating sword, destroy.

ABOUT four miles lower down, on the same side of the river, is

WESTON;

THE seat of William Vavasour, esq., a descendant of the ancient and honorable family of the Vavasours; who, as Camden observes, took their name from their office, being formerly the king's valvasor, (a degree, very little inferior to a baron). Sir Mauger le Vavasour, was living, temp. William, the conqueror; and, was the immediate ancestor to this family.



AN ACCOUNT

OF

The Rarer

Plants, and Shrubs,

IN THE

Neighbourhood of Knaresbrough.

ASPERULA ODORATA, Woodroof—under a rock, on the right-hand, coming from the droppingwell, to Knaresbrough low-bridge.

Asperula Cynanchica, Squinancywort—on the hills under the rocks, on the abbey-plain.

Asplenium Ruta Muraria, Wall-rue—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

Asplenium Adiatum Nigrum Officinarum—amongst the rocks, at Plumpton.

Astragalus Glycyphyllos, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice-vetch—by the road-side, on the other side of Flaxby, going on a bridle-way from thence, to Allerton-park.

Apium Graveolens, Smallage—about the ponds, in Staveley town, plentifully.

Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade—in the road, on the right-hand, going from the abbey to the corn-mill.

Anthericum Ossifragum, Lancashire Asphodel—near the old-spaw, at Harrogate.

Anagallis, Pimpernel—in the marsh, below Hook-stones.

Anthyllis Vulneraria, Kidney Vetch, or Lady's-Finger—in the abbey-grounds.

Apifera, Bee Orchis—on a hill, on the north side of the abbey-mill.

Circea Lutetiana, Enchanter's Nightshade—in the long-walk, near the dropping-well.

Cynoglossum Officinale, Hound's Tongue—about most of the cottages, on the abbey-plain.

Campanula Glomerata, Little Throatwort—by the foot-path, above the rocks, in the abbey-fields.

Convallaria Majallis, Lily of the valley—on a scroggy-hill, on the north side of the abbey-mill.

Colchicum Autumnale, Meadow Saffron—in most of the meadow-grounds, near Knaresbrough.

Cratægus Aria, White-bean tree—in the rocks, on the right of the foot-path, leading from Knaresbrough to the abbey. A scarce tree.

Cheiranthus Cherri, Wall-flower—on most of the rocks, about Knaresbrough.

Cistus Helianthemum, Sun-flower Cistus—on the hill, under the abbey-rocks.

Carex Pendula, and Carex Sylvatica—near the dropping-well.

Cichorium Intybus, Wild Succory—in a lane, leading from Grimbald-bridge, to Ribstone.

Dipsacus Pilosus, Small wild Teasel, or Shepherd's staff—under the castle-rock, near the river Nidd.

Daphne Laureola, Spurge Laurel—in the wood, mear the priory-gate; and, also, in the castle-moat.

Drosero Rotundafolio, Round-leaved Sun-Dew-

Euonymus Eunopæus, Spindle-tree—in the wood the marsh, near Hookstone-cragge.

Eupatorium Canabinum, Hemp Agrimony—on the Empetrum Nigrum on the heath, west of Lowear the priory-gate. rock, at the dropping-well.

Funaria Claviculata, Climbing Furmitory on

Harrogate.

Gentiana Amerella, Autumnal Gentian in a hilly pasture, joining the river Nidd, two fields belowsaint Hookstone-craggs.

Geum Rivale, Water Avens—in Scriven-park. Geranium Sanguineum, Bloody Cranesbill on the rocks, above saint Robert's chapel; and, in the ab-Robert's well.

Genista Anglica, English Furze, or Petty Whinbey-fields, in the richest profusion.

Galeopsis Galeobdolen, Yellow Nettle-hempon the on the stray, at Harrogate.

Hipuris Vulgaris, Less Marsh Horse-tail-in the abbey rocks, near the dropping-well. ditches, in Staveley-cars; and, in the little corn-mill dam, at Boroughbridge; also, in a pond, in Belmond.

Hottonia Palustris, Water Violet-in most of the

Hieracium Murorum, French or Golden Lung wort wood. ditches, in Staveley-cars. on the ruins of Knaresbrough castle; and, also, on

These rocks seem to have taken their name, from a rungs of this Almias-cliff. forest, in ancient times. The family of Heauxton, bore for this gules, a chevron, between three leopards, heads, argent. son's Heraldry.

Hydrocharis Morsus Percent From Et. ter-Lily—in the ditcher Tutsa.

four miles from Kanum, Tutsa. Hypericum Montanum, Knaresh Wort-by the Plades. Marsh, Sain Hypericum Elodes, cragges ditch, near Hookstone Waterhe C.

Lycopus Europeley, into the C. leading from Staveley, ale, Gron from the abbey gates to Kna Lysimachia Nemore of the low hand, at the entrance of Purple I Willow herb about the right in a wet meadow, on the right Lat rea Squamaria, Tooth half a mile from Ripley; Lepedium Latifolium F the on a Dock, on the left of down gate, in Knaresbrough, e-step ing down about 70 stone Lac Lace was about 70 Stone Lett. from Dsana Intybus, from Grimbald-bridge, the bridge. Officinal Pocks, below the abbey Co Melissa Calamintha, ny E the abbey-rocks, in many

Montia Fontana, Water Blinks-in ditches, between High and Low-Harrogate.

Melampyrum Sylvaticum, Yellow Cow-wheat-in

a wood, near Harewood.

Numphaea Lutea, Yellow Water-Lily-in the ditches, on Staveley-cars, near Knaresbrough.

Numphea Alba, White Water-Lily-in a pond,

near Collin-bridge, near Follyfoot-lodge:

Nepeta Cataria, Catmint, or Nep in a Hedge-going up to Grimbald-cragg, on the right-hand, at the end of the lane leading into the field the craggetands in. near Knaresbrough.

. Nardus Stricta, Strait Mat-grass-on the stray, at

Harrogate, in great plenty.

Ornithogalum Umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem-at the low end of the long-flat, by the footpath, leading to Grimbald-bridge, near Knaresbrough

Orabanche Major, Broom-rape-in a dry pasture, (amongst the broom) betwixt the villages of Spofford

and North-Deighton.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Ophrys -Ophrys Apifera, Bee Ophrys-both these sorts, grow in many pastures about the abbey, and other places, near Knaresbrough, on limestone-grounds; also, in Goldsbrough wood, and in a pasture on the east side of Belmondwood.

1. Osmunda Lunaria, Moon-wort-in a large pasture, belonging to a farm, called Halves, near the house, on the east side thereof, about one mile from Knares

brough.

Add to the second 2. Osmunda Regalis, Flowering-Fern-close by farm-house, called Susacres, near Ripley; also, at Hookstone-cragge, near Harrogate.

Fire the policy of the said

Ophyrs Niduo Avis, Bird's-nest Orchis-in Goldsbrough-wood.

Orchis Bifolia, Two-leaved Orchis-in wet grounds, about Knaresbrough, and Hookstone-craggs.

Ophrys Niduo Avis, Bird's-nest Orchis-in Goldsbrough-wood.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Orchis-in a wood, above the dropping-well.

Ornithopus, Bird's-foot—in the quarry, near Plumpton-bar.

Parnassia Palustris, Grass of Parnassus-in the marshy grounds, near saint Robert's well.

Paris Quadrifolia, Herb Paris, Truelove, or One Berry—in the long-walk, on the left-hand, a little below the cotton-mill.

Parietaria Officinalis, Pellitory of the wall-on Knaresbrough-church; and, on most of the old walls, about the town.

Polypodium Fragile, Brittle Pollypody-on the west side of the dropping-well, at Knaresbrough.

Primula Farinosa, Mealy Primrose-in marshy places, about Knaresbrough.

Poténtilla Argentia-on the rocks, at Plumpton. Pollypodium Christatum, Crested Pollypody-on

Almias-cliff; and, on the rocks, at Plumpton.

Pinguicula, Butterwort—in the bogs, near Hookstone-craggs.

Buckthorne-in a wood, Rhamnus Catharticus.

Ribes Alpinum, Alpine Currants in the wood, ar the dropping-well adjoining to the abbey-gate.

near the dropping-well.

Reseds Luteola, Yellow Dyer's west places, about rocks, near Plumpton; and, in many places, abou Rosa Spinosissima, Prickly-rose—on the road-side, between Harrogate and Pannal.

Ronunculus Hedaraceus, Ivy leaved Water Crowfoot—in many ditches, about Knaresbrough and Harrogate.

Salvia Verbenaca, Wild Clary—amongst the rocks, near the priory-gate, Knaresbrough.

Sanicula Europæa, Sanicle—on the right-hand, going down long-flat lane, near Knareshrough; and, several other places.

Silene Nutans, Nottingham Catchfly—on the rocks, in the abbey-plain.

Scrophularia Nodoso, Common Fig-wort; Scrophularia Aquatica—both these grow in most of the lanes, near Knaresbrough; but, the latter, in the diches, or moist places.

Serratula Pinctoria, Saw-wort—on the laft-hand, by the cart-way, going down the abbey-field, to the abbey-mill.

Serapias Heleborine, Bastard Hellebore—sear the long-walk, at Knaresbrough. Scarce.

Schæmus Compressus, Compressed Schæmus-is marshy places, near High-Harrogate.

Salvia Pratensis, Meadow-Clary—in the park, and amongst the rocks, at Plumpton.

Sherardia Arvenis, Little Field-Madder-in the abbey-field.

Thalictrum Flavum, Meadow-Rue-about half a mile from Knaresbrough, on the right-hand side of the goad, leading to York, in a wet meadow.

Tragopogon Pratense, Yellow Goat's Beard-in a pasture, near Knaresbrough, called long-flat.

Turritis Hirsuta, Hairy-Tower Mustand-among the abbey-rocks.

Utricularia Minor, Lesser-Hoodded Water-Milfoil—in a ditch, in the grounds of Francis Trappes, esq., at Nidd, near Ripley.

Verbena Officinalis, Vervain-amongst the bushes,

and, by the way-side, near the abbey.

Veronica Scutellata, Narrow-leaved Speedwell-in marshy places, about High-Harrogate.

Vaccinim Myrtillis, Bilberry-bush—in woods, and on heaths, near Knaresbrough.

Viscum Album, White Misletoe—on apple-trees, in the village of Goldsbrough; and, on several ash-trees, in a field, called Gunrith, near the said village; also, on several crab-trees, near Rudding-hall.

The sleep of flowers.

-rom

LINNÆUS's observation extends to near 50 species, which are subject to this law; amongst which, are the following: The Little Convolvulus, or Bind-weed, opens it's flowers, between five and six o'clock, in the morning; and shuts them, in the evening: The flowers of the Day-Lily, open about five in the morning; and shut, about seven or eight in the evening: The flowers of the White Water-Lily, lie upon the surface of the water, till about seven o'clock in the morning, when the stalk is elevated above the surface, and the flower expands; in which situation, it continues, till about four, in the afternoon; when it sinks to the surface of the water, and closes again; &c., &c..

These flowers, will perform their vigiliae, if set in a phial of water, within doors, for several mornings, successively.

ROADS.

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L AMANTER - AX	

ODE, ON TIME.

ALL conqu'ring pow'r! whose mighty away,
The humble, and the proud, obey;
And own thy fatal rod:
Thou wast, ere light itself began,
And long before ungrateful man
Was quicken'd, from the clod.

Equal with chaos, and old night;
Before the sun was call'd to light,
Thou held'st thy potent away:
Thou saw'st each lofty temple rise—
Saw pyramids attempt the skies,
And saw them all decay.

What now remains of ancient farme P
The grecian, and the roman name,
Are but in ruins seen:
The nodding arch, the moss-grown pile,
But speak, in an imperfect style,
How glorious they have been.

But, why appeal to Greece and Rome—
Have we not monuments, at home,
That prove, alike, thy power ?
Yes,—Britain can, alas! display
Sad trophies of thy ruthless sway,
By many a fading tower.

When Knaresbrough's ruin'd walls we trace,
With melancholy muting pace,
Thy ravages deplore!
Those towers, once superbly great,
Adom'd with lofty rooms of state,
Their grandeur new so more.

For, as thou dost incessant pass,
With sharpen'd scythe, and circling glas,
All nature is thy prey;
All must submit to thy awards,
A castle is a house of cards,
And princes, common clay.

Nomore the priory's matin bell
Awakes the morn, with solemn knell,
To call the country round;
In dust her mould'ring ruins lie—
No more her sculptures strike the eye,
And mute 's each awful sound.

The earth itself, the sea, and sky,
The shining worlds that roll on high,
All hasten to decay;

That great and glorious orb of light, The sun! must sink in endless night, At the great final day.

Then happy they, whom virtue guides
Down life's tempest'ous stormy ticles!
To joys sublime they soar;
Where chilling winters never come,
But springs eternal ever bloom,
And sorrows are no more.



From Hargrove's Office, Knaresbrough.

. SOLD BY

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&c., &c., &c..

4N

ACCOUNT

FORT MONTAGUE,

RNARESBROUGH;

IN A LETTER,

From a Gentleman, at Harrogate,

HIS FRIEND IN LONDON.

Let not Ambition mock their useful Toil,

"Let not Ambition mock their useful You,
Their homely Joys, and Destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear, with disdainful smile,
The short and simple Annals of the Poor." GRAY



Knaresbrough:

PRINTED BY W. LANGDALE, And Sold by Governor Hill, at Fort-Montague. PRICE TWO PENCE.

AN ACCOUNT

OF.

FORT-MONTAGUE.

won

DEAR FRIEND,

IT will give you no small pleasure to hear, that since I arrived at Harrogate, my health is almost perfectly restored; and I am now able to ride about the whole more

ing, without being the least fatigued by it.

These effects are, without doubt, partly to be attributed to the use of the Mineral Waters, with which, this place has been liberally supplied by Nature. But what his principally contributed to restore my health. has been at entire relaxation from Business. Harsograte is well calculated to remove Diseases which has been occasioned by too sedentary a Life, or by too close application to Business. The air here is keen, pure and bracing; and the Sociability of the Company, together with the number of pleasing and romantic views in its Vicinity, keep the mind agreeably answed; which, I am convinced, is alsolutely necessary to a Person's Recovery from those kind of Diseases.

Of all the places I am acquainted with, in this Kingdom, few have pleased me more than Knaresbrough, about two miles or rather more from Harrogate. It's Situation is the most romantic, and it's Scenery the richest and most beautiful that can be conceived. It's numerous curiosities, such as the Dropping well, St. Robert Chapel, and the remains of that Noble Structure, the

Castle, claim the attention of every Stranger.

We have here all the Requisites to form a Landscape ;

charming to the eye, and pleasing to the mind.

But I think nothing more worthy the attention of a Stranger, or fills the mind with more pleasing ideas, than the House and Gardens on the Rock, just above St.

Robert's Chapel.

We have here an instance of what may be effected by the industry of an Individual. The place which I am proceeding to describe, was a few years ago, a Barren ragged Rock, seemingly as incapable of being converted into a Garden or Habitation, as the Cliffs of Dover.

The Rock is a great height, and overhangs in several places. On approaching it, we instantly call to mind the Lines and circumstances, chosen by the great poet of nature, to aggravate the terrors of the Scene he describes:

"Here's the place-stand still. How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!

The Crow and Choughs, that wing the mid-way air, Show scarce so gross as beetles"—KING LEAR.

In the middle of this Rock, nearly 20 yards from the ottom, from which only it was accessible, (and then carcely so, but by means of a ladder) there was a small helving behind which, was a considerable Fissure or left in the Rock: here a poor Weaver conceived the trange, unaccountable, and romantic idea of building a louse.

For this purpose he applied to Sir Saville Slingsby, the roprietor of the Rock. He was astonished at the atmpt, thinking it more the whim of a Madman than the

"The hoary Rocks, the falling Tow'rs,
 The stately domes, and shady bow'rs;
 The verdant Fields and pendant Wood,

Vide History of Knaresbrough.

[&]quot;On Nidd's meand'ring silver Flood."

project of a rational being: He however gave him last to make what he could of the Rock, and the poor Ma

actually set to work. He begun with hewing out a hollow in the Rot which formed three sides of the House, so that there only wanting a Wall in the front. The small Robb which he dug out, he burned into Lime, in the to place where he had made the excavation; and the gragments he made use of in building the Wall. scheme was rediculed by all his Neighbours, who thou he never could complete his wild Project.

Having no one to assist him, and a large Family D maintain, solely by the assistance of his Loom, it mail supposed that the Work went slowly on-still he pes When he had earned a little Money by wearing he worked a few hours in the Rock; but when is have ly wanted Bread, he was obliged to have recourse to h

Loom.

Some time after he had begun his House, he planted a Apricot Tree before the door, on a Shelving of the Rock having carried thither a little Soil for that purpose.

This Tree soon began to bear a surprising quantity of Fruit, which he Sold; and his son informs me, that when it was a good Fruit Year, the building got much more for ward than other years, he having less occasion to weare

He however, never lived to finish his favourite Project, after he had laboured with great perseverance for twelve years, he then paid the debt of nature, and left his only Legacy, this strange unfinished habitation to his Son who at this time lives in it with a Wife and six Children.

He, no less industrious than his father, gave all the time he could spare from the necessary duties of his Fami to the building, added Story after Story, and hewing Stairs out of one apartment into another, out of the Ros after a period of sixteen years. (to the astonis after a period of sixteen years. (to the astonis at the top arrived at the top to which in contact to which in contac after a period of sixteen years. (to at the top arrived at the top to which in completed his building; the name of Standard modeled his building; after a period of shood) he arrived to which in completed his building; the name of Stand completed his building; the name of Stand completed his father's request, he gave his habitation his father's request, he finished his habitation wild and romantic than he was oner had he finished romantic than the stand romantic than the stand romantic than the stand romantic than the stand romantic than the standard romantic than th completed his habitation completed his habitation leading to had he finished his habitation wild and romantic than No sooner had he wild and romantic than he sign to less wild and sides of the his father's required, the finished his father's required had he finished his father's required had he finished his father had he finished his father had he finished his father had he finished he finished his father had he fathe

No sooner han and romand sides of the distribution of converting the barren top and in less than of converting garden; and has, of converting garden; alace of it. of a project no less top and in less than of converting the barren top and has, in less than of converting garden; and has, in less than the into a fertile garden; and has, the Walks made a most delightful place of it. The Soil two made a most delightful place of it. The Walks was to have the Shelvings of the Rocks; the Walks was to have the Shelvings of the Rocks; into a fertile gament ful place of the Walks was be made a most delightful place of the Rocks; the Walks was be made a shelvings of the Rocks; the Walks was be into the Shelvings of the Rocks; the Walks was be made and expense.

Into the with great labour and expense.

into the Sucry Beat labour and expence, were cut with great labour and expence. the Shelving reat labour and the strengt, Sir Thomas To encourage him in his attempt, Sir Thomas To encourage

were cut will go him in his attent, kindly gave him le To encourage him in his attent. Bart. kindly gave him le Slingsby, of Scriven-Park, the him le several Seats and Acks co to make He has formed several Seats and Arbon consider. Slingsby, Walks, and exterior several Seats and Arbors, siderably. He has formed several Seats and Arbors, siderably. has enriched the little Garden to make He has formed set the little Garden with different places; and a great variety of Flowers and a great transcent House, and a great Tea-Room different places; has enricus variety of Flowers and with Green-House, and a great transcript Tea-Room, for the Shrul Commands a different pure, and a great Tea-Room, for the recep and has lately built a pleasant Commands a most the recep which commands a most be recepted to the recepte and has lately built a pleasant commands a most the reception of Company, where great numbers resort. Landscape, where great numbers resort.

Landscape, where great in the Addiest The place has lately Neighbourhood, and of the Ladies and Gentlemen in the Which was unexpected by the Comand Gentlemen in the which was unexpected by the Com-pany at Harrogate, which was unexpected by the poor pany at Harrogate, will find what has cost him so much Man; and I am glad to find what has cost him so much is likely to reward him, by affective to the sound trouble, is likely to reward him, by affective to the sound trouble. Man; and I am glad to likely to reward him, by affording Labour and trouble, is likely to reward him, by affording

a comfortable Livelihood. One of his best Friends, and who has contributed not One of his best ring of his Scheme, is the amiable a little to the execution, who was here a few years a little to the execution, who was here a few years ago;

Dutchess besides considerable pecuniary Donation ago; Dutchess of Bucches considerable pecuniary Donations, has and who besides considerable pecuniary Donations, has and who besides con Shrubs and Plants. It is pleasing to sent him a number of Shrubs and Plants. It is pleasing to cherve, with what honest gratitude he mentions her name, when he shews the Flowers which she sent him From her own Garden.

The prospect from the Top of the Rock is delighble; a fine sheet of Water at the foot of the Rock, a view of the Low-Bridge, of the beautiful Woods which even the Long-Walk; together with the venerable Ruins of the Castle, from one of the most romantic views I ever the.

Some Genffemen in Knaresbrough, by way of making the place better known, having added a kind of Fortileation, mounted with several pieces of mock Cannon, and also a real one, that carries a Two Pound Bull. On particular occasions he hoists a large Union Flag, and First the Two-Pounder, the sound of which reverbersts from

all Neighbouring Cliffs.

He has also, lately made a new Entrance of a Winding Form, into the lower A partment, through the solid Limestone Rock, four yards in thickness; which has, in no small degree, conducted to the comfort of his humble Habitation. The whole was begun in the year 1770, and completed in 1811.

The following Charge was delivered to

SIR THOMAS HILL.

The 10th. Day of January, 1791,

(Something similar to the Instalment of Sanche, in Don Quizolle.
ON BEING MADE GOVERNOR OF

FORT-MONTAGUE,

In the Name of St. George and St. Patrick, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, Sir Thomas Hill, Governor, General, and Commander in Chief, of his Majesty's Fortress, known by the same of Fort-Montague; that you shall faithfully serve, keep, watch, and maintain our Commands against any lawless audacious Depredators, Robbers, and Night Strollers, who dare ril-

hainonay members on or day of the Government of your government of the Government of lahonsty national and sound and soun g thi handary agenths on, or arrest in your covernment of the significant of the significant shall from the significant shall and that you lahously percent of the same o In token when the orders as Obedient to The poor man was made Governor of the Fort; Which in Hon.

The poor man was made has other in their labour, and the Benefactress, teach other in came here, and the wife and he assist each of a more strik; and the wife and he assist each of a more strik; and the wife and he assist each of a more strik; and the more wisited them to be a more strike. The poor man was made has called fort mentages. The poor man was made has called in their labours for his Benefactress, each other in I came here, and if his wife and he assist each end since a more striking the have often visited Comple or a more striking that the property of the complete of the comp or of his Benefactress, teach other in Laser labours of the since I came here, and his wife and he assist of them since more striking den. There are a more happy heing secondary to real our of his Benefit each easist each since I came here, and I the Garour of his Benefit each them since I came here, and I think I
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For him light labour spreams are nuclesome Steres, but gives no more :
Fost gives what life requires, innocence of wealth; Just gives what life requires, but gives no make best companions, ignorance of wealth. His best companions, ignorance of wealth; And the best riches ignorates from soft repose, Cheerful at morn, he wakes from soft repose, Cheerful at morn, ne wand caruls as he goes;
Breathes the keen air, and labour sned Breathes the keen air, and carus as he god At night returning, the Monarch of a shed. He sits him down, GOLDSMITE. SUBSCRIBERS TO FORT-MONTAGUE. 1791. Messrs. Jackson and Rushforth, Manchester d Messrs. Jackson and reason, manufester 2 Mr. C. Phillips, Leeds Mr. C. Phillips, name of the control Mr. Sheepshanks, Salop 0 10 Mr. W. Nichollas, Salop 0 10 Mr. Samuel Broadhurst, London 0 10

Mr Thomas Wilkinson, Knaresbrough 1	1	0
John Watson, Esq. Bilton-Park	1	0
Mr. W. Manby, Knaresbrough1	.1	0
Mr. Burnard, Knaresbrough	1	0
Mr. William Tindall, Knaresbrough 1	1	0
Mr. Newton, Knaresbrough 1	1	0
Mr. R. Gallon, Knaresbrough0	10	.6
Mr. Hardman, Manchester 0		6
Messrs. Driffield and Cundall0		6

TO SIR THOMAS HILL, GOVERNOR OF FORT-MONTAGUE.

YOU are hereby commanded, to send an exact account of the Forces and present state of his Majesty's Garrison, at Fort-Montague, now under your command; together with the quantity of Provisions, Military Stores, and the state of ordnance, to his Majesty's Secretary of War, on or before the 20th. Day of February, 1791. You are likewise commanded, to prepare proper Barracks,

Clothing, and Provisions, for a company of invalids, who will come to re-inforce his Majesty's said Garrison, on or before the 20th. Day of April, 1791. Herein fail not.

By his Majesty's Command. Dated, this 19th. Day of January, 1791.

RICHMOND.

Knaresbrough: Printed by W. Langdale,

Of whom may be had, the Harrogate Guide, or History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresbrough, sixth edition, Plates. 6s. a Week at Harrogate, a Poem, 2s. 6d. with a neat Frontispiece; the Trial of Engene Aram, for the Murder of Daniel Clark, lave of Knaresbrough, is, and life of John Metcalf, commonly called blind Jack of Knaresbrough, 1s.

LATELY PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

A WALK through KNARESBROUGH,

By JOHN NICHOLSON, the AIREDALE POET.

THE



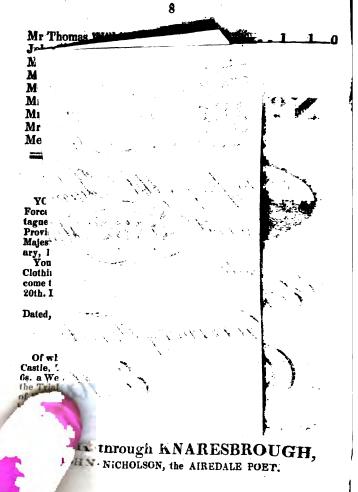
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Anaresbrough:

PRINTED BY G. WILSON, MIGH-STREET,

1827.



THE

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Degend

OF

SAINT BOBBET, Hour

THE HERMIT

to Roz

OF

KNARESBROUGH.

Far from the busy Scenes of Life...

Far from the world, its Cares, and Strift;

In Solitude, more pleas'd to dwell,

The HERMIT calls you to has Cell.

Unaresbrough:

PRINTED BY G. WILSON, MIGH-STREET,

1827.

HERMIT

OF

ENARESBROUGE

St. ROBERT was born in the city of York, his father's name was Tocklese Floure, and his mother's Smimeria; who being of the best rank of citizens, and following a most Christian rule of good life, had a son whom they named Robert, and brought him up to all virtuous education; and, as he grew in years of discretion, so they trained him up in learning and virtuous exercises. The holy man, even from his infancy. had a continual recourse to godly prayer, never once stooped to the love of pleasure, but increasing in holiness, was at length made Sub-Deacon.

Not long after this, Robert went into the North parts of the country, and betook himself to a certain house, called the New-Monastery, of the Cistercian order, where he had a brother of that order: there he remained some four months, giving them a true pattern of sobriety and good life, and he then returned to his father's house. After a few days, this servant of God privately fled from his parents to Knaresbrough, as God had inspired him, to an hermit there, leading a strict life amongst the rocks, who, seemed at first glad of such an associate as Robert, but afterwards being overcome by the temptation of our common enemy the Devil, he returned again to his wife and children, and left Robert alone, who, with wonderful abstinence afflicted himself.

After this, Robert went to a certain matron, not far from his cell, to ask an alms, who gave him as much ground with the Chapel of St. Hilda, as he thought good to dig and till: this alms Robert accepted of, and remained there almost a year, chastising his flesh with austere mortifications, and applint into the determined to the determined to the determined to the determined where he stay where he stay where he stay to the determined to the determine phinal who call, and the determined the determined the determined the determined that where he stay all the depend the depend the stay and upon that where he stay all the depend the stay and other services and other services he determined the determined and upon that where he seems provided and where he seems and upon the provided and where he seems are to Spofforth, where he seems are to Spofforth. he departed there were to Spofforth, where he stay whis provisions are sent to Spofforth, other services of the place, and the place, and only to prayer and and holy contained the place, and the place, and the place, and the place, and the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place were the place when the place were the place were the place were the place were the place when the place were the place when the place were the place the place, and only to prayer and and holy conwhile, attending fame of his sanctity his provisions and only to prayer and and holy converge to the place, and only to prayer and and holy converge while, attending fame of his sanctity and his always rejected to the holy man always rejected to the holy man always rejected to the holy man area his above. ot God the place, and only of his sanctity and to him while, smedding to his sanctity and the form of the country to come flocking to him but for Almight, of the country holy man always rejected to for eased most of appliance (the and changed his abode. Almigury to come always rejected holy man always rejected holy man always rejected avoiding of applause (the holy man changed his abode avoiding of applause) and changed his abode.

avoiding of appliance (the norty and changed his abode avoiding he secretly departed. and changed his abode glory) he secretly departed. Of A dley heard of R oiding of appliance and common de wain of Adley heard of Robert's reory he secretly departed of Adley heard of Robert's reory he secretly departed they were earnest with him No sooner had the monks they were had the good man which the good man glory) he secretly user of Aciey earnest with him they were earnest with him to No sooner had the monks of they were earnest with him to ho sooner had the monks of heart which the good man did to house, and submitted. No sooner ham they which the good man did, and time from spofforth, but they which the good man did, and time from spofforth, them, which the good man did, and time from spofforth their house, and submitted him and some and live amongst their house, as for his and sport brother of their pline; as for his and sport brother of their pline; as for his and sport brother of their pline; as for his and sport brother of their pline; as for his and sport brother of their plines. uring from spanningst them, which and submitted himself come and live amongst their house, and submitted himself come apoor brother of their house, as for his garmen. ome and are of their nounced himself barne a poor brother of their spiritual rules and discipline; as for his garment it to their spiritual rules and white colour, which served rate beame a printed rules and disciplination, which served rather to their spiritual rules and white colour, which served rather was only one, and that of wheth we was only one, and that to keep him warm. His broken was only his nakedness, than to keep him warm. to their sy and that of white keep him warm. His bread to cover his nakedness, than to keep him warm. His bread to cover his nakedness, than to keep him warm and of the cover his nakedness, than to keep him warm. His bread to cover his nakedness, than to keep him warm. was one of the broth was made of unsathree parts barley-meal. his broth was made of unsathree parts barley-meal. served, with a little salt. was three parts barley-meal. served, with a little salt, save roury herbs, or a few beams meal put into it. His austerity once a week, he had a little meal put into it hat monast once a week, he had a little to the looser sort in that monast more and suitable to the looser sort in that monast more and suitable to the looser sort in that monast more and suitable to the looser sort in that monast more and suitable to the looser sort in that monast more and the looser sort in the looser sort in that monast more and the looser sort in the looser sort in that monast more and the looser sort in th once a week, he had a little looser sort in that monastery, of life was not suitable to the looser sort in that monastery, of life was not suitable to tite, and impatient of rebuke; who were emulous of his virtues, he returned again to who were emulous of his virusing, he returned again to the which the man of God perceiving, he returned again to the which the man of where he was joyfully accepted and where he was joyfully which the man of God Perce he was joyfully accepted of by Chapel of St. Hilds, where set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Presently set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Presently set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Presently set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Presently set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Presently set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Presently set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Chapel of St. Hilds, where set on workmen to build a place the matron. She presently set on workmen to build a place the matron.

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the matron. She presence, and other necessary uses, for the laying in of his corn, whole nights: This man of God, spent whole nights in watching and

This man of God, sper, which was more for necessity prayer; and, when he slept, which was more for necessity prayer; and, when ne star ground his bed. He had four than otherwise, he made the ground about tilloge. than otherwise, ne men employed about tillage; the third, servants, two whereof, he employed about tillage; the third, servants, two wherevers and, the fourth, he commonly rehe kept for divers used abroad into the country, to tained about himself, to send abroad into the country, to tained about minor for those poor brethren which he collect the people's alms for those poor brethren which he

One day it chanced as St. Robert slept on the grass behad taken into his company. One day wearied with his continual austereness, his mother

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Not long after this, William Stuteville, Lord of the forest passing his cell, demanded of his servants, Who lived there? They answered one Robert, an holy hermit. No. answered Stuteville, rather a receiver of thieves: and in a distempered manner, commanded his followers to level it with ground which was done accordingly. Then Robert removed to a place near the town of Knaresbrough, where he had before remained, contriving no better a dwelling, than only a small receptacle by the chapel of St. Giles, made up with the boughs of trees. The holy man still increasing in virtue and godliness, made the enemy of man more desirous of his overthrow, and thought once again, by his former means, to disquiet his virtuous endeavours: Stuteville, a fit instrument for such a purpose, coming that way, by the instigation of the Devil, took notice of a smoke that ascended from Robert's Cell, and demanded, who lived there? Answer was made by his servant, Robert the Hermit. Is it Robert, quoth he, whom I overthrew and expelled my forest? Answer was made, The same; whereat enraged, he swore — to raze it to the ground, and expel Robert the next day, from his mansion-house for ever. But, in the night, in his sleep, there appeared unto him, in a vision, three men, terrible and fearful to behold, whereof two carried a burning engine of iron, beset with sharp and fiery teeth! the third of giantlike stature, holding two iron clubs in his hands, came furiously to his bed, saying, "Cruel Prince, and instrument of the Devil, rise quickly and make choice of one of these

"boddend threelf, for the injuries thou interactest against who man of God, for whom I am sent hither to fight with

Herapon Stuteville cried out, and with remorse of con-" thee!" sience, cried out to God for mercy, with protestations of amendment, whereat the fearful vision vanished — Stuteville coming to himself presently construed, that this revelation was ent from God for the violence done and intended againse St. Robert his servant—wherefore the next day, he confer St. Kobert his servanter his cell and Grimbald-cragg store for a perpetual alms; and, that the ground should not lie for a perpetual anno, and two king untilled, he gave him two oxen, two horses, and two kings untilled, he gave must took into his company a Jew, who he employed as overseer of the poor, and distributor of the alms. One day, the Jew, being overcome by the Devil fled away from the holy man, and in his flight fell, and broke his leg; which the holy man understanding (by rever ation) made haste to him, and chiding him for his fault, which the Jew acknowledged, and desired pardon, forthwith Robert blessing his leg, all embrued in blood, with his holy hand, restored him to his former state, and brought him back to his cell.

Robert's care of the poor was great; and that he might the better relieve their wants, he desired his patron Stuteville to bestow on him a cow, which was granted, but withal, such a cow, so wild and flerce, that none durst come near her. The man of God making haste to the forest found her and embracing her about the neck, brought her home as meek as a lamb, to the great amazement of the spectators. One of Stuteville's servants told his master of the thing, and withal said, that he would devise a way how to get the Cow again from Robert. But his master did not approve of this motion, nevertheless the fellow, with counterfeit looks and gesture, feigning himself lame, both of hands and feet, encountered itobert, and desired some relief for his wife and

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children, who were miserably oppressed with hunger and want, unto whom Robert gave the Cow, saying unto him, "God gave, and God shall have, but so shalt thou be as thou makest thyself to be," and when this deceiver thought to depart with his Cow, he was not able to stir, but was lame indeed. Perceiving this to be the just judgment of God for deluding his servant, he cried out, "Robert, true servant of God, pardon my trespass, and the injury I have done unto you,"—which the indulgent and good old father instantly did, restoring him to his former ability, and returned into his cell, where he was received with joy.

A company of deer from the forest haunted his ground, and spoiled his corn, doing him much harm, whereof he complained to his Patron, requiring some order to be taken therein. To whom his Patron thus replied, "Robert, I " give thee free leave to impound these deer, and to detain "them, till thou art satisfied." Whereupon the holy man went into the fields, and, with a little rod drove the deer, out of the corn like lambs, and shut them up in his barnwhich done, Robert went back to his Patron acquainting him therewith, desiring him withal to loose the said deer. His Patron answered, that, " Robert had leave freely to use "the deer so impounded, in the plough, or in any other " service of husbandry," for which Robert returned him many thanks, and went back to his cell, and taking the deer out of the barn, he put them under the yoke to plough, and made them every day to plough his ground like oxen, which was daily seen and admired by all.

King John coming that way, and hearing such renown of Robert's sanctity, was pleased to visit him at his poor cell, and conferred upon that place, as much of his waste wood next adjoining, as he could convert to tillage with one plough or team. This servant of God, told Lord Byron who carne for his benediction, and to know what good or evil success he should have in a voyage he was to take upon

the King's service, that he should effect his brisiriess, and the King's service, that he moderated; but withal, that he bring his occasions to a good period;

nould never return.

Not long after, he foretold that presently after his death Not long after, ne to a would, with force strive the Monks of Fountains' Abbey, would, with force strive the Monks of Foundation them. He willed them of his house to take his body with them. to take nis nous with secular power; willing that his to resist if need were, with secular power. to resist if need were, where he gave up his last breath ; which was done and effected accordingly. which was done and perceiving himself to draw towards his end, commanded the perceiving numbers to the brought to him, preparing to die with an holy and humble heart.

with an holy and number news.

At which time, the Monks of Fountains, hearing of him brings. At which time, the Monas of the come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to come to him brings near approaching end, made haste to be invested and invested end in the complex near approaching end approach near approaching end approach near approa near approaching enu, man their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in terms their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in terms of their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in terms. their hant, wherein the told, his own ordinary garment red. To whom he told, his own ordinary enough, neither desired he any other.

ough, menuter account of death, the Jew, with his fellows. came weeping over him, and desired his last blessing, which he willingly gave them; and in that exercise, yielded up the ghost. His body was, with due reverence, made ready for the grave; and, the bruit being divulged abroad, the Monks of Fountains came, and gave him their habit, which he refused whilst he lived, endeavouring to carry his body away by force; but a company of armed men from the casaway by force; but a war who returned home sad for so great a loss. In conclusion, he was buried in the Chapel of Holy-Cross,

in a new tomb. There came, to honor his obsequies great nn a new tomb. Aller , kissing the coffin wherein

On one side the entrance into the Chapel of St. Robert, his body was enclosed. Un one side the entrance ivy, is the figure of a Knight under a shade of spreading ivy, he set of a Templar, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword, Templar, cut in the riolence of rude intruders, to defend the place from the violence of rude intruders, The Chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock:

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its roof and altar beautifully adorned with gothic ornaments; behind the altar, is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and, on each side of it, is a place for the holy Water bason: here are also the figures of three heads, designed as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the order of the Monks at the once neighbouring priory, by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was styled Sanctas Trinitatis. At some distance, is another head, said to represent that of John the Baptist, to whom this Chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity, where formerly some ancient relic was deposited.

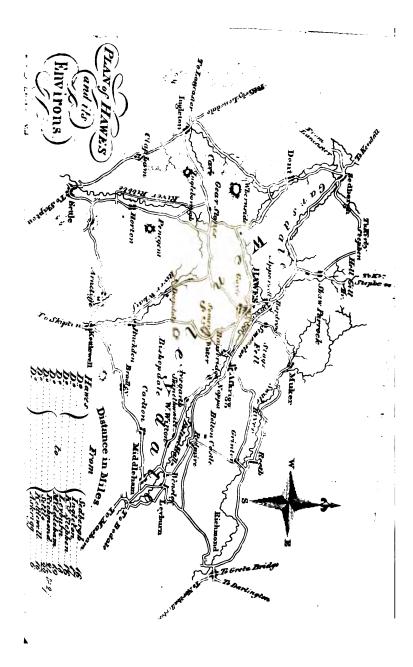
The Chapel is ten fect six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high; near which, is placed the following inscription;

Beneath yon ivy's spreading shade,
For lonely contemplation made,
An ancient Chapel stands complete,
Once the Hermit's calm retreat
From worldly pomp and sordid care,
To humble penitence and prayer;
The sight is pleasing, all agree;
Do gentle stranger, turn and see.

FINIS.

Wilson, Printer, Knaresbrough.





Clarke's WHITE HART IN:V:

Chaise.

T.S.B.

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GENUINE ACCOUNT

OF THE

TRIAL

EUGENE ARAM,

FOR THE MURDER

DANIEL CLARK,

LATE OF KNARBSBROUGH,

In the County of York:

Who was convicted at York Assizes, August 5, 1759, before the honourable William Noel, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

TO WHICH

AFTER A BRIEF NARRATION OF THE FACT,
18 PREFIXED,

An Account of the remarkable Discovery of a human Skeleton, at Thistle-Hill: a detail of all the judicial Proceedings, from the time of the Bones being found, to the Commitment of Richard Houseman, Eugene Aram, and Henry Terry, to York Castle: The Depositions of Anna Aram, Philip Coates, John Yeates, &c. The examination and confession of Richard Houseman; the apprehending of Eugene Aram, at Lynn, in Norfolk; with his examination, and Commitment.

TO WHICH IS ADDED .

The remarkable Defence he made on his Trial,
HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF,

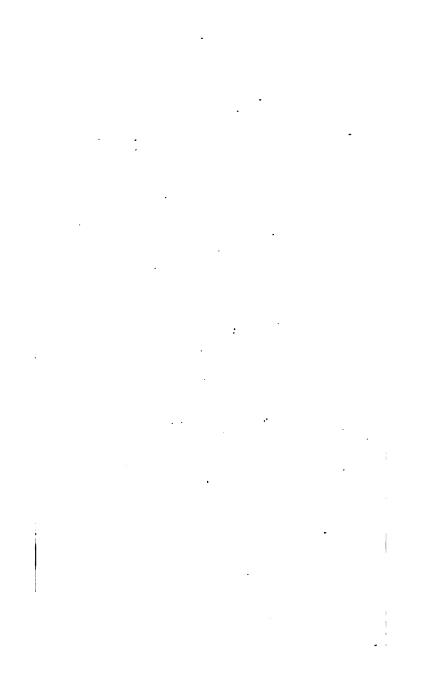
Written after his condemnation; with the Apology which he left in his Cell, for the attempt he made on his own Life, &c.

THIRTRENTH EDITION.

KNARESBROUGH:

Printed and Sold by W. Langdale.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.



FROM DR. SMOLLET'S

HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

1759.

If ever Murder was entitled to indulgence perhaps it might have been extended not improperly to this Man, whose genius in itself prodigious might have been exerted in works of general. utility. He had in spite of all the disadvantages, attending low birth and straitened circumstances, by dint; of his own capacity and inclination, made considerable progress in Mathematics and Philosophy, acquired all the languages ancient and modern, and executed part of a Celtic Dictionary which had he lived to finish, might have thrown some essential light upon the origin and obscurities of the European History.

TRIAL

EUGENE ARAM,

&c.

woon

DANIEL CLARK was born in Knaresbrough. where he lived, and followed the business of a shoe-maker. We shall pass over those things in his life, which do not regard the affair we treat of, and content ourselves with observing, that, in or about the Month of January, 1744-5, he married a wife, with a fortune of two hundred pounds or upwards; and, being then in very good credit in Knaresbrough, it is presumed a scheme was laid by Eugene Aram, then a School-master, in that town, and Richard Houseman, a flax-dresser, to defraud several persons of great quantities of goods and plate; and, that Clark should be the man to carry these schemes into execution; for, as he then lived in very good credit, and was lately married, he was the properest person for the intended purpose. Accordingly, Clark for some few days, went to several persons in and about

Knaresbrough, and took up great quantities of linen and woollen-drapery goods, under pretence that as he was lately married, he wanted not only clothes to appear in on the occasion, but also table and bed-linen; in which, he succeeded so well, that he got goods of that kind to a considerable amount. After this, he went to several innkeepers and others, desiring to borrow a silver tankard of one, a pint of another, and the like, alledging that he was to have company that night, and should be glad of the use of them at supper: and, in order to give a good colour to this his story, he got of the innkeepers (of whom he so borrowed the plate) ale, and other sorts of liquors.* This was on the 7th. of February, 1744-5.

Some suspicious circumstances appearing that night and the following morning, caused a rumour in the town, that Clark was gone off; and, upon inquiry, it could not be learnt what was become of him, search was immediately made for the goods and plate he had got, when some part of the goods were found at Houseman's, and another part

[•]Amongst other goods, he got the following, viz. three silver tankards; four silver pints; one silver milk pot; one ring et with an emerald, and two brilliant diamonds: another with three rose diamonds: a third with an amethyst in the shape of a heart, and six plain rings; eight watches; two snuff-boxes; Chambers' Dictionary, 2 vols. folio; Pope's Homer, 6 vols. bound.

thereof, as some velvets, &c., were dug up in Aram's garden; but, as no plate was found, it was then concluded that Clark was gone off with that: upon which the strictest inquiry was made after him, by sending people out into several parts, and advertising him in the public papers, &c. but all to no purpose.

From the above circumstances. Aram was saspected of being an accomplice with Clark; upon: which, a process was granted from the steward of the honor of Knaresbrough, to agrest him for a debt due to one Mr. Norton, which was done with a view to detain Aram until such time as a warrant could be had from a justice of peace, to take him up for being concerned along with Clark in defranding people of their plate, &c. Contrary to the expectation of every person in town, he (being then esteemed very poor) paid what he was arrested for, and produced a large sum of money; and, in a few days, paid off a considerable mortgage upon his house in Bondgate, near Ripon, Soon after his releasement, he left the town of Knareshrough, and was not heard of with any certainty until the month of June, 1758, when he was found at Lynn in Norfolk.

Aram's departure from Knaresbrough seems to have put a stop to any further examination into this affair; for nothing was effectually discovered, touching Clark's being murdered, until the 1st. of August, 1758, (which was upwards of thirteen

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years from the time of Clark's being missing it happened that a labourer, employed in for stone to supply a lime-kiln, at a place Thistle-hill, near Knaresbrough, having edge of the Cliff, dug about half a yard, and quarter deep, found a wooden Chest, whi being removed, was found to contain a H Skeleton, that had been put in double. ler, servant to a Jew, was with his stock-in nissing about the time that Daniel Clark disa ed, and as his employer could trace him no than Knaresbrough, it was afterwards suspent had been murdered, and that these were mains. This remarkable accident being in the town of Knaresbrough, gave reason suspicion that Daniel Clark had been mural exburried there; and rather, as there had be other person missing thereabouts, to any knowledge, for 60 years and upwards, exce Jew. The strangeness of the event, excite ple's curiosity to inquire strictly into it: which the coroner was sent for, and an inc The wife of Eugene A ray taken thereon. had before frequently given hints of her that Daniel Clark had been murdered, examined by the coroner and jury, as to knew concerning Clark. She said "Day was an intimate acquaintance of her h and, that they had frequent transaction before the 7th. of February, 1744-5, ard Houseman was often with them: particuthat, on the 7th. of February, 1744.5, about clock in the evening, Aram came home when was washing in the kitchen; upon which, he cted her to put out the fire, and make one e stairs; she accordingly did so. About two ock in the morning, on the 8th. of February, m, Clark, and Houseman, came to Aram's e, and went up stairs to the room where she : they staid about an hour. Her husband asked for an handkerchief for Dickey meaning hard Houseman) to tie about his head; she ordingty lent him one. Then Clark said 'It soon be morning, and we must get off.' After ch. Aram, Houseman, and Clark, all went together: That, upon Clark's going out, she erved him take a sack or wallet upon his back. ch he carried along with him: whither they it. she could not tell. That about five o'clock same morning, her husband and Houseman irned, and Clark did not come with them. Her hand came up stairs, and desired to have a dle, that he might make a fire below. To ich she objected, and said 'There was no occaa for two fires, as there was a good one in the m above, where she then was.' To which am (her husband) answered, "Dickey (mean-Richard Houseman) was below, and did not se to come up stairs:" Upon which she asked lark not returning with them) what they had done

To the her ha with Daniel so desired he but desired him answer; and told him to go to he go to he with Daniel ?" refused:
Then Aran by her his refused:
Then Aran by her his been Then Arabo ogo to by had been vent down w. thing bad:

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She being were doing.

Houseman heard House and being about the husban and being about the She being
Houseman heard House and being about stairs, she Her husband man say to A stairs, she hear husband and being about then said replied We'll then said replied 'We tell? If she does, Houseman she tell? If she does, what can knows nothing, n What can knows not plied Aram, thing! she knows not hing. To which thing! she tells that I am here, 'twill be said, 'If such then said, 'I will hold the Her husband then said, 'I will hold the Her husbar from coming. Whereupon I prevent said, 'something must be done to prevent ing, and pressed him to it very much; a If she does not tell now, she may at son time. 'No, said her husband, we will coa little, until her passion be off, and then t opportunity to shoot her: Upon which Ho seemed satisfied, and said What must be with her clothes?' Whereupon they both a that they would let her lie where she was shot clothes. She hearing this discourse, was terrifled, but remained quiet until seven o'cloc the same morning, when Aram and House went out of the house. Upon which, Mrs. A coming down stairs, and seeing there had be fire below, and all the ashes taken from out of grate, she went and examined the dung-hill, a

niving subes of a different kind to he spoult, searched among them, and found several pieces nen and woollen cloth, very near burnt, which the appearance of belonging to wearing apd. When she returned into the house from the g-hill, she found the handkerchief she had lent meman the night before; and looking at it, nd some blood upon it, about the size of a shilupon which, she immediately went to seman, and showed him the pieces of cloth she found; and said, she was afraid they had done ething had to Clark. But Houseman then preled be was a stranger to her accusation, and said mew nothing what she meant. From the above umstances, she believes Daniel Clark to have n murdered by Richard Houseman and Eugene um, on the 8th. of February, 1744-5."

dr. Philip Coates, of Knaresbrough, brotheraw, to Daniel Clark, was then examined by coroner; who said, "He knew Daniel Clark na child; and that he was with him on the 7th. Tebruary, 1744-5 about nine o'clock at night, that Clark promised to call upon him in the ming: But, he not calling, he went to Clark's se, about nine o'clock in the morning. After siring for him there, Clark's maid told him he gone to Newall, to his wife. On the 10th. of reary Mr Coates went to Newall to seek Clark, could not hear of him, nor ever did. though he been advertised for some time. That a week

of the large was mining to he was mining to we have after he was mine. gerend other vitnesses were and the firming that Eugene Amm, and germal other witnesses are Arangel by the common affirming that Eugene Arangel by the common and by the substantial by the subs enough, effirming their miss persons and Relational Houseman, to be the hist persons and Relation to the might of the 7th of with ord Heuseman, to be the might of the 7th of will being the night horizon Clark was might before Clark was missed ob. Chrk, especially one time and Clark was mission of 1744-5, being the night herfore Clark was mission to a continuous cincumstances, which to a continuous cincumstances, which to a continuous cincumstances. 1744-5, being the night manner, which to a control of the shown at large when we could repetition, will be shown at large when we cold repetition, will be shown at large when we cold repetition, will be snow a bailt only add, that of the trial. We shall only add, that of the barber in Knaresbrough, who John Yester, a barber in Knaresbrough, who Mr. John Yesten, a name of the last time he will, "He knew Deniel Charle, and the last time he will," "He knew Denne thirteen or fourteen years him, was then about thirteen or fourteen years him, was then about missing ever since. and that he are very time after which, as he, Mr. Yeates, was come time after which, as he rock, he observed Some over Thistle-Hill, mean the rock, he observed a place to be fresh ding, and obling, he presumed it pight centain a key of about twelve years of age. that he had men the place where the benes of a deceesed man where found, and said it was the same he saw so fresh due un."

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Barbara Leetham of Knaresbrough, widow, gave the same kind of evidence.

Mr. Higgins and Mr. Locook of Knaresbrough, suggens, upon breaking a thigh bone of the Skele. ton, and viewing it, gave it as their opinion, that the body might have laid in the ground about thir. teen or fourteen years.

These testimonies were given before the inquest,

in the manner related, and Houseman, by the coroner's orders, being present, it was observed that he seemed very messy; discovering all the signs of guilt, such as trembling, tuning pale, and faultering in his speech: This, with the strong circumstances given by Mrs. Aram, &cc. gave a suspicion that he must have been concerned in the nurder of Clark, though he gave no account of the matter, and denied that he knew any thing

concerning the murder.

Upon the Skeleton's being produced, Houseman at the coroner's request, took up one of the bones; and, in his confusion, dropped this unguarded expression, "This is no more Daniel Clark's bone than it is mine!" From which it was concluded, that if Houseman was so certain that the bones before him were not Daniel Clark's, he could give some account of him; and being told so, he answered, "That he could produce a witness who had seen Daniel Clark upon the road two or three days after he was missing at Knaresbrough," Accordingly the witness, one Parkinson, was sentfor; who, on being asked the question, told the coroner and jury, "That he himself had never seen Daniel Clark after that time, viz. the 7th, of February, 1744-5; that a friend of his (Parkinson's) told him he had met a person like Daniel Clark, but, as it was a snowy day, and the person had the cape of his great coat up, he could not sy, with the least degree of certainty, who he was,"

This so far from being satisfactory, increased the suspicion, that Houseman was either the murderer of Clark, or an accomplice in the murder, whereupon, the constable applied to William Thornton, esq. who, being informed from the coroner, of the depositions taken, granted them a warrant to apnrehend Houseman, and bring him before him. He was accordingly brought and examined: Here he said, "He was in company with Daniel Clark the night before he went off, which he believes might be on a Thursday, in February, 1744-5; that the reason of his being then with him, was upon account of some money, viz. £20, that he had lent Clark, which he wanted to get again of him, and for which he then gave him some goods that took up a considerable time in carrying from Daniel Clark's house to his, viz. from eleven, (the hour at which he went to Clark.) till some time the next morning: That the goods he took were lecther, and some linen cloth, which as soon as he had possesed himself of, and also a note of the prices he was to sell them at, he left Clark in Aram's house with Aram and another man, unknown to this examinant: Who further saith, that Aram and Clark, immediately after, followed him out of Aram's house, and went into the marketplace, with the other unknown person, which the light of the moon enabled him to see; that he does not know what became of them after: and utterly disavows that he came back to Aram's house that

morning with Aram and without Clark, as is asserted by Mrs. Aram, nor was he with Aram, but with Clark, at Aram's house that night, whither he went to seek him, in order to obtain from him the note, as above; that when he had lodged the goods he had got at Clark's house safely in his own, he went to seek Clark, found him at Aram's, with the unknown person, and after, he having procured the note which was his errand, came away directly, as was related. He further saith, that he did not see Clark take any wallet, plate, or things of value along with him when they came out of the house the last time, which was early in the morning. But admits, that some time after Clark was missing, Anna Aram came to him in a passion, and demanded money of him, and said he had money of her husband's in his hands, and pretended to shew him some shreds of cloth, and asked if he knew what they were? To which he answered, that he did not know. And entirely denies that he ever has been charged with the murder of Daniel Clark, till now by Anna Aram . 32

Being asked if he chose to sign this examination, he said he chose to wave it for the present; for that he might have something to add, and therefore desired to have time to consider of it.

As he chose not to sign this examination, it was presumed that he was conscious he had not declared the truth of the matter; and Mr. Thornton thought proper to commit him to York castle the morning

following. At Green-Hamma York, he behaved to his condiner, as to show that he was conder, or knew of it, and that making a more ample confessi York. Being come to the M they were acquainted that Mr. passing by; Houseman designation the house, and in his prolowing confession.

That Daniel Clark was Aram, late of Knaresbrough as he believes, on Friday 1744-5, for that Eugene Ar were together at Aram's hou (being moon-light, and snow that he (Houseman) left the street a little before, and the ing he would go a short wa accordingly went along with St. Robert's cave, near G Aram and Clark stopped and strike him several times ov and saw him fall as if he was came away and left them. any weapon or not, to kill Cl nor does he know what he di wards; but believes that Ara of the cave; for that seeing might share the same fate, h way from him, and got to the bridge end; where looking back, he saw Aram coming from the cave side (which is in a private rock adjoining the river) and could discern a burndle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he hastened away to the town, without either joining Aram, or seeing him again till the next day, and from that time to this, he never had any private discourse with him. Afterwards, however, Houseman said that Clark's body was burried in St. Robert's cave; and that he was sure it was then there, but desired it might remain till such time as Aram should be taken. He added further, that Clark's head lay to the right. in the turn at the entrance of the cave. words Houseman repeated the day after, to Mr. Barker, the constable.*

On Houseman's commitment to the castle, proper persons were appointed to examine St. Robert's cave, where, agreeable to his confession, was found the skeleton of a human body, the head lying as he before had said; upon which, an inquisition was taken by the coroner.

Houseman having thus declared that Clark was murdered by Aram; who, was found to be at

[•] This confession Mr. Thornton gave to Houseness, he read over; and, after he had so done, Mr. Thornton asked him if he chose to sign it; to which he consented, replying "that it was the truth, and the real truth." Upon which he was committed to the castle.

Lym, in Norfolk; M Lynn, in apprechend him Burker, and Mr. Knaresbroom to Sa the peace, in Lynn, A Post Office on the M Post Office A Fain-the one, in which was wrong On their at are pursued." on this Gentleman, who Aram was apprehended in wher, and conducted to Y before Mr. Thornton, and that he was well acquaint and, to the best of his rem or before the 8th. of Febru denied he had any comme france which Clark stood fore the time of his disappe about the 10th, of Febru (Aram) was arrested by during the time of his be

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[•] It was not then known who had formerly lived in the brough, and travelled about thappening to be in the town mentioned, said he had seen i Norfolk, and added, "but he me."

t Clark was missing: That, a was apprehended by a warra the peace, for a misdemeanor before the justice, and the charge t against him, he was dismissed ontinued at Knaresbrough a cons. ithout any molestation; and then re ngham, to spend a few days with his mm whence he went to London: The publicly till he came down to Lynn, w out seven months before he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in t of Daniel Clark. He admits that he migh Clark, in February, 1744-5, but does no that he was at Mr. Carter's, who keeps a house in Knaresbrough, with a jew, Rich useman, a flax-dresser, and Daniel Clark, welve o'clock at night, on the 7th of Febru-744-5; nor does he recollect he was in comvith Clark and Houseman, after two o'clock morning, at any particular time or place, in ry, 1744-5, nor at or after three o'clock in ming; nor at Grimbald-bridge; nor at, or place called St. Robert's cave, on the Sth. ruary, 1744-5, in the morning; nor does ow any thing of Clark's being murdered; es he recollect that he was with Clark and man, when Clark called upon William Tuton 8th. of February, 1744-5, in the morning: es he remember any thing of a mason's tool

being found in his own house, when he was warrant in 1744-5; nor does he him in term as being found in his own house, when he does he will be a warrant in 1744-5; nor does he will be sthe Sth. or seeing him in the Sth. ed by a warrant in 1744-5; nor seeing him in the meeting Mr. Barnett, or seeing him in the seeing him meeting Mr. Barnett, or seeing with the above said persons, the 8th. of comparing in the morning; nor does he rebrus with the above said personne; nor does he rebruse hame that morning at five remembers to the remembers the said to the remembers the said to the remembers the said to the sai 1744-5, in the morning at the remarks that he came home that morning at five o'clock with Houseman, and made a fire for them in hi own house, which is asserted by his wife; nor does he remember that he had so great a sum of money as fifty guineas about that time, or pulled any such sum out of his pocket; nor did he seek to suborn or ask any one person to say that he had seen Clark since the 8th of February, 1744-5, who really had not seen him; but true it was, that he has often made inquiry about him, and particularly his brother Stephen Aram, but does not recollect any other person, except another brother of his, Henry Aram, who has said that he saw him, nor does he know where it was those brothers say they saw him.
The declaration The declaration of other circumstances, and the signing this even. signing this examination he chose to wave. that the might have time to might have time to recollect himself better, and have thing should be any thing should be omitted, which after occur to him

Though, in his examination, he scores der that was charged upon him by ton thought. his confession: yet, notwithstanding ton thought proper to commit him?

Barker and made out his committeent, in obed Barker and Moor were about to

York eastle, and had taken him a mile from Mr. Thomson's house, when Aram desired to return back to Mr. Thornton, having, as he alledged, something of consequence to impart to him. cordingly they returned to Mr. Thornton's; where Aram, upon being a second time examined, said, that he was at his own house the 7th, of February, 1744-5, at night, when Richard Houseman and Daniel Clark came to him with some plate, and both of them went for more several times, and came back with several pieces of plate, of which Clark was endeavouring to defraud his neighbours: that he could not but observe, that Houseman was all that night very diligent to assist him to the utmost of his power, and insisted that it was Houseman's hasines that night, and not the signing any note or instrument, as is pretended by Houseman. That Henry Terry then of Knaresbrough, ale-draper, was as much concerned in abetting the said fraids, as either Houseman or Clark; but, was not now at Aram's house, because as it was marketday, his absence from his guests might have occasioned some suspicion: that Terry, notwithstanding, brought two silver tankards that night, upon Clark's account, which had been fraudulently obtained: And, that Clark, so far from having borrowed £20 of Houseman, to his knowledge never borrowed more than £9, which he had paid again before that night.

That all the leather Clark had, which amounted

to a considerable value, he work could under flax, in House in intent to be disposed of by little to prevent suspicion of his Clark's fraudulent practices.

That Terry took the plate in Houseman did the watches, small things of value; flat, where they and he and best m It was thought too late in the F four o'clock, on the 8th. of for Clark to go off, so as to ge was therefore agreed he shou night following, and Clark ac all that day, as he believes, th send him victuals, which wer Henry Terry, he being judge son to do it without suspici shooter, he might go thither sporting. That the next ni Clark more time to get off, I Houseman, and himself, we very early; but he (Aram) Clark at all; that Richard I Terry only went into the cavat a little distance on the or should surprise them.

That he believes they wer for he heard them make a r about an hour, and then came out of the cave, and told him that Clark was gone off. Observing a bag they had along with them, he took it in his hand, and saw that it contained plate. On asking 'why Daniel did not take the plate along with him? Terry and Houseman replied. Ithat they had bought it of him, as well as the watches, and had given him money for it, that being more convenient for him to go off with, as less cumbersome and dangerous. After which they all three went into Houseman's warehouse, and concealed the watches with the small plate there, but that Terry carried away with him the great plate: That afterwards Terry told him he carried it to How-hill, and hid it there, and then went into Scotland, and disposed of it: But as to Clark, he could not tell whether he was murdered or not, he knew nothing of him, only that they told him he was gone off.

After he had signed this second confession, he was conducted to York castle, where he and Houseman remained till the assizes.

From the above examination of Aram, there appeared great reason to suspect Terry to be an accomplice in this black affair; a warrant was therefore granted, and he likewise was apprehended, and committed to the castle. Bills of indictment were found against him: but it appearing to the court, upon affidavit, that the prosecutor could not be fully provided with witnesses at that time, the trial was postponed till Lammas assizes.

On the St. of August, 175 and Eugene A ram were brou man was arraigned on his fo quitted, and admitted eviden was thereup arraigned. called spon, who deposed. tween the 7th and 8th of Fel eleven o'clock, he went to after two hours spent in passi their several houses, to disput and to settle some notes co proposed first to Clark and take a walk out of town: 7 into the field where St. Ro and Clark went into it, over they came within six or eight saw them quarrelling, that Clark several times, upon he never saw him rise aga instrument Aram had, and k any: That upon this, withou alarm, he left them and retu next morning he went to Ara what business he had with what he had done with him? this question; but threatened being in Clark's company revenge either by himself or he mentioned any thing relat Peter Moor (Clark's serva

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s then produced in court, on ch there was a fracture, that from , could not have been made but me blunt instrument; the piece w , and could not be replaced but fro Locock, the surgeon, who produce is opinion, that no such breach coul my natural decay! that it was not by the instrument with which it w rmed to be of many years standing. several depositions, Aram was asked say in his behalf, and begged he lged in reading his defence. ing is a faithful copy of it, printed original, and retaining even it's acmatical inaccuracies.

ORD,

not whether it is of right, or through nee of your lordship, that I am allowate his Lar, and at this time to attempt scapable and uninstructed as I am to e, while I see so many eyes upon me, and awful a concourse, fixed with a filled with I know not what experient, not with guilt, my lord, but with for, having never seen a court but this, unacquainted with law, the customs and all judiciary proceedings, I fear I the capable of speaking with propriety

in this place, that it exceeds mable to speak at all.

I have heard, my lord, wherein I find myself charge crime, with an enormity I am of: a fact, to the commission far more insensibility of heart morals, than ever fell to my possibly could have admitted a nature, but a depravity, not in to me. However, as I stand ship's bar, and have heard wh adduced in support of such a bly solicit your lordship's p hearing of this respectable au gle and unskilful, destitute o sisted by counsil, say some argument, in my defence. little of your lordship's time: will be short, and this brevity best part of it: However, it i sible regard, and the greates lordship's consideration, and court.

First, my lord, the whole in life, contradicts every pa ment. Yet I had never present circumstances extort to make it necessary. Peru to call upon malignity its

based in this prosecution, to charge apt immorality, of which prejudice was not the No, my lord, I concerted not schemes o projected no violence, injured no man's pe property. My days were honestly laboriou nights intensely studious. And, I humbly ceive, my notice of this, especially at this will not be thought impertinent or unseasona but, at least, deserving some attention: Beca my lord, that any person, after a temperate use life, a series of thinking and acting regularly, an without one single deviation from sobriety, should plunge into the very depth of profligacy, precipitately and at once, is altogether improbable and unprecedented, and absolutely inconsistent with the course of things. Mankind are never corrected at once; villany is always progressive, and declines from right, step after step, till every regard of probity is lost, and every sense of moral obligation totally perishes.

Again, my lord, a suspicion of this kind, which nothing but malevolence could entertain, and ignorance propagate, is violently opposed by my very situation at that time, with respect to health: For, but a little space before, I had been confined to my bed, and suffered under a very long and severe disorder, and was not able, for half a year together, so much as to walk. The distemper left me indeed, yet slowly and in part; but so macerated, so enfeebled, that I was reduced to crutches; and was

so far from being well about the time with this fact, that I never to this day covered. Could then a person in take any thing into his head so unlike vagant, I past the vigour of my agravaletudinary, with no inducement tability to accomplish, no weapon perpetrate such a fact; without into power, without motive, without mer

Besides, it must needs occur to an action of this atrocious nature is but when it's springs are laid open, it was to support some indolence, a luxury, to satisfy some avarice, or malice; to prevent some real or s want: Yet I lay not under the in one of these. Surely, my lord, I with both truth and modesty, affirm and none who have any veracity, will ever question this.

In the second place, the disappe is suggested as an argument of But, the uncertainty of such an that, and the fallibility of all come a sort, from such a circumstance, and too notorious to require instanguing many; permit me to produone, and that afforded by this cast In June, 1757, William Thomps rigilance of this place, in open day

ironed, made his excape; and, notwithsindign immediate inquiry set on foot, the stricts such, and all advertisements, was never seen or lead of since.* If then Thompson get off unseen, through all these difficulties, how very easy was it for Cah, when none of them opposed him; But, what would be thought of a prosecution commenced spins any one seen last with Thompson?

Permit use next, my lord, to observe a little upon the bones which have been discoreted. It is said, which perhaps is saying very far, that then are the skeleton of a man. It is possible indeed it may; but, is there any certain known criterion, which incontestibly distinguishes the sex in human bones? Let it be considered, my lord, whether the ascertaining of this point ought not to precede any attempt to identify them.

The place of their depositurn too, claims much more attention than is commonly bestowed upon it. For, of all places in the world, none could

[•] The skeleton of the above mentioned William Thompson, was found on Saturday, the 8th. of July, 1780, behind the Old Court house, in the castle of York, near the foundation, and about three feet from the wall, with double from on, having lain there 23 years. It is supposed that he got on the top of the Old Court house, by the assistance of a Ladder, which stood there, had dropped down the wall, and was killed by the fall. As nothing but nettles and weeds grew in the place, where the bones were found, it was seldom gone into by any person.

have mentioned any one wherein there we have montaged any one; wherein there was a color of findings human bones, than mitage, except he should bones, than in times made hains not yard. Herepi ne should point out a clares of religious religious past, being not places of religious religious plat, being not seed to the past, being not burial places or And, it have segrous retirement, but of burial scarce of new or been heard of, but amtain And, it need to be a few of the were been heard of, but of humanity, contains or contains these relies of humanity; contains or contain of not in f. some mutilated, wive me le some entire of numerity; some notilated, to remind your lordship, some notilated, but give me le to remined your do not inform, but give me is sanctity, and here the hamily bere sat solit the anchor sanctity, and here the here sat some for them. I or the anchor when de hoped that repose the hermit, or the anchor they here enjoyed when their bones, when de All this while when living bones, when to your lordship, and I am sensible this co known to your lordship, better than I. But ship, and many in this conders to my better than I. But ship, and am seminations, who has it seems necessary to my continues of this. have not at an interest advisor on that others, who have a seems many in to things of this have not at all perhaps; adversions, shown, shown, and perhaps; adversions, shown, sho to things of this have not at all perhaps; advising me then be and perhaps; advising me then be made may be contacted with the statement of th in my trial, should be and perhapmany evidences my lord acquainted wi Suffer me then, should be and may he many evidences, my lord acquainted without the to produce a f many evidences, my lounde acquaring which have the these produces and cells were in which human dead these productioners in this bones and to entire est found. happened in this bones, and to entranged in this in the stand to entranged the stand to entranged to entrange extraordilest, to some extraordilest, to some accident might seem question; lest, accident might accident might seem accident might quality occasion prejudice. In The bones, of the bones, were discovered, of the bones, were discovered, of the bones, were discovered. St. Dubritius, were discovered buted in Duorlal appears

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- the bones, thought to be those ress Rosia, were but lately discover at Royston, entire, fair, and usugh they must have lain interred for nuries, as is proved by Dr. Stukely.
- 3. But our own country, nay, almosphourhood, supplies another instance: nuary, 1747, was found by Mr. Stovin, a nied by a reverence gentleman, the bon of some recluse, in the cell at Lindho ar Hatfield. They were believed to be those illiam of Lindholam, a hermit, who had loude this cave his habitation.
- 4. In February, 1744, part of Woburn abbeing pulled down, a large portion of corpse peared, even with the flesh on, and which bore tting with a knife; though it is certain this had d above 200 years, and how much longer is oubtful, for this abbey was founded in 1145, and ssolved in 1538 or 9.

What would have been said, what believed, if is had been an accident to the bones in ques-n?

Farther, my lord, it is not yet out of living emory, that, at a little distance from Knaresough, in a field, part of the manor of the worthy and patriotic baronet, who does that borough the mour to represent it in parliament, were found, a digging for gravel, not one human skeleton only, at five or six, deposited side by side, with each

an ara placed at his head, as your was usual in ancient interments.

About the same time, and in most close to this borough, was disearching for gravel, another h but, the piety of the same worth dered both the pits to be filled mendably unwilling to disturb the

Is the invention of these bones or industriously concealed, that these in question may appear the and extraordinary? Whereas, in nothing extraordinary in it. I every place conceals such remaining in highway sides, and on caugent and unsuspected bones. I allotments for rest for the depart some centuries.

Another particular seems not of year lordship's notice, and the men of the jury; which is, example occurs of more than or found in one cell: and in the cell found but one; agreeable, in the arity of every other known cell the invention of one skeleton, would have appeared suspicious and

But then, my lord, to attempt when even to identify living more proved so difficult, as in the case

beck, and Lambert Symmel at home, and of Don Schatian abroad, will be looked upon perhaps, as an attempt to determine what is undeterminable. And I hope too it will not pass unconsidered here, where gentlemen believe with caution, think with reason, and decide with humanity, what interest the endeavour to do this is calculated to serve, in assigning proper personality to those bones, whose particular appropriation can only appear to eternal Omniscience.

Permit me, my ford, also very humbly to remonstrate, that, as human bones appear to have
been the inseparable adjuncts of every cell, even
any person's naming such a place as random, as
containing them, in this case, shows them rather
unfortunate than conscious prescient, and that
these attendants on every hermitage only accidentally concurred with this conjecture. A mere
casual coincidence of words and things.

But it seems another skeleton has been discovered by some laborer, which was full as confidently averred to be Clark's as this. My lord, must some of the living, if it promotes some interest, be made answerable for all the bones that earth has concealed, and chance exposed? And might not a place where bones lay be mentioned by a person by chance, as well as found by a laborer by chance, or, is it more criminal accidentally to name where bones lie, than accidentally to find where they lie?

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Here too is a human skull produced, while the cause, or was it owing to violational, with this was it owing to violational the cause, it owing to violational the cause, it owing to violational the cause of the cau Here too is a human skull proving to violate fractured; but, was this was it decay; If Here too is a human skill the cause, and to violate the frequency of death; was it decay; If the onsequence of death; natural or after onsequence of the effect of natural or after the ef fractured; put, "as it owns it owns; If one of death; If the effect of natural or after or was it the effect violence before of k. fractured; but, was the grant of death; on after or was it the effect of the province, was that violence before, was that violence, was that violence, and the boundary of this cathedral, et, certain all or whis cathedral; but are this cathedral; but are this cathedral; but are the province, and the boundary of this cathedral; but are the province of the province o or was it me violence the remainer to violence, was that violence, was that violence, and the brown in May, this province, and the bord archbishop of lord archbishop in this cathedral; yet, certain this cathedral, broken; him alit. were and the b by permission, in this cathedral, My lord, in mo, this prediction of this cathedral, et, certain by permission, in this broken; him alither skall were found the skall were found offered to that he mo violence by permission, in the skull were found offered to him alike the skull were found offered to him alike died by no violence died by no violence there. that could occasion that fracture there. the skull were considered there. That would occasion that fracture there and the considered, houses, the ration of religious and the ration. dissolution of religious houses, the tavage com. com.

mencement of the reformation, dissolution of religious dissolution, and the mencement of the reformation, and the mencement of the reformation, and the mencement of the treasures, coffine those times both affected the treasures, coffine those times both affected the vaults dug open. dissolution of the relations the living mencement of the relations the r those times both after imaginary treas dug open those times after imaginary vaults dug open to the first search after imaginary vaults demolished the search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after imaginary treas dug open to the first search after In search after image vaults demolished in one broken up, graves and shrines demolished in one ments ransacked, and these violations processing knows that broken up, graves and shrines violations procession parliamentary authorized to occasion parliamentary authorized ments ransacked, these these proceeded lordship knows that these parliamentary authority to so far, as to occasion parliamentary authority to so far, as to occasion parliamentary authority to lordship knows and it did, about the beginning to far, as to occasion parmacheth. I entreat the restrain them; and it Elizabeth. I entreat them; and it entreat them. so far, as the and it did, the beginning restrain them; and it Elizabeth. I entreat Jour of the reign of queen violences, the depredations restrain them. Elizabeth entreat four of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the depredations, lordship suffer not the violences, to be impossible to the impossib of the resister not the violent times, to be imputed and the iniquities of those this, what gentleman here is ignorant that
Moreover, what a castle, which, though to this,

Moreover, what generate, which, though now a
Knaresbrough had a castle, both for it. Knaresbrough had a cost of though now a ruin, was once considerable both for it's strength ruin, was once coupling.

All know it was vigorously besieged and garrison.

At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parliament, At the parli and garrison. An account of the parliament. At which seige, p salties, conflicts, flights, and pursuits, many fell p all the places round it; and where they fell were gried; for every place, my lord, is burial earth a war; and many, questionless, of these rest untoown, whose benes futurity shall discover.

I hope, with all imaginable submission, that has been said, will not be thought imperient to this indictment; and that it will be far on the wisdom, the learning, and the integrity this place, to impute to the living what said it's fary may have done; what nature may have the off, and piety interred; or what war slone

have destroyed—alone deposited.

Ato the circumstances that have been raked ther, I have nothing to observe; but, that all circumstances whatsoever precarious, and have been lat too frequently found lamentably fallible; even the strongest have failed. They may rise to the distance of probability; yet are they but probability still. Why need I name to your lordship the two Harrisons, recorded by Dr. Howwho both suffered upon circumstances, because of the sadden disappearance of their lodger, who of the credit, had contracted debts, borrowed money, and went off unseen, and returned again a great many years after their execution. Why name the intricate affair of Jaques du Moulin, under king Charles II, related by a gentleman who was council for the crown. And why the unhappy Coleman, who suffered innocent, though convicted

tpon positive evidence, and " perished for want, because the wol believed the father guilty. Why perjury of Smith, incautiously ad evidence: who, to screen himself, Fainloth and Loveday of the mu the first of whom, in 1749, was ex chester; and Loveday was about to ing, had not Smith been proved p satisfaction of the court, by the Gosport hospital.

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Now, my lord, having endeave that the whole of this process is alt nant to every part of my life; that ent with my condition of health a that no rational inference can a person is dead who suddenly d hermitages were the constant repo bones of the recluse; that the prop well authenticated; that the revoluti and the fortune of war, have man the dead; the conclusion remains the dead, than impatiently a reasonably than impatiently a less reasonance reason tune, put myself upon the candon humanity of your and the humanity of your candol my countrymen, portish sour's, my countrymen, gentlemen 200

It might have been expected that in his defence, should have remarked

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man's testimony, which certainly in many instances lay open to him; but, this defence was drawn an long before his trial, and he seems not ever to have entertained a suspicion of the fidelity of his confederate. The judge stated the evidence very particularly to the jury; and, after having observed how the testimonies of the other deponents confirmed that of Houseman, he proceeded to remark upon Aram's defence, in order to show that he alledged nothing that could invalidate the positive evidence against him. Without leaving the court, the jury presently found the prisoner guilty. During the whole trial he behaved with great steadiness and decency. He heard his conviction, and received his sentence with profound composure, and left the bar with a smile in his countenance.* Whether this was the expression of indignation, or the affectation of heroism, we pretend not to determine.

Aram wrote the following short account of his family and his life, some time in the interval between his sentence and the night that preceded his execution. So far as it is given to the public, it is given with the same scrupulous exactness with which his defence has been printed. It must, however, be declared, that as we suppressed a part of his second confession, because

^{•——} Anima fugit indignata sub umbras.

it reflected on some characters that stand are imapeached, so we have also suppressed a part of this performance, as being extremely injurious to the integrity and candor of the court.

REVEREND SIR;* I ALWAYS believed any relation of my life, of no manner of importance or service to the poblic; and, I never had either any temptation or The publications desire to appear in print. ushered to the world, (which I ever had little concern for, and have as little now) by persons in my situation, always appeared to me only calculated for the advantages of the press. and for the amuse But to obline 100 ment of a very idle curiosity. and not to forget my promise, I will recollect a and not to forget my promise,
many particulars as I can, upon so such en a no many particulars as I can, time which en a no tice, and the small pittance of time which I have

t me will allow.

I was born at Ramsgill, a little vill

1704 My maternal that msgill, a little

My maternal religions had I was born at names
therdate, in 1704. My matter
been substantial and reputable in that
substantial and reputable in that
been substantial and reputable in that substantial and reputable in that substantial and re therdate, in 1704. My been substantial and reputable in great many generations:—My father long has been substantial and reputable in great many generations.—My father long has been substantial and reputable in long that long has been substantial and reputable in long that long has been substantial and reputable in long that long has been substantial and reputable in long that long that long that long has been substantial and reputable in long that long therease, been substantial and repuse great many generations:—My factorial and repuse great and an excellent draftsman.

I condon, Dies in bo. great many generations:—
tinghamshire, a gardener of great tany, and an excellent draftsman.
tany, and an excellent draftsman.

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which occasion between the tany, and an excellent under right Rev. the bishop of London, with great approbation: which occasion with great approbation: which occasion to the bishop of London, with great approbation which occasion to the bishop of bishop • The Rev. Mr. Collins, of Knare Borongi.

ing recommended to Newby, in this county, to Sir Edward Blackett, whom he served in the capacity of a Gardener, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to that family, for above 30 years. Upon the decease of that baronet, he we not and was retained in the service of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, bart. he where died; respected when living, and lamented when dead.

My father's ancestors were of great antiquity and consideration in this county, and originally british. Their surname is local; for they were formerly lords of the town of Haram, or Alan on the southern lanks of the Tees, and opposite to Stockburn, in Bishoprick; and appear in records of St. Mary's, at York, among many charitable names, early and considerable benefactors to that abbey. They, many centuries ago, removed from these parts, and were settled, under the fee of the lords Mowbray, in Nottinghamshire, at Aram, or Aram-Park, in the neighbourhood of Newark-upon-Trent; where they were possessed of no less than three knight's fees, in the reign of Edward III. Their lands, I find not whether by purchase or marriage, came into the hands of the present lord Lexington. While the name existed in this county, some of them were several times high-sheriffs for this county; and one was pro fessor of divinity, if I remember right, at Oxford, and died at York. The last of the chief of this family was Thomas Aram, -q. some time of

Grey's-Inn, and salt-office, under on sied one of the college of the or ing, in the college of the or Salt-office, unuselle ried one of the ried one of the of North-Mims, in his own estate, was at the bire. of North-Mine,
was his own estate. Herfordshire, where I the Wild. It. was his own esum, was his own esum, was his own esum, in Hertfordshire, where at the Willed as without issue. died without issue.

ed without usuc.

Many more anecdotes are contained in these not present; Many more and the sent of the be thought more than enough be thought more was a course.

considered rather as ostentations as the first was always far from me than the first was always far from me

I was removed very youngs, along with ther, to Skelton, near Newby; anong with them. ther, to Skenou, upon or six years old, my Father making a as they chase in Bondgate, near Ripon, his far thither. There I went to School: wh made capable of reading the Testament, all I ever was taught, except, a long of about a month, in a very advanced age of Burn

with the Reverend Mr. Alcock, of Barr this Or four After this, about thirteen of age, I went to my father, tended him in the my father,
Sir Edward Blant family the Sir Edward Blackett. or four to literature first appeared: It was tirement disposition. Bf Memp a solitary disposition, and uncertaint and books, and uncertaint tirement and books, and undimo prortunity. I chijose and opportunity I could wish time, was eagaged in the mails

what my acquisitions were; but I am certain my application was at once intense and unwearied. I found in my father's library there, which contained a great number of books in most branches, Kersey's Algebra, Leyburn's Cursus Mathematicus, Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide, Harris's Algebra, &c. and a great many more: But, these being the books in which I was ever most conversant, I remember them the better. I was even them equal to the management of quadratic equations, and their geometrical constructions. After we left Newby, I repeated the same studies in Bondgate, and went over all the parts I had studied before; I believe not unsuccessfully.

Being about the age of sixteen, I was sent for to London, being thought, upon examination, by Mr-Christopher Blackett, qualified to serve him as book-keeper in his accounting-house. Here, after a year or two's continuance, I took the small pox, and suffered severely under that distemper. My mother was so impatient to see me, that she was very near upon a Journey to London, which I, by an invitation from my father, prevented, by going to her.

At home, with leisure upon my hands, and a new addition of authors to these brought me from Newby, I renewed not only my mathematical studies, but begun and prosecuted others of a different turn, with much avidity and diligence: these were poetry, history, and antiquities, the charms of which quite destroyed all the heavier beauties of numbers and

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lines, whose applications and prosumed no longer, except occasions sued no longer, except occasions

I was, after some time employ invited to Netherdale, my natifirst engaged in a school, and when fortunately enough for me: For, the wife which that place afforded the wife which that place afforded and this place, and this sentence.

During my continuance here, proceeding the learned languages, and proceeding a series of studies in that way, and tediousness, the intricacies, and the mar; I selected Lilly from the got and repeated by art. The pit all every day, was impossible the school, so I divided it into proceeding the method it was pronounced the

Next I became acquainter Greek Grammar, which I also remanner, memoriter. Thus instruped the latin classics: whose my assiduities and my labours. I at first, hung over five lines for never, in all the painful coun left any one passage, but I did, perfectly comprehend.

And this I performed for years.

After I had accurately perused every one of the latin classics, historians, and poets, I went through the Greek Testament; first parsing every word as I proceeded; next I ventured upon Heslod. Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and all the Greek Tragedians: A tedious labour was this; but, my former acquaintance with history lessened it extremely; because it threw a light upon many passages, which, without that assistance, must have appeared obscure.

In the midst of these literary pursuits, a man and horse, from my good friend William Norton, esq. came for me from Knaresbrough, along with that gentleman's letter, inviting me thither; and accordingly I repaired thither, in some part of the vear 1734, and was, I believe, well accepted and esteemed there. Here, not satisfied with my former acquisitions, I prosecuted the attainment of the Hebrew; and with indefatigable diligence. I had Buxtorff's Grammar; but that being perplexed, or not explicit enough, at least in my opinion at that time, I collected no less than eight or ten different hebrew grammars; and here, one very often supplied the omissions of others; and this was I found, of extraodinary advantage. Then I bought the Bible, in the original, and read the whole pentatench, with an intention to go through the whole of it, which I attempted, but wanted time.

In April, I think the 18th, 1744, I went again to London. (the reason shall follow) Here I agreed

to teach the latin and writing, for the blanc, in Piccadilly, which he, alon blanc, in Piccadilly, which he, alon returned, by teaching me french; served the pronunciation the most for at least to me, who had never before at least to me, who had never before of it: But this, my continued apply night, or other opportunity, overcame hecame a tolerable master of french in this situation two years and above, in this situation two years and above.

in this situation two Jensel and to Hays Some time after this, I went to Hays pacity of a writing-master, and served a man there, since dead: and staid, after a worthy and reverend gentleman a worthy and reverend four years. I here between three and four years.

here between three I succeeded to several other places in a succeeded to several other places in a of England, and all that while used eve sion of improvement. I then transcribed of parliament, to be registered in chance after went down to the free-school, at Lynn

From my leaving Knaresbrough to this is a long interval, which I had filled up will farther study of history and antiquities, he and botany, in the last of which I was agreeably entertained; there being so extens display of nature. I well knew Turneforte, I Miller, Linnaus, &c. I made frequent visits the botanic garden, at Chelsea; * and traced plane.

The Reverend Mr. Hinton said, that, when Aram weith him, he had frequently observed him, when walking in the garden, to stoop down and carefully remove a sna

tingh a thousand fields. At last, few plants, ic or exotic, were unknown to me. Amidst I ventured upon the chaldee and arabic; ith a design to understand them, supplied with Erpenius, Chapelhow, and others: But it time to obtain any great knowledge of the; the chaldee I found easy enough, because connexion with the hebrew.

en investigated the celtic, as fat as possible, it's dialects; begun collections and made risons between that, the english, the latin, reek, and even the hebrew. I had made , and compared above three thousand of these her, and found such a surprising affinity, even nd any expectation or conception, that I was mined to proceed through the whole of all languages, and form a comparative Lexicon, ch I hope would account for numberless voes in use with us, the latins and greeks below cealed and unobserved.—This, or something eit, was the design of a clergyman of great endin, in Scotland; but it must prove abortive, for died before he executed it, and most of my oks and papers are now scattered and lost.

worm out of the path, to prevent it's being destroyed, ping, (as Mr. Hinton afterward's supposed) to apply the murder he had perpetrated, by showing that and insect.

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Something is expected as to the affair upon Something is expected as to the last of K and the plate of K I was committed, to which is and rings. brough, except the watches and rings, we brough, except the watches for me I had no brough, except the watches for me I had not Houseman's possession; as for me I had not that Terry had the My wife knows that Terry had the at all.* My wife knows man himself took both plate, and that Houseman himself took both plate, and that Houseman my house, from Clark's and the watches at my house, from clark's and the watches at my man that this in evidence hand; and if she will not give this in evidence hand; and it she will not she and her own the town, she wrongs both that and her own the town, she wrongs were soon, Houseman science; and if it is not done soon, Houseman prevent her. She likewise knows that Terry's prevent her. Such and, if she, will, can test for had some velvet; and, if she will, can test for had some velvet. had some veives; and the regard of the town if she She deserves not the regard of the town if she That part of Houseman's evidence whe he said I threatened him, was absolutely to he said I thream him, when I was 50 long for what hindered him, when I was 50 long for what ninuam? I must need observe and thing to be perjuty in Houseman's evidence which he said he went home from Clark; whe he went straight to my house, as my wife can testify, if I be not believed.

EUG ENE ARA

[#] It is generally believed, and appropriate all the money Clark h. Aram got all the money Clark had Pon good ground Aram got all the money Clark had received for his fortune, viz. about 1801, and there were strong circumstance it; but, it was the were strong circumstance. ces to prove it; but, it was thought perestrong circumstant the conficient proof against him got unnecessary, ces to prove proof against him without it.

Aram's sentence was a just one, and he submitted to it with that stoicism he so much affected; and, the morning after he was condemned, he confessed the justness of it to two clergymen, (who had a licence from the judge to attend him) by declaring that he murdered Clark. Being asked by one of them, what his motive was for doing that abominaable action; he told them "He suspected Clark of having an unlawful commerce with his wife;" But supposing that had been the case, had you a right to murder the man? was then asked—to which he replied—Sir, I had as much right, as George the first had to do it, for the same reason to Count Coningsmark.

After this, Pray, says Aram, what became of Clark's body, if Houseman went home (as he said upon my trial) immediately on seeing him fall? One of the clergymen replied, Ill tell you what became of it, you and Houseman dragged it into the cave, stripped and buried it there; brought away his clothes and burnt them at your own house: To which he assented. He was asked whether Houseman did not earnestly press him to murder his wife, for fear she should discover the business they had been about, he hastily replied He did, and pressed me several times to do it!

This was the substance of what passed with Aram, the morning after he was condemned; and as he had promised to make a more ample confession on the day he was execu nerally believed that every thing murder would have been disclose vented any further discovery, by a upon his own life. When he w bed to have his irons taken off, he v alleging he was very weak. On hi his arm appeared bloody; proper assi called, it was found that he had attem away his own life, by cutting away his own life, by cutting with a razor, which he had concern with a razor, which he had concern with the himself with the himself. away his own with a razor, which condemned cell, some time before applications he was brought to himself applications he was brought to Tyburn, had any thing to say, he was execute. with a raccondemned cell, so applications he was brought to make weak, was conducted to Tyburn, bed if he had any thing to say, he alv after, he was executed to shough form. with a condemned applications he was be weak, was conducted to have asked if he had any thing to say, he can be a conducted to Knaresbrough forces and to Knaresbrough forces are to his sentence. applications in weak, was conducted asked if he had any thing to say, ue asked if he had any thing to say, ue and interest to knaresbrough forces of the nursuant to his sentence in the cell, was for reason. weak, was asked if he had any asked if he had any Immediately after, he was each will conveyed to Knaresbrough forces hains, pursuant to his sentence his table in the cell, was following reasons to hair the cell, was the cell, was to hair the cell, was the cell the cell, which the cell the mediately iveyed to Knarains, pursuant to his semance.

On his table in the cell, was formattempt.

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onveyed to chains, pursuant on his table in the cen, was following reasons taining the following reasons wicked attempt.

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"What am I better the contract and necessary and the contract of it is is the contra wicked attack with the state of s natural and this, I fear no more would be the manner of it is to my opinion, be decembered both regarded both the better right with the which th this, I fear.

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have regarded both the celly
has a better right to the celly
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hain. his, I.

But the man
in my opinion, be accepted both the point of the poly has a better night that the poly has a better night than himself; and how. As for the poly has, Certal dispose of misshould be poly than should be poly than the poly that the poly the poly that the poly that the poly the p have regular to have regular t dignities offered

body, er silly reflections on my faith and merals, they are (as they always were) things indifferent to me. I think, though contrary to the common way of thinking, I wrong no man by this, and hope it is not offensive to that Eternal Being that formed me and the world: And, as by this I injure no man, no man can be reasonably offended. I solicitously recommend myself to the Eternal and Almighty Being, the God of Nature, if I have done amiss. But perhaps I have not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Though I am now stained by malevolence, and suffer by prejudice, I hope to rise fair and unblemished. My life was not poluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions orthodox.

I slept soundly till three o'clock, awaked, and then writ these lines:

Come pleasing rest! eternal slumbers fall, Seal mine, that once must seal the eyes of all; Calm and compos'd, my soul her journey takes, No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches! Adieu, thou sun! all bright, like her, arise, Adieu, fair friends! and all that's good and wise.

These lines, found along with the foregoing were supposed to be written by Aram, just before he cut himself with a razor.

His daughter, Sally Aram, was with her father at Lynn, when he was arrested, after which she went to London, where she called upon a York

ne was prened to be to Bookseller, the was and told him she was a make and told him be be so good as make be so good as make had arisen be so good which had arisen which had arisen Father's Trial, & clong struggle with difficulty with a comfortable she with a comfortable s long struggle with a comfortable meet with a comfortable mined to throw hersel meet with ...
mined to throw herself
James's Park. In a lette

James's Park. In a lette

The at Knaresbrough, she

The complete the com mined to the mines and the standard of the control James s.

tance at Knaresbrough, she
he is now in Elysium.

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""" and Homer, with the rest of the companion." tance at Knares.

he is now in Elysium.

Virgil and Homer, with the rest of the companion of antiquity."

arried an Innkeeper,

oets of antiquity."

She afterwards married an Innkeeper, stood on the Surry side of Westing and Converse and She afterwards married house stood on the Surry side of Western where the Editor saw and convers which time stood on the saw and convers which time stood on the saw and convers which time stood on the saw and convers the bridge, where the Editor saw and conversion the year 1767, at which time start the eldest of which two or three children, the eldest of which be about five years old. They had been ed that the state of the st by their Mother, and told us the names different triensils in the room, both in the late greek languages. Aram had two other daughters besides sort

two sons, of whom Joseph Sunday and Joseph Sunda Green-Hammerton, where had and roticed his of whom Joseph surplements and roticed his of where had a surplement of the s perty, which his son, where housement of American American who and retired to America.

Houseman on his return to with a very unwelcome reco bled and threatened to pull

were prevented by the persuasions of Mr Shepherd, whose house and warehouse were close adjoining. He never after appeared in public, but employed himself privately for some years, till his death, in dressing flax; after his decease, his remains were removed in the night, and interred at Marton.

MISCELLANIES,

Written by Eugene Aram, while a Prisoner in York Castle.

LETTER I.

TO satisfy my promise and your request, I have transcribed part of the papers, and propose copying, and transmitting to you the remainder of them next week, or as early as I can, I am only able to employ half of my time in this, but wish I could dispose of all my time that way, either for your amusement or your service. I have no materials for my purpose by me: not so much as book, paper, or MS. of any kind; so that it is easy to conceive under what disadvantages I write. Memory is all I have to trust to; and that cannot be capacious of all I want.

You were pleased to promise me some assistance in my affair; in hopes of which, I have subjoined the only question, I think of any importance to me, and beg satisfaction in it, by what way you judge best. I am, sir, (under great obligations, and with all possible respect)

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant, E. ARAM.

LETTER II.

THE very humble opinion I ever of any thing I wrote, prevented me recopies: There remains an eleganter of any thing I wrote, prevented me recopies: There remains an eleganter of any there of the fell at St. Cas, you are coverit, it shall come accompanied script of some of the papers you prevented the rest shall follow as speedily prevented them, which indeed if you had as osity to desire, I could not have not you offer. Scarce believing I had to taught to read, have any abilities to am, sir,

With much gratitude for your k
And with all possible respe
Your most humble, most obliged

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LETTER III.

SIR,

I THANK you much for your king me: and which you have expressed so Wharton begged my defence of yes

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there is no other but that, which is only genuine. If you think it will be either pleasure or advantage to you, I will, upon the least intimation, speak to Mr. Wharton. that he suffer you to copy it. As to my life, it is of no importance to the public, nor would it be of service to any body; nor does any one know much about it. Nor, if it was material to write it, have I time. But I am certain it was spent much more commendably than that of any one of my enemies.

I have three books of your's, and thank you for the amusement some of them have afforded me; and wish you could send for them, it not being in my power to get them to you. Yet, sir, if any general particulars of my life will oblige you, you

have nothing to do but let me know.

I am, with great respect, sir,

Your most humble servant,
SATURDAY, 10 o'Clock.

E. ARAM.

LETTER IV.

Sir,

I HAD both your favours, for which I thank you, you have enclosed, what I thought proper to say, concerning myself, family, and affair. I promised it to the Rev. Mr. Collins. If you choose to order any of your people to transcribe it, you may keep this, and I will subscribe my name to such transcript. Do which you please. I thank you again and again. I write in great haste, as I doubt appears, but you will pardon inaccuracies. I should be very glad to see you to-morrow, if it

can be allowed: and am

Your most obliged humble servant, E. ARAM.

August 4, 1759.

Copy of a letter from E. Aram, to the Rev. Mr. Collins, Vicar of Knaresbrough. August 27, 1758.

REVEREND SIR,

I KNOW not loaded with public odium as I am, and charged with a crime, nay a complication of crimes, all of which I detest, whether I ought to be solicitous to procure any thing in support of life, particularly under such aggravated circum. stances, wherein it is better to die than to live; but the propensities of nature are strong; her calls frequent and importunate, and few but have, or think they have, some interest to some social connexions or other, not easily to be dispensed with. Admonished by these, but most by the generous concern, I know you bear for humanity however distressed and wherever situat. ed, I venture to ask, and that with reluctance enough, that you would charitably interceed for something, how and to whom you think proper, whereby to render the remains of being a little more supportable, a little less uneasy, if you conceive it not inconsistent with your convenience and character, to serve

Your most humble servant,

E. ARAM.

Mr. Collins shewed the above to some frends, when five pounds was collected and sent to him.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS

A LEXICON,

UPON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN.

TO attempt the work of a lexicon, and at a time too, when so many, and those so considerable, have already appeared, valuable for the excellence of their composition, and respectable for the authority of their authors, may possibly be looked upon as unnecessary, if not altogether a supernumerary labor.—How far such an opinion may be just, or premature, will be better elucidated by a very cursory perusal of, and a little deliberation upon the subsequent plan. And this, whatever appearances of novelty it may be attended with, however strongly the current of general opinion opposes it, is not so recent nor so foreign to the service of letters, as by some may be imagined.

Before I open the plan, I have to offer to the literati, and upon which the superstructure is intended to be built, it perhaps may not be improper to throw out a few preliminary reflections, which have occured to me in the course of my reading,

a part of which are these that follow.

All our lexicographers, a very few excepted, for aught I have adverted to, have been long employed, and have generally contented themselves too, within the limits of a very narrow field. They seem to have looked no farther than the facilitating for youth the attainment of the Latin and Greek languages, and almost universally consider the former as only derived from the latter. These

two single points seem to have wholeview, possessed their who

engrossed all their industry.

Here and there, indeed, and this kind, one sees interspersed the English from the Latin, Greefrom a conformity af orthography, nification, and these very true. I relation, this consonancy arose, we nued from age to age to us, has stream of time so long, and passed tance of place, how ancient word conquests, the migrations of peop veral coalitions of nations and constanding the fluctuating condition it it is own nature, they have neithed diligence, nor explained with accurate.

Almost every etymologist that my hands, and detained my eye mistaken then in the comparisons or the uniformity they have obs the Latin and the Greek, and bet languages and our own; but then have been but short and few, and in accounting for this uniformit deed sufficiently evinced a similar no reason for it. It is not to be the less concluded, that the multitude us, which are certainly Latin, Gr cian, are all the relicts of the rom Britain, or the effects of Greek or merce here; no, this resemblanc the primary inhabitants of this accession of other colonies did but confirm this resemblance, in an increase, an accession of o

the same original, and consequently bearing the mme conformity. How meanly related is the Cambrian, how nearly the Irish, in numberless instances, to the Latin, the Greek, and even Hebrew, and both possessed this consimility long ago, before Julius Cæsar, and the Roman invasion. I know not but the Latin was more different from a self in the succession of six continued centuries, han the Welsh and Irish, at this time, from the Latin. Concerning this agreement of theirs with The Latin, Greek, Hebrew, not to mention others, gentlemen of great penetration, and extraordinary Prudition, Dr. Davis may be consulted, and the learned Sheringham, who have exhibited a long and curious specimen of Greek and Cambrian ords, so exactly correspondent in sound and sense, or at least so visibly near, that, as far as I 16 100W, no gentleman has ever yet questioned, uch less disputed their alliance.

This similitude subsisting in common between 1 Irish, Cambrian, Greek, Latin, and even Hebew, as it has not escaped the notice, and anidersions of the learned, so their surprise has enerally increased with their researches, and conderations about it; new circumstances of agreesient perpetually arising. A great many gentlemen versant in ambiguities, and pleased with licompany amusements of this kind, have ascribed terms palpable connexions to conquest, or to comthere: They have supposed, that the intercourse which, on the latter account, anciently subsisted between the Phoenicians, Greeks, and the Britons, betw Boch, Huet, &c.) occasioned this very remarkable community between their languages. Indeed this accident of commerce must needs have had it's influence, but then this influence must have been

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but weak and partial, not prevalent and extensive.
Commerce has, and always will make continued
additions to any language, by the introduction and
additions to any language, by the introduction and
of exotic words; yet, would words of this kind, and of
exotic words; yet, would words of this kind, and at
that time hardly extend a great way; they would
only affect the maritime parts, and those places of the
only affect the maritime parts, and the but feebly, and would
quented by traders, and that but feebly, and would
be very far from acting or making any considerable
impression upon the whole body number of that a

be very as now the whole body or make the impression upon the whole body or make the impression upon the whole that a number of Greek But, even supposing admittance and adoption vocables may have found admittance and adoption in Britain, and after this manner; yet, could they in Britain, and after this manner; yet, could they in Britain, and after this manner; yet, could they into revergence remote from the sea; strangers it, never penetrate into the more interior parts of into recesses remote from the sea; strangers it, with all correspondence, without the temptation. With all correspondence, without the temptation. With the out the inclination to leave their natal soil. Their even the interior peak itself, whither we find pure Greek in the peak itself, whither we find pure Greek in the peak itself, whither we find pure Greek in the distance of more than foreigners, especially at the distance of more than twice ten centuries, can scarcely be supposed to twice ten centuries, can scarcely be supposed to twice ten centuries, can scarcely been but few inhave come. There could have been but few inhave come. There could have been but few inhave there are not many vitations to it then; and perhaps there are not many since then I have taken notice of this almost

Since then I have taken normalis almost community of language, observable between the Greek and the Celtic, in some it could scarcely be and have attempted to show and have attempted to show imported, in the manner so imported, in the manner so incumbent upon it seems incumbent upon probable conjecture, if it is a conjecture, how it probable conjecture, if it is a conjecture, how it has arrived, which is the subject of the following dissertation.

AFTER what has been produced as prefatory, it is now time, if it may not be thought it was so before, to exhibit the plan I mentioned, not attempted in confidence of my own, but to excite tempted in

superior abilities to think farther, and for the farther illustration and service of letters, and submitted with the greatest deference to the learned and

with the extremest diffidence to myself.

It is then this—That the ancient celtee, by the numberless vestiges left behind them, in Gaul, Britain. Greece, and all the western parts of Europe, appears to have been, if not the aborigines, at least their successors, and masters, in Gaul, Britain, and the West; that their language, however obsolete, however mutilated, is at this day discernible in all those places that victorious people conquered and retained: that it has extended itself far and wide, visibly appearing in the ancient Greek, Latin, and English. and of all which it included a very considerable part, and indeed unquestionably, in all the languages of Europe, emerges in the names of springs, torrents, rivers, seas, mountains, woods, hills, plains, lakes, towns, cities, and innumerable other local appellatives; many of which have never, that I know of, been accounted for: that it still partially continued as a language, in it's dialects in the declining remains of it, dispersed among the Irish, in Basse, Britagne, St. Kilda, in Cantabria, and the mountains of Wales: that much of it is still extant in the works of earlier poets and historians, and much yet living upon the tongues of multitudes inter rura Brigantum, in Cumberland, &c. unknown and unobserved, as, I hope, the succeeding exercises will make apparent: that the original of both the Latin and the Greek is, in a great measure, Celtic; that Celtic, which, polished by Greece, and refined by Rome, and which, only with dialectic difference, flowed from the lips of Virgil, and thundered from the mouth of Homer.

THE DESIGN THEN OF ALL THIS, IS TO EX HIT AND ILLUSTRATE THESE CONNEXIONS

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AFTER having proceeded thus far, and selection it is high time AFTER having proceeded thus is high time of the reitensted celus and celtic, it words, and the reitensted celus and these have been to ten reitented celties and celtic, it is might to the name of these words, and come to an explanation of these have been have been were conferred. It is might to the name of their patriarch, and the name of their patriarch, and the name of their patriarch. ly applied. The posterity scribed of sorthians or Tartars, the posterity patriarch, sind sorthians or Tartars, the posterity patriarch, sind agreeable to the name of their patriarch, sind agreeable to the name own language, cincilled agreeable to the name own language, cincilled agreeable to the name own language, cincilled agreeable to the name own language. soythians or Tarans, and the reserves. in their own language, cincled themselves. in their own language, cincled themselves. in their own language, cincled themselves. themselves. in their own languand the week, themselves, or contractedly cimbri; and the week, cummer, or contractedly cimbris cummer, which is themselves. themselves. In the commercial commercial commercial contracted by cimbri commercial comm commeri, or contracted years and themselves are the their name.

The contracted years are the contracted years are the contracted years are the contracted years are the contracted years are the contracted years.

The contracted years are the contracted years are the contracted years are the contracted years. traction by their name. But, Cumberianu, pri name. But, were these cinnon of traction by their name. Why were these cinnon of celtre in all this? And why were Tartars or ceri traction by the And why were Tartars or nericelite in all this? And why were Tartars or nericelite in all this? As they were Tartars or Sey. denominated celtæ? As they were country, and scy-thians, and both their name; being observed it being observed it that they were all by invaded, nal at first unknown; and, that they were all by the people they invaded, the people they invaded, and of great celerity, the Great of the people they invaded, the celerity, the Greeks, mostly horsemen, and of great celerity, the Greeks, mostly horsemen, and of great coloring ages, mostly horsemen, and of great coloring ages, mostly horsemen, and of great coloring ages, or the second coloring ages, or the color almost the only historians of these cimmerians or neturally distinguished these celts, i. e. ... so keletes, celts, i. e. ... so naturally distinguished these celts, i. e. light merians by the name of keletes, celts, i. e. light e name of keleteral very terrible in. They made several very terrible in. horsemen. They made so of Asia, and thence ruptions into the fairest parts of Asia, and thence ruptions into the fairest parts like a retiring tide, into Europe, and back again like a retiring tide, into Europe, and back again like a retiring tide, into Europe, and back again into the number of into Europe, and back again, to the number of under the conduct of Brennus, that the original transfer relates, that the original transfer relates, that the original transfer relates, the original transfer relates. under the conduct of Diems, that the original 150,000. Caltimachus relates, that the original 150,000. Callimachus relation original of the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was owing of that goddess, which dieses of the temple of Diana, moddess, which these to a little statue of that goddess, which these to a little statue or una government these cimmerians erected in the hollow of a tree, while cimmerians erected in the house Ligdamis their their armies and depredations, under Ligdamis their their armies and depredations. their armies and depreciations were fre-captain wasted Asia. Their migrations were frequent and noted: For they, obliged by real or imaginary necessity, incited by avarice, or stimulated only by a spirit of war, became often vexatious to one another, and always formidable to their neighbours. They also in another prodigious swarm poured out of Tartary, about 950 years after the flood; and made another dreadful irruption, under Alcon, their leader, into the Greater Arminia, and in a little space made themselves masters of Pontus, Cappadocia, Phrygia, and the greater part of the Lesser Asia, where, as in several other countries, continued a great many memorials of their name and conquests. But Phrygia, seems to have been their principal residence, and there they have been most distinguished.

They had various appellations imposed upon them, as those of gigantes, titanes, both signifring sprung from the earth: in this, referring to the obscurity of their origin. Of this eminent people was Saturn, he himself was a cimmerian, and passed, one may believe, not unattended into Italy, upon some disagreement with Jupiter, The body of these cimmerians or celtæ, which is but an adventitious name, the time not ascertained, proceeded far into Europe. even into Britain, and it's islands, &c. And, that the name of cimmeri or cimori, was also remembered in Gaul, as well as Britain, is clear; for the soldier who was sent for the execution of Marius. the consul, is, by some historians, called a gaul, by others a cimber, which two names, as is evident from hence, were estermed synonimous, and indifferently applied to the same person. is also the cimbric, chersonese, &c. but these cimmerians scarcely advanced together, and at once, but gradually, and time after time, established their settlements, where and as they

could. Their government was the oldest known, i. e. it was patriarchal: and so remained in Scot. Afterwards, there was an absolute coalition, in many nations of this people and their language, with those they conquered, and with the colonies from Greece, Tyre, Carthage, &c. and theirs, and all of them, awhile after this incorporation, are found history celtæ. The very same accident happened between the saxons and the britons; and also between the scots and picts in the north. It can scarcely be imagined that the saxons destroyed all the britons that escaped not into Wales: or, that the scots extinguished all the race of the picts, that did not cross the No; 'tis unlikely; 'tis impossible; these two nations united with the two subdued, and became one people, under the name of the most predominant. So it was with the celta, when of themselves, or upon their incorporation with the conquered, they became populous and powerful, especially in Greece, their principal seat. Colony peopled colony still farther and farther, till they with the language they brought along with them from the east and Greece, &c. arrived in and about Britain, and whither else we can fix no bounds: as waves departing from some centre, swell with a wider and a wider circumference wave impelling wave, till at last these circles disappear.

The greeks, the posterity of Javan, as is generally allowed, and as is plain from their name touian, and historical evidence, and by the connexions their language has with the hebrew and phoenician, &c. arrived at first from Asia, and colony after colony peopled Peloponnesus, the islands of the Archipelago, and those of the

Mediterranean,, and there continued, with no considerable variation of language, but what was naturally made by time, and what is incident to all, till this inundation of these cimmerians, which they called celtae. Particular appellations, indeed, were annexed to their tribes, but from this difference of names in those tribes, we must not suspect them to be of different extraction; by no means, they were all but portions of the same vast body. Their dominions, after their union with the original greeks, became very extensive; and, all the north west parts of Europe were from them, called by the greeks, Celto-Scythia.

Bodin, 'tis true, has affirmed that the name of Celtica was peculiar to Gaul; but, he is a writer of very inconsiderable authority, and is learnedly confuted by Cluverious, who. I think in his fourth chapter, shows Celtica included Illyricum, Germany, Gaul, Spain, and Britain: and Mr. Irvin, a scots gentleman of great abilities, asserts, that the colonies of the celtre also covered Italy, the Alps, Thessaly, &c. and all this I am induced to believe may be satisfactorily proved, if by nothing else, yet by the very great consimility in their languages, when carefully considered in comparison with one another, especially in many old local appellatives, which have certainly existed before commerce or intercourse could possibly be concerned in imposing them. But, because I am unwilling to convert what was only meant as prefatory into a lexicon, I must supersede the proofs of this, or what I take to be such till I come to treat of the words themselves. Should this be doubted or contested, and any objections, and those not apparently immaterial, arise, or be imagined to arise, in opposition to any particular that has been advanced on the every observe what will that un que that un lar that has been advanced on the what will what an accurate but that unque that an accurate but that unque that the series on tradict, papered on these this entirely for the contained in mon these this entirely for the contained in mon these this entirely for the contained in mon the contained in the contained overy seerv what will appear that unque point is, ist at this description lar unavaccurate hut sers is, ist at this day in ever contradict, papers is, ist at this day in the contained in these this contained in these this contained in the contained i that in never contradict, paper head; exist at this deat in never contained in these this great though or though or most decisive upon their name incing great number of their convergence of their co never contained in the able remains of their converyinually number of and what is yet more and, what is yet more and been in of the convergence of the conver countries what is yet more that a continually and becourse of and, what is yet more that a continually and becourse of and becourse of an analysis bly unsurf names, have penorial, were be investigation, where the celte immediate history blished from time which can blished from time which can and Greek, &c. original herever of any other original house that where the company other original house the company of the company other original house the company of the company other original house the company of the compa shed from time which can bistory fails at a fails in across other original prevention how people across for the extraction how can be across for the extraction how can be across for the extraction how can be across for the extraction for the extraction and the contraction for the extraction in ferred a can be across for the extraction of the extraction and Greek, and other original of any fails in according for the extraction how can this extraction and to this for the extraction and this extraction be more rationally in than from determination be more rationally and this along the extraction be more rationally and the extraction be more rationally and this along the extraction be more rationally and this along the extraction be more rationally and the extraction be more rationally and the extraction be more rationally and the extraction and from any other original. Add to the extractionally inferred and this excounting for the mistaken, now can this excounting for the mistaken, and the sextended that from the more rationally this alone the anatraction be more rectified, this alone the anatraction that mistake Or is not was ler. counting is manifestly unity interior and this ex.
where it is more rationally interior and this ex.
where it is more rationally than from the anatraction be more rectified, this alone the anatraction that mistake Or is not was left; Thus Cae
ed, or that mistake Or is else Minery a
logy of languages for either properties. raction that mistake Or is not was left a sufficiently or languages? Or else Minery Thus Caelogy of languages for either proper, and whose conclusive, if nothing either proper, and whose conclusive, is occurred bave their Britain Weight with sar, so conspicuous bave that the minimum will ever that ogy conspicuous for either proper, and whose conclusive, it nounts for either proper, and whose conclusive, so conspicuous have the Britains were factorial to opinious will ever hat that their vicinity were factorial to opinious will exercise the control of the opinions will ever that their vicinity were from the learned, asserts from their vicinity to one opinions with not so much from arkable analy to one opinions with the learned of the lear opinions will ever that the vicinity weight with asserts that their vicinity to one anothe learned, much from the remarkable analogy of the Gaul, of from the remarkable analogy of the control of the co the learned, much from their the analogy of their Gaul, as from the remarkable analogy of their ther, as to the gallic. 11 to prove there was Gaul, not so much remarkation and logy of their there, as from the gallic. to prove the original of tongue to the the world. I would ask, if their a record left in the settlements, are comerican settlements. tongue to une the world, if would ask, if their a record left in the world, if would ask, if their our american settlements, notwithstanding many words here. a record ten settlements, wild ask, if their our american settlements many words both anguage itself, unknown in England language itself, unknown in England our americally notwitosum and words both language itself, notwitosum in England, and language and formerly unknown in England, and now, and into it, was not sufficient to prove it? anguage and formerly unsufficient to prove it? And now, and it, was not sufficient to prove it? And adopted into it, was near, considering the adopted in similitude as near, adopted into it, was not sure. considering the very adopted not a similitude as near, extensive community not a similitude of time, an extensive community and a similitude as near, considering the very not a similitude of time, and extensive community and the similitude as near, considering the very near the similitude as near the si must not a similitude as mean, an extensive commerce, must distance of time, an extensive commerce, great distance of new colonics, the revolutions of the admission of new natural inconstance of the admission and the natural inconstance of the admission. the admission of new natural inconstancy of lan-kingdoms, and the natural inconstancy of lan-

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guages, equally prove an alliance among those in question? The traces of the celtic, notwithstanding the ruins consequent upon all these, have hitherto remained indelible. They almost perpetnally arise in the general geography of all the west of Europe; and often in more confined and topographical descriptions. Not a county in Britain, scarce any extent of sea or land from Kent to St. Kilda, wherein the most satisfactory evidences of this may not be found. The same congruity holds too in Gaul, Spain, Italy, &c. and a work of this kind, begun with circumspection, and conducted with regularity, could not fail of throwing great light upon all the languages concerned, and upon the obscurity of thousands of local names, and in short seems to promise fair to contribute as a lamp, to the elucidation of many dark antiquities.

The greek and hebrew, then, &c. observable in our language, and not unnoticed by the learned, and found in recesses, where they might be but little expected, as will be shown in the course of these remarks, was not imported by phoenician merchants, and greek traders only, but entered along with the earliest colonies from the east into Britain; after each colony had protruded other through all the intermediate continent, of which Britain probably was once a part. Not that the whole of a people entered into any long migration; I believe never. The aged, the infirm, and the youth of either sex, incapable of engaging in war, or of enduring the fatigues of travel, of surmounting the oppositions of mountains, forests, and rivers, remained a feeble company behind; and certainly retained the same language their itinerant countrymen had carried with them, which sometimes was very far remote. Hence that almost

identity of leading to the control of the control o the cambriany each so there income in t a great that agree ment in the state of th hat agreek and the memorial state of the welch, that they were tradition as has they came the wistern is there so nuated, that they were traditional than they came the disconsisting but ridical with descendants That they came the tion existent.
That they came the descendants any Brutus that the greeks. That yearne with descendant only fabulous but ridiculous with descendant only fabulous but ridiculous but British but, that the months is neither. greeks. 1...
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greek It may be objected What else this greek extraords.

that this is only tradition

possibly be?—Could they what else
and inscriptions, before they had letters

not also a period wherein Greece her and inscription, there not also a period wherein Greece here was destituted for arts was destituted. terwards so illustrious for arts, was destitute ignorant of these?—Could these then be expected in Britain, so far detatched from the source whence Greece drew all her science? No: Me mory, or some rugged uninscribed stone, in the obscure and early ages, was the facts, and tradition all their history In the subsequent specimens prolix; but, as the subject had opinion, I supposed there was intimated might appear that the ing, and leave ing, and leave the morning. And I humble ity among the languages adduted of particularly as obvious as the nature of the

this mutation of kingdoms, tit and under such abilities as m

heg parlem for some little oriental introductions in the word REER; I would very gladly have supeneded them, had I not believed it preferable to refer to the original, and to produce the evidences together and at once, that they might possess the force of union. I am lead to think, that a very litthe deliteration upon this subject, will be required to perceive the utility of it; and a small acquisitance with languages, to be sensible of the pertizence of the comparisons. I impine too, that, to a moderate portion of letters and searcity, it will soon be clear, that the greek, the latin, and the ceitic, considered and compared together, will abundantly dislocidate one another. And, perhaps the examples to be hereafter produced in support of this plan, will better evince the reasmalleness of it, them whole reams employed in arguments.



EXAMPLES. *

BEAGLES, a race of hounds, so named for being little: and perfectly agreeable to the primary signification of the celtic pig, i. e. little. The greeks have anciently used this word too, and in the sense of little, of which they too have constituted their pug maios, i. e. a dwarf. It still subsists among

These examples are, as much as possible fetched from the Irish, I industriously omitting the british, lest it should be thought, as I know it has been cometimes, that the romans left us the words that bear any relation to the latin, while this can never be objected to the Irish, since the romans never set a foo' in Ireland. Pardon inacenracies too, since I have had no assistance but from parametr.

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the Irish, and still in that language Conveys the Ideb, and still in that language Bang idea of little; as Fir pig, a little fearing. It idea of little woman; Beg aglach, little fearing this acceptation a little woman; Scotland, in the same from this one men in Scotland, in the same of the same acceptation and the same in Scotland, in the same of the idea of little; as Fir pig, little reservation a little woman; Beg aglach, little same acceptation a little woman in Scotland, in the same from this common in Scotland, in named from this common in Scotland, in named from the Hebrides is named little lit a little woman; Beg aglacus, a little woman; Beg aglacus, common in Scotland, in the same from this common in Scotland, in and Irvin) and it for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin) and it for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin) i. e. a little woman; Regs. (see Arbillibeg, i. e. a little woman; Regs. (see Arbillibeg, i. e. a little woman; Regs. (see for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin) and it for one of the Hebrides 18 Mr. 11vian for one of the Hebrides 18 Mr. 1 exists in Scotland in the Word Politics, it in the petticoat. And we ourselves retain it in the exists in scottant in the petiticoat. And we ourselves retained a name petiticoat. petticoat. And we ourse cowsiling the petticoat. And we ourse petticoat. And we outselve petticoat. And we outs vincial word peagles, from the inverse posed upon them of old, from the posed upon them of old, from the inverse posed upon the inverse p flowers. And our notionale, as and a word of perly applicable to no fernale, and a word of new but is merely an apithet of size, but is merely an apithet of size,

arment only.

NID. Nothing seems more suitable than this which, after renning seems more suitable than this contain. Nib. Nothing seems more surface, after ranning tie name for this river; which, again again the name from it's fountain, again and a cavem: 11 NID. Nothing street; which, again the accusiderable way from it's fountain, again enters considerable way from it's fountain, again enters considerable way from it's fountain, again enters considerable way from it's fountain, again enters again and some some miles. considerable way from it's lower cavern; then the earth, by a wide and rocky cavern; then taken the earth, by a wide and rocky cavern; then taken take the earth, by a wide and rock some miles taken ing a subterraneous course issues, whose was in ing a subterraneous course issues, whose waters emerges to the light, by two issues, whose waters are immediately united below. are immediately united below. word Nida are immediately united under, below, or cover, among the celtae signified under, below, or cover, among the celtae signified under, below. ed; and so it does yet. Nes-sene, i. e. a bird's Shin. i. e. under a place; where t is combined as ed; and so it does yet. Shin. i. e. under a place; where t is converted nest; and nad, a nest simply, where t is converted nest; and nad, a nest SILPJ, greek has glotta or into 8, as is common: so the greek has glotta or into 8, as is common: so their ancient wasser, glossa; and so the germans of their ancient wasser, This word N:3 glossa; and so the germans. This word Nid, is have made watter, i. e. water. found Nithian. have made watter, 1. e. water is found Nithisdale or very diffused too; there Nid. near Knazakale or very dinused too; the Nid, near Knaresbrough, Niddisdale, in Scotland; Nid, near Knaresbrough, Niddisane, in section Trappes, esquire; both probably named from their having been formerly hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Nidum is also found in Glamorganshire; there are the rivers Niderus, in Norway, and Nid even in Poland. It is part of the modern words, beneath, nether, and Neiberlands. This neath was formerly written

nead; for an epitaph, transcribed from a monumental stone at Kirklees, by Dr. Gales, has "Undernead this little steame."

Where the former part of the word, under, is only explicatory of the latter part nead. This signification of Nid, leads to the true and original meaning of Shakespeare's niding, i.e. a person that hides himself: Mr. Johnson interprets it a coward, but that is only it's secondary signification, and that but true sometimes, for a person does not always hide himself through fear. It appears to be the radical of the latin Nidus, nidifico, nidulor, nidificatio, and also of the Greek neossos, in the Attic neottos, pullus avium, &c. which all know to be very well hidden; and they bore this greek name, not because they were young, but because they were hidden. So neossia or neottia, nidus, &c. whence our word nests.

This word has been one oriental BEER.name for a well or water, and very probably has been transmitted, along with the earliest settlements, in Europe. It is found still in this island, both in it's primary and translated signification; i e, for water, and for beer. It is read Gen xxix, 2, &c. Va yare ve hinneh beer; and in the chaldee, Va chaza ve ha bera; ie, "He looked, and behold a well." the beverage of mankind, and was, as was, undoubtedly natural, applied to other drinkables, as The great simplicity of anthey were invented. cient languages, and times, not directly affording any other than beer. So we apply the word wine once, perhaps, peculiar to the juice of the grape, to liquids extracted from many other fruits, as goose-berries, elder-berries, &c. here, though the copiousness of modern languages distinguishes these, which the poverty of ١

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the ancient did not, or not early, yet they though or the ancient did not, or not early, though or the ancient did not, or not early, yet they though or the ancient did not, or not early, yet they the ancient did not, or not early, yet though of the ancient did not, or not early, though of the name of wine still. Hence beer, ressive of the name of wine still, became expressive of the law a word for water, became expressive of the law a word for water, vegetables, In the very the ancient au the ancient au the name of wine still. Hence me expression the name of wine still. became expression to be ause the name of wine still, became expression to be ause the name of water, ally a word for we get ables, In the very liquous drawn from vegetables, In the very liquous drawn from vegetables, In the very liquous the name or ignorable there. signif came, like water, a beverage. manner the celtic isca, originally came, like water, a vector originally there isca, originally there is manner the celtic isca, originally to express water, was imposed on other liquids to express water, was there whereby readily to express water, was other whereby readily to express the other whereby readily to express the other whereby readily to express the other whereby readily to express the other whereby readily to express the other whereby readily to express the other whereby readily to express the other water whereby readily to express the other water wa manner the celtic ton other liquides express water, was imposed on other readily to express water, was imposed on other beneathly to express at first no other whereby readily to express at first no other whereby a liquor used in Scot and this ancient water, was imposed on by readily to din Score at first no other whereby readily to differ ancient at first no other whisky, a liquor used in Score at first no other whisky, a liquor used in Score at first no of this ancient at first no of this ancient at the liquor of the same at t at Just the so whisky, a liquor of this anciestica, water; so whisky, a liquor of this anciestica, water; so whisky, a liquor of this anciestica, water lies not simply water. Is a liquor of this anciestica, water is not simply water. is nothing else but a corruption water. Isca, water, yet it is not simply water usqueba ca, water, yet it is not simply dusqueba sis found in Ireland, the word usquebas is found in Ireland, the epithet bagh £00 is found in Ireland, the work that bagh, which time has superadded the from comme which time has superadded the from common strong, by way of distinction from common strong, by way of ŧo

BEER yet continues in it's primary acceptation BEER yet continues in it's present simply; in on of a rivulet from a spring, but little frequent the of arivalet from a spring, or water frequents, in the of arivalet from a spring, but little frequents the recesses of this country, itself. For to the and in Scotland for water have carried but he se and in Scotland for water have carried but he se ter. and in Scotland for water user carried but hese places colonies and conquests have carried but hese places colonies and conquests annexed to things of few and in Sources and conquests nace to things of Jew places colonies and conquests naced to things of Jew places colonies and conquests naced to things of Jew places invocations; for words annexed to things of the places in the such invocations; for the such invocations; for the such invocations is the such invocations. invocations; for words annexed heard mentioned invocations; for words annexed heard mentioned frequent use of water, fire, see heard mentioned frequent use of water, must necessarily have med frequent use of water, fire, Sc. marily have main every day for years, must necessarily have main every day for years, and resisted the shain. every day for years, must necessisted the main-and resisted the shocks tained their ground long, but seldom used tained their ground long, but seldom used, and of time better than those, about Roxborous and of time better than those, out Roxborough, and as seldom named. Hence, about Roxborough, it as seldom named. Hence, any burn?" i e, it is usual to ask, in in the house! where the cais usual to ask, "have you are! where the final ter simply, meaning in the house! where the final ter simply, meaning in the word after the taste and ter simply, meaning in the notice the taste and gen only terminates the word after the taste and gen and alters nothing. nius of the german, and alters nothing.

as of the german, and according to e, Bierbeck, In Netherdale are two torrents, i e, Bierbeck, In Netherdale are two tor, somethe moors. In and Doubergill, descending from the moors. In and Doubergill, assessing yllable beck, is only the first of these, the latter syllable sense of the the first of these, and as the sense of the prior put as explanatory, or a rivulet; it is the put as explanatory, and arivalet; it is the same syllable beer, water, or a rivalet; it is the same syllable beer, water, or Cumberland, near Long-in another torrent in Cumberland, near Longin another torrent in where burn, in like manner, town, called bierburn, where burn, in like manner,

explains bier. In Doubergill, the last syllable gill, an old irish word for water, is only affixed to explain ber, the syllable immediately preceding it; and dou, in the celtic, implies black, a color proper to this torrent, contracted from it's passage through peat earth and morasses. And even so low as our times, this affixing a word, explaining the foregoing continues; as Halshaugh hill at Ripon, Michaelhaugh hill near that town, where hill, a more modern word, is only explanatory of haught or how, a more ancient one for the

very same thing.

And to show ber, bier, &c. is not confined to these retirements, no, nor to Britain, there is the Ver, a rivulet near St. Albans, of which the romans formed their Verolamium; we have more streams possessed of this name also. There is the Varioo, in France, the Iberius, in Spain, and the Tiber, in Italy, all including this beer in their names. Where by the way, Ti, in the cellic did, and does at this day, in St. Kilda, signifying great, and ber, is water, or a river; the whole then will be, the great river; a name that sufficiently distinguishes it there, as it is far the greatest river in that part of Italy. I cannot recollect whether ber for water is in the british, but I suspect it has; however the britons used aber, for the mouth of a river, except it may be thought the latin aperio. But the irish retain ber still, for water, has Inbber slainge, a river by Wexford: Inbber Domanoin in Cannacht. i. e. the deep river, Domhnoin importing deep. Neither is the latin destitute of this ber, in the signification of water too, for of this seems formed the roman imber; and it is also the greek ombros, i e, uelos, which last is the modern english wet.

e It is the hebrew gel, i. e. unda, from the rolling and papidity of most torrents; it remains in the english also.

AN ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF

Sir John Armytage, Bart.

Who died gloriously, in the Service of his Country:

HUMBLY INSCRIBED

To the Remains of that ancient and respectable Family.

TRIKE, strike the bosom, touch the vocal string, Bring funeral euge, the funeral cypress bring; The strain be mournful; let the feet move slow: The numbers ling'ring with their weight of woe Not with more grief great Maro's breast did swell, When glorious, with his legions, Varus fell; Not Troy felt more resentment, more of pain, When Troy beheld her matchless Hector slain, Then feels thy country. Tell us, was thy fate Or more illustrious, or unfortunate? Thy arms almost alone the foes impeach; Thou stoodst like Scæva in the dangerous breach. Slain, but not vanquish'd; fallen, but not fled; That ground thou kept alive, thou kept when dead. Hast thou obtain'd thy laurels with the pall; Didst thou more bravely dare, or greatly fall? Calder with sadder murmers rolls her floods, And deeper gloom invests thy Kirklee's woods, France too, deplores thee little less than we, And Britain's genius gave a sigh for thee. What though no wife's, though no fond mother's eyes Grow dim with grief, whose transports pierce the skies? What though, no pomp, no pious derge, no friend Wait thee with tears, no solemn priest attend: O! yet be happy, thy sad sisters here Bewail thy loss with sorrows too sincere; And falls in silence the fraternal tear. Sleep, much lamented; while my country pays, Mingled with sighs, the tribute of her praise. Suppress those sighs, and wipe the humid eye,

when her loud thunders reach the hostile shore, swift as the winds, and like the billows roar; what vigils must repentant Gallia keep? What hostile eyes must close, what fair ones weep? Remorseless war! how fatal to the brave! Wild as rough seas. voracious as the grave! Blind, when thou strikes; deaf, when distress complains; What tears can whiten thy enpurpl'd stains? Waste waits thy step, as southern breezes showr's; Like floods thou rages, and like floods devours. Fear flies before thee—thou relentless hears
The virgin's pray'r, and sees the mother's tears. Sink down, be chain'd, thrice execrable war, Extinct thy torch, or flame from Britain far

Breathe we where bliss in flowry vales is found; Soft spring, glow near me; rural sweets be round; Perennial waters, which the rock distils; The shaded villa, and the sunny hills; Long wand ring shores, the voice of falling floods; The gale of odours, and the night of woods.

These lost to thee, for these accept of fame, Thy Kirklees smiles—she yet can boast the name; Rank'd with the great thy fragrant name shall be; Rome had her Decius, the BRIGANTES Thee.

Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere Cavernæ.

FOR these dread walls, sad sorrow's dark domain, VIRG. For cells resounding with the voice of pain, Where fear, pale power, his dreary mansion keeps, And grief, unpity'd, hangs her head and weeps. What muse would leave her springs and myrtle shades, The groves of Pindus, and the Aonian glades? The hallow'd pines that nod on Ida's brow, And suns that spread eternal May below? Or comes the nymph, she soon averis her eyes, And, but bestows one transient look, and flies, In vain would I ascend---too weak my wings, In vain the plectrum strikes the sleeping strings: They wake no more. The fire that blaz'd but glows; The muse the lyre, and all are mute--- but foes. While my small bark, by sable tempests tost, Lies wreck'd on an inhospitable coast; Bleak rocks the place, and clouds the skies unfold, Storms follow storms, and seas on seas are roll'd :

Yet, if the fates be kind, and you this lay, Daughters of Isis,* with a smile survey;
If, while you gild the moments as they rise,
Suppliant I make your soft regards my prize;
Farewell Pyrene, once so lov'd: and you
Pierian sisters, tuneful maids, adieu!
For ever, I your feeble aid decline;
Come, lucid stars, far northern lights be mine:
Whose graces lull life's cares, or wit removes;
Whose virtues charm me, and whose sense improves;
From you spring each sweet hope, each gleam of joy,
Each dearer name, and every social tie.
You, my bright subject all to transport turns,
My breast with more than mortal ardor burns.

Rapt into years to come, the muse's eyes Behold your future sons illustrious rise! Patriots and chiefs, renown'd for war and laws. Warm in their country's, and in virtue's cause. When time another crop of foes shall bear, Another Thoruton shall in arms appear: Another Cumberland shall rise, and save. His soul as honest, and his heart as brave. Some Slingsby 1 curb against rebellious rage. Some Ingilby(1) again his prince's ear engage. Mahon once more shall british troops receive. What Stanhope won, a Stanhope shall retrieve. Some harp for Copgrove's hapless youth (v) be strung, And Albion's rocks repeat what Deering sung. Some future bard, in Roundhills shall commend. The breast humane, the scholar, and the friend. Lambhill (x) shall bid it's fadeless laurels grow, To shade some Norton's, Garth's, or Plaxton's brow. The sacred page some Walton shall review, Some Wanley clear the runic lines anew.

^{*} The Ouse, that runs through York.

[†] A gentleman of this family, in arms for the king, fell at Marston-Moor.

⁽¹⁾ See Chauncey's Hertfordshire, in St. Alban's where lies a worthy baronet of this family.

⁽v) A young gentleman of great abilities. of great hopes, and once my friend, who died in the expedition to Carthagena.

⁽x) A seat of the old and worthy family of the Beckwiths.

The trumpet's sound shall die, and discord cease,
Thou, Brita n. flourish in the arts of peace.
Fairest of ocean's daughter's, and his pride,
Safe in thy oaks, with Neptune on thy side;
Who fond to bless thee, with his Thames has crown'd,
And pleas'd to guard thee, pours his seas around
The wounds of war thy commerce soon shall cure,
That peace thy fleets command, thy Pitt assure

Come, gentle peace! propitious goddess, come, Thy olive bring. Let all, but mirth. be dumb. What blessings reach us which thou dost not give? Thou fled, is it to suffer or to live? Thy sweet recess, thy happy ports to gain, Plough'd is the verdant, plough'd the wat'ry plain. For thee, this swelters under Lybia's suns; That sails and shivers where the Volga runs To thy soft arms through death itself we flee, Battles and camps, and fields, and victory, Are but the rugged steps that lead to thee.

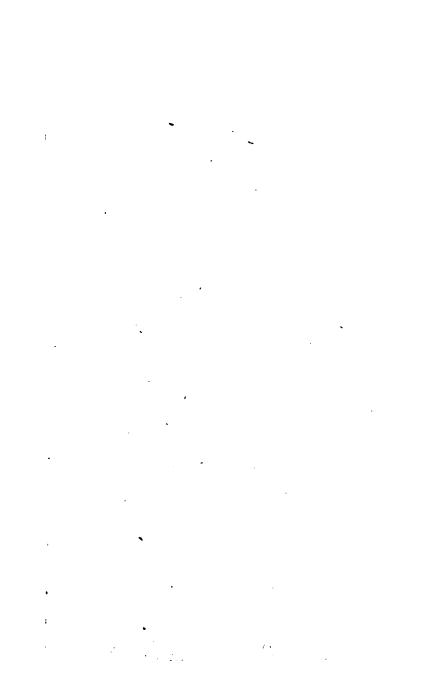
For thee kind showers distil, the meads to cheer, Or bend in old Isurium's fields the ear: For thee the streams make gay the banks they lave; The soft breeze whispers, and the green woods wave.

All these I see as sailors see the shore And sing, secluded, scenes I tread no more. Nor stars, nor cheerful suns, I now behold, Languid with want, and pale with polar cold.

Where smiles Elysium? where those happier skies, Where after death superior virtue flies? Where wrongs, nor night, nor torments they deplore, The sigh forgotten, and the tear no more? What passage to the blissful meadows guides? What horrors guard it? or, what covert hide?

Thus to the Getae, in a barbarous throng, The last sad numbers flow'd from Naso's tongue. The tracian thus, whose harp bewail'd his wife, Torn by the mad Bacchantes, lost his life: The strains that hell had pleas'd, they disregard; And snatch'd the life, that softer Pluto spar'd.

FINIS.



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